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THE

CHARACTER

OF

THE RUSSIANS,

AND

A DETAILED HISTORY

OF

MOSCOW.

47 4

BIBLIOTECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.

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Among the sceptres is distinguished that of Vladimir of Monomach, surmounted by a cross, with a double-headed eagle on each side, and adorned by a profusion of precious stones. On this sceptre are representations of the Nativity of Christ; his Entry into Jerusalem; the Transfiguration; the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary; the Resurrection of Lazarus, &c., with Greek inscriptions. Here also are the sceptres of Joann Alexievitch and of Peter the Great, as also that of the king of Poland, deposited here at the same time with his crown.

The imperial globe of Vladimir Monomach, of Greek workmanship, is furnished with a high cross, and a variety of precious stones. On it are representations of the Anointing of King David by the Prophet Samuel, on his Coronation; the Victory of David over Goliath; his Persecution by Saul, &c. There are also the globes of Joann Alexievitch and of Peter the Great, when they reigned together. The globe of Peter the Great, when alone, was used for ornamenting the crown of Catharine I.

The gold cross of Monomach, framed and surrounded by representations of biblical history, and decorated with precious stones, and also other three gold crosses belonging to the Tsars, claim attention. They were worn in ancient times upon the breast, above the dress. The *Sultans* and the *Tsars* not only used them at their coronation, but also during their promenades.

The cross of Malta attracts general attention. It is of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and was brought to the Emperor Paul with another similar cross on occasion of a solemn audience given to the assistant ambassador of Malta, Count Litta. It was, by persuasion of the grand master Hampet, and of a number of chevaliers, that Paul consented to take under his protection this the most ancient of all the orders. Hampet then resigned, and Paul I. took upon him the office of grand master. The first cross is the same which the grand master d'Obisson wore, who was elected in the year 1476, and is esteemed the most valuable of the Maltese order known in history. The other cross, which the Emperor Paul wore, belonged to the grand

master La Valette, who was elected to that office in the year 1557.* These crosses are plain, and but little decorated.

Here are deposited the gold chains of Monomach, of the Great Dukes Joann Joannovitch, Vasilii Dmitrievitch, Vasilii Vasilievitch; of the Tsars Joann Vasilievitch, Michael Phedorovitch; and also the chain of the order of the white eagle of Stanislaus, king of Poland.

The imperial mantle has been used by the sovereigns of Russia, male and female, since the year 1724, on the day of the coronation, and on distinguished festivals. It is made of gold *glazeta*, with numerous double-headed eagles sewed upon it; and is lined with pure white ermine, on which are scattered numerous jet-black tails. Its long train is carried on solemnities by persons of the first rank at court. This mantle has a royal appearance: it is remarkably elegant; and I believe it cost an enormous sum. The late emperor Paul is frequently painted as habited with this mantle, as in a picture done by a slave of Count Sheremetofs, which is placed in the palace of Ostankina.

The *porphiri*, or purple coats or robes, were used by the Tsars on the day of their coronation, and were afterwards deposited in the Mostenskoi and Orujanoi Palati. Among the old dresses of the sovereigns, two of these porphiri remain uninjured, and are particularly distinguished: 1st, That of the Tsar Joann Vasilievitch, above 280 years old, made of a kind of silver and gold cloth of uncommon firmness, and not now wrought; 2dly, The *porphira* of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch.

The sovereign's sword, and the sovereign's standard, made of yellow satin, with the arms of Russia in the centre, and the arms of all the provinces of Russia around the margin, which accompanied their majesties when they went to war, are now only displayed on cushions at their coronation or funeral.

1. The throne of Vladimir Monomach is neat and handsome. Its

* Such is the history given by Senator Molinofskii in his description of the *Imperial Museum of Moscow*. I have read somewhere, a very different account of the above affair.

base is quadrangular, from which spring four carved and engraved pillars, supporting a fine canopy surmounted by a double-headed eagle, over which is a crown, and over the crown a cross. On the front of the base are four inscriptions, and on each of the sides there are four bas-reliefs, with numerous inscriptions. These it would be tedious to quote. The bas-reliefs are interesting historical representations of, 1st, A council of the sovereign of Russia, with the Boyars, about the undertaking of war against the Turks; 2d, The arrangement of the forces for the march; 3d, Their expedition to Thrace; 4th, Engagement under the walls of Constantinople; 5th, The captivity of all the Greeks by the Russians; 6th, The return of the Russians to their country with immense riches; 7th, Engagement of the Greeks with the Persians, and with the Sarrazins; 8th, Council of the sultan with his grandees, on the sending ambassadors to the sovereign of Russia with presents and a petition for peace; 9th, The sending ambassadors to Vladimir Monomach with royal decorations; 10th, The voyage of the ambassadors from Constantinople to Kief; 11th, The presentation of the ambassadors with their donations in Kief; 12th, The coronation of the Great Duke Vladimir Vsevolodovitch Monomach by the ambassador of the sultan, the metropolitan of Ephesus, Neophita.

2. The ivory state chair or throne, of Grecian workmanship, with engraved representations of men and women, wild beasts, birds, and plants; which was presented by the Grecian ambassador to Joann Vasilievitch III. at the celebration of his marriage with the Grecian princess Sophia, in the year 1473.

The state chair or throne of the Tsar Boris Phedorovitch Godunof, which was sent to him as a present by Abbas, the Shach of Persia, in the year 1605. It is profusely decked with pearls and precious stones.

4. The large state chair or throne of Michail Phedorovitch, which is covered with diamonds, turquoises, topazes, amethysts, &c. It is supposed that it was made by order of the Tsar.

All these thrones, in ancient times, were used at the coronation,

at great festivals, at grand processions of the clergy on the *Krasnaya Plostchad*, the *Lobnoye Mesto*, and the *Sovereign Tower*, and at the reception of ambassadors. Now they are placed for the sovereign only at the coronation in the cathedral of the Assumption, and in the *Granovitaya Palata*.

5. The throne of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch, presented to him in the name of the Armenian Company, by the Armenian, Zacharias Saradof, in the year 1660. It is very elegant, and, like the other thrones, gaudily decked with pearls and precious stones. Below a crown, which is supported on each side by one hand of an angel who holds a trumpet in the other, there is the following inscription: "Potentissimo et Invictissimo Moscovitorum Imperatori Alexio, in terris feliciter regnanti, hic tronus, summa arte et industria fabrifactus, sit futuri in cœlis et perennis faustum felixque omen. Anno Domini 1659."

"To the most powerful and most invincible sovereign (emperor) of the Moscovites Alexi, happily reigning upon earth, may this throne, made with great art and industry, be an auspicious and happy omen of future and eternal felicity in heaven. A.D. 1659."

6. The throne of Joann Alexievitch, and Peter Alexievitch, was made at Hamburgh, of cast silver, and is gaudily ornamented with gilding, representations of wild beasts, birds, and plants, and by a couple of handsome pillars, each bearing a double-headed eagle. In this throne is a place for the Tsarévna Sophia Alexievna, who may be said to have reigned during the youth of the above-mentioned Tsars.

The bone or ivory throne of Ivan Vasilievitch. — The imperial throne is built as it were of three stages, and generally placed against the wall, and is overtopped by a canopy. It is covered with raspberry-coloured velvet, and is ornamented with gold lace, cords and tassels. On the four corners of the canopy are placed white and raspberry-coloured ostrich feathers. The front is adorned with the arms of Russia, with the *cordon* of the order of the holy apostle St. Andrew, and with the cipher of the reigning emperor. Upon this throne is placed, for the sovereign, a *state chair and table*, known by its old

name *stoyanéts*, also covered by raspberry-coloured velvet, ornamented by gold lace and fringes; and on which are placed the *imperial regalia*. For the coronation a moveable canopy is prepared, under which the sovereign makes his entry into the *Granontaya Palata*, from the cathedral of the Assumption. This canopy is covered with silver *glazeta*, with gold lace, fringes, and tassels. For supporting it are twelve silver standards, which, as well as the cords and the tassels, during the entry of the sovereign under the canopy, are carried by persons of rank, of the third and fourth classes.

The *Sviatŭi Barmi*, a gold shoulder ornament, worn by the ancient Tsars, and which was sent to Monomach in 1116, by the sultan; ancient government seals; the staff of the high marshal; the staff of the master of the ceremonies; the heralds' dresses, &c., are all pointed out by the guide.

The laws of Alexei Michailovitch, written on a parchment roll *355* arshins in length, in Slavonian. This roll was placed in a gilded silver box, covered by the imperial arms, by order of Catharine II.

The horn cup of the False Demetrius, and another of his wife, somewhat smaller.

The great gold tankard of Michail Phedorovitch, which is graduated in the interior, and I suppose would hold at least three quarts. It was filled with wine, &c., and the nobles of the days of yore used to boast of the greatest potation.

Memorials of Peter the Great. — A pair of enormous boots, funnel-shaped at the top; his immense tankard; his pocket-book; his portrait, which was worn by Prince Mentschikof; his crystal cup; some pieces of mechanism of his own execution, &c. in turning; a crystal cup with a ducat embedded in its substance, of the same year in which the sovereign himself blew the cup; a model of a ship, in silver gilt, which was sent from Holland to Peter I., &c.

Two (*kupki*) reservoirs of wine, of great height, made of silver and gilded, which were sent by Elizabeth Queen of England, to Joan Vassilievitch.

The coronation dresses of the empresses, — Catharine I.; Anna;

Elizabeth; Catharine II.; the present dowager empress Maria Phedorovna; and the present empress Elizabeth, with their high-heeled shoes.

Peter II.'s wardrobe.

Paul I.'s coronation dress; hat, coat &c.

The empress Anna's gold cup, weighing twenty-nine pounds.

Philarete's pastoral staff, as well as the staffs of many of the clergy.

Many of the sovereigns' staffs.

Fine collection of gold Swedish medals, presented by the late Count Osterman (who had been minister at the court of Sweden), in the year 1811.

The coronation dress of the present emperor, Alexander I., consisting of cocked hat, coarse green cloth coat with a single star upon it; boots of a prolonged conical figure, &c.

Armoury. — In the armoury are the *brancard*, a kind of low litter, on which Charles XII. of Sweden was placed on the field of battle at Pultova, after being wounded, has interest of a higher order, and carries the mind to a retrospective glance of the historical affairs of the times.*

Alexei Michaelovitch's coat of mail.

The *Serdolikoviya Krabiya Avgusta Kesara:* the cornelian box of Augustus Cæsar, which was presented to the ancient Tsars on their ascent to the throne†, will not fail to demand the regards of the curious, but particularly of the historian, who will take care not to be too easily credulous.

In glass presses, in the east end of the museum, are arranged the ceremonial dresses of the great dukes, the tsars, the emperors, and the empresses; among which are many of those of the late Empress Catharine II., and the draperies which have been used at the coronation of different sovereigns. The west end of the building forms a kind of armoury, in which are arranged a great variety of weapons and armour of ancient and modern times, as standards, pikes, bows

* Vide Levesque's Hist. of Russia, vol. iv. p. 372.

† Vide Karamzin's Hist. of Russia, vol. vi. p. 279.

and arrows, helmets, coats of mail, swords, sabres, muskets, pistols, daggers, and other curious and valuable arms, Caucasian, Mogolian, and of other Asiatic nations; as well as arms of the nations of Europe.

In an alcove in the east end of the museum, is a quantity of ancient plate and silver vessels, as well as gold vessels, properly arranged, many of them ornamented with figures in *basso*, and *alto-relief;* gold and silver lustres and chandeliers, and other presents made to the sovereigns by princes, towns, and foreign powers.

Peter the Great's small sword, with a case upon its scabbard, containing compasses, &c., and which he probably wore on board, while at sea; and his sword, which he wore in ordinary, as well as that he had in battle; also two saddle-cloths of two horses which are reported to have been led by Prince Mentschikof for his majesty. Peter I., seated with his crown on his head, before a goddess, said by our guide to be Religion, is represented on these saddle-cloths, hewing a block of stone, while some vessels are seen close by, emblematical of the foundation of Petersburgh.

The sword of Peter II. I saw no memorial of Peter III.

A pair of kettle-drums taken at the battle of Pultova. The Imperial arms were placed upon them by Catharine II.'s order.

Fine gilded and ornamented Turkish saddle, with enormous stirrups, sent as a present on the peace of 1775, and another similar saddle sent on the peace of 1792.

At the west end of the armoury, upon the wall, is suspended an abominable full length figure of Alexander I., the head surrounded by laurel; here is also preserved his coronation sword, adorned with antiques.

Pieces of mechanism; articles of furniture, remarkable on account of their riches, the variety of their materials, their elegance, or the perfection of their workmanship; horse-harness, trappings, and saddles, decked with silver and gold, are assembled in different apartments of the building. The model of the intended palace of the Kremle, by Bogdanof, is well worthy of a particular examination, and also that of the cathedral at the New Jerusalem.

When Raymond visited the museum, it was yet in the old palace of the Tsars; and he speaks of three chambers, which contain warriors, armed *de pied en cap*, the sceptres, and the crowns of the nations who submitted to Russia; of the compleat armour of St. Alexander Nevskii, and of Godunof, &c.; of which, excepting the crowns, I find no notice in my notes, but which, I believe, are to be seen in the Imperial museum.

The houses for the knights, or *Kavalerskiya Korpusa* *, are three in number. They were erected previously to the arrival of the court at Moscow, in the year 1817, for the accommodation of the chevaliers attached to it. The southernmost building is of three stories and the other two buildings are four stories high. They are connected with each other by arched covered galleries, under which are entrances to the court-yard; and the southernmost communicates with the ancient palace of the Tsars, by a similar gallery.

When the foundation of these edifices was dug, it was difficult to guess why it was so deep and so wide, and why even at a great depth, numerous piles were forced into and buried in the earth. But it is said, that the foundation of these edifices is in artificial ground, and that such heavy buildings demand such a security. An immense concourse of people were employed at the erection of the *Kavalerskiya Korpusa*, which were reared with surprising rapidity. Externally, they are perfectly plain structures; internally, they are fitted up in different styles, according to their object, and the rank of the individuals who live in them.

The Arsenal, in Russ called *Arsenál* †, is a large handsome edifice, stretching from the gate of St. Nicholas to the gate of the Trinity, the grand *façade* of which forms the north-west boundary of the Imperial *plostchad*. It consists of two lofty stories in height, and has two fronts. The great front opposes the senate-house, and its centre is perforated by a grand vaulted and noble entrance, adorned with Ionic columns, and otherwise ornamented, faced with the Im-

* Plan No. 20. † Plan No. 21.

perial arms, and with the cypher (A.) and the date 1801. The small front, with a plain but elegant gate, forms the south end of the building.

The arsenal has often been called a Gothic building, though it has no really Gothic appearance, and even the windows have round tops. It is reported, that the late well known Italian architect, Quaringhi, a man of much taste and genius, admired the arsenal exceedingly, and declared that he envied the architect who built it, more than any man he knew.

The arsenal is a building of enormous strength; the outer walls are above *six feet* thick, and the inner walls are proportionably strong, all supported upon arches both in the under and upper story. It was erected, or at least the greatest part of it, in the year 1702, during the reign of Peter the Great; and it would appear from an inscription of the numerals 1736 over the gate, that it was augmented, renewed, or repaired in the latter year. It was afterwards burnt, begun to be repaired during the reign of the Emperor Paul, and finished the second year after his present majesty's ascent to the throne; hence the cypher (A.) and the date 1801, over its chief entrance. It was blown up by the French in the year 1812. The whole edifice was unroofed, the walls every where shaken and rent, or overturned. The interior was almost completely destroyed. In the year 1817, the small west front, and a part of the grand front, were renewed, and, no doubt, in time the whole will be rebuilt and finished. Even at present, partly in ruins, it is a fine object, and is surrounded by the ensigns of victory, the enemy's cannon.

It is now, as it were, defended by the very guns intended for its destruction, and the annihilation of the Russian empire.

Cannon surrounding the Arsenal. — Around the Arsenal is a fine sight: nearly 900 of the enemy's cannon and howitzers, dismounted, placed upon wooden frames, surrounded by a low balustrade, and furnished with tablets, indicating to the stranger or the curious, the situation and number which once belonged to each of the different powers leagued with France at the invasion of Russia, and now dis-

played in the Kremle, with the great guns of Moscow, bombs and balls, amidst tranquillity and peace.

The potentates who accompanied the *then Imperial Buonaparte* to Moscow, have left a handsome memorial of their visit to the ancient metropolis. Their names indelibly inscribed on their cannon, are viewed with a curious association of ideas, and remain as faithful vouchers of the history of a most awful and memorable epoch.

For the advantage of the foreigner who does not comprehend Russ, we here insert the following table.

TABLE

Of the Pieces of Ordnance, arranged in rows about the Arsenal, which were taken from the Enemy in the last War.

Foreign brass pieces of Ordnance.	HOWITZERS.			CANNONS.					TOTAL.
	lbs. 28	lbs. 25	lbs. 20	lbs. 12	lbs. 6	lbs. 4	lbs. 3	lbs. 2	
French - -	19	89	5	64	233	78	—	—	488
Austrian - -	—	25	3	11	76	—	73	—	188
Neapolitan - -	—	9	—	—	31	—	—	—	40
Bavarian - -	—	13	—	—	21	—	—	—	34
Westphalian - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Saxonian - -	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	12
Hanoverian - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Italian - -	—	14	—	10	31	—	15	—	70
Wurtembergian -	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	5
Spanish - -	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Polish - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	5
Dutch - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	22
TOTAL.	19	150	8	86	403	94	112	2	874

Before the visit of the King and the Crown Prince of Prussia to Moscow, in the summer of the year 1818, in the second line of the above table stood the number of Prussian guns taken likewise during the last memorable campaign. Some say these guns were returned

to the king of Prussia, but I believe without truth. The word *Prussian* was erased, though written in the Russian language, that the king and the crown prince, as well as their suites, during their promenades in the Kremle, might not have their feelings awakened to disagreeable remembrances. The number of Austrian and Prussian guns were then added together, and the whole, I believe, put down in the table as *Austrian.*

Near the gate of the Trinity are arranged the French cannon and howitzers; before the south front the Austrian, Prussian, Italian, Spanish, &c.

The great guns of Moscow, arranged around the Kremle, are eight in number. They are numbered one, two, three, &c., beginning at the gate of the Trinity, and proceeding to the gate of St. Nicholas, for the facility of description. These guns were formerly arranged opposite the Chudof monastery, under a low arched building, which was some years ago demolished. For the sake of brevity I have formed the following table.

No.	Name and Description.	Pounds.	Year when cast.	Weight. Poods.	Pounds.
1	Turkish gun - - -	30	1619	265	5
2	Troilus, Russian gun - -	48	1685	402	15
3	Swedish gun - - -	24	——	288	10
4	Russian gun - - -	40	1686	351	—
5	Aspide, Russian gun - -	45	1590	370	—
6	Drobovik, ditto - - -	120	1586	2400	—
7	Yedinorog, ditto - - -	66	1662	779	—
8	Troilus, ditto - - -	52	1590	430	—
	Collective weight of these guns - - or 185,001¼ English Pounds.			5285	30

The *Drobovik*, or great gun of Moscow, as it is generally called, is a great curiosity, and of enormous size. It is placed on the south side of the grand entrance of the arsenal. Its length is above sixteen feet, and the diameter of its calibre is nearly three feet. Its

exterior is well finished, and is ornamented. It is laughingly told, that in this gigantic cannon an addition was made to the human race. The offspring must, indeed, have been the *son of a gun.*

On the great gun we find this inscription: — "By the orthodox and Christian Tsar and Great Duke, Phedor Ivanovitch, Gosudar and Autocrat of all Russia, in the time of the most pious and Christian Tsaritsa and Great Duchess Irina, this cannon was cast in the distinguished capital, Moscow, in the year 7094 (1586), in the third year of his reign, by the ordnance founder, Andrei Chochof: its weight is 2400 poods."

The Yedinorog is the supporter of the north side of the grand gate of the arsenal. It is an enormously long gun; its length measuring above twenty feet; but in respect of calibre, it is a small gun when compared to the Drobovik. On it is this inscription: — "By the grace of God, by order of the Autocratic great Gosudar, Tsar and Great Duke Alexei Michaelovitch, Autocrat of all Great, Little, and White Russia, in the 25th year of his very *pious and godly-protected* domination of the kingdom, in the famous and distinguished capital, Moscow, in the year 7170 (1662), this cannon was founded, weighing 779 poods, by the ordnance founder, Martinian Osipof."

On the other guns are also inscriptions, the substance of which is contained in the above table which we have given. The inscriptions on the Turkish and Swedish guns I had no opportunity of copying, a special permission being requisite for that purpose; and, indeed, had difficulty in copying much of the above.

The Alarm Bell, the *Vetchevoi Kolokole*, or the *Nabatnii Kolokole.*— *Vetche* signifies a popular assembly, and the bell which called it was called *Vetchevoi*. *Nabát* signifies *Tocsin*, or alarm bell. The *nabátnii kolokole* is of equal import. In the Russian villages they still say, "*Nabát beyut*," *i. e.* the tocsin sounds, or the alarm bell rings.

The famous *vetchevoi bell* had often been used as the signal of popular assembly in Novgorod, till that town was finally seized and conquered by Ivan Vasilievitch, in the year 1477. "One circum-

stance," says Coxe, "recorded by historians as a proof of the unconditional subjection of the town, was the removal of an *enormous bell from Novogorod* to Moscow, denominated by the inhabitants *eternal*, and revered as the palladium of their liberty, and the symbol of their privileges. It was suspended in the market-place; its sacred sound drew the people instantly from the most remote parts, and tolled the signal of foreign danger, or intestine tumult. The great duke peremptorily demanded this object of public veneration, which he called "*The larum of sedition;*" and the inhabitants considered its surrender as the sure prelude of departing liberty." * Coxe must have been deceived, or rather, some one from whom he copied, in the translation of the word *vetchnoi*, eternal, instead of *vetchvoi*, of or belonging to a tumultuous assembly, owing to the similarity of the sounds, for this bell never had the epithet *eternal* applied to it. It is reckoned but a very small bell in Russia. Its character, not its size, renders it an object worthy of investigation.

After this bell was removed to Moscow, it was suspended in a tower before the Kremle, and was only employed to call the people to prayer. †

The *vetchevoi kolokole* long hung in the small royal tower adjoining to the *Spaskiya Vorotŭi*, but having been employed to assemble a *vetche* when the archbishop Ambrosius was murdered, the empress Catharine II. ordered its tongue to be taken out, as the highest mark of her displeasure and disapprobation; and it has lain mute ever since that awful and barbarous action. This famous bell now stands in the court-yard, behind the arsenal, in perfect tranquillity, and it is to be hoped that it will never again be employed for any such diabolical purposes.

From the following Slavonian inscription around this bell, it seems to have been re-cast. "1714 year, July 30th, this bell was cast from the old *nabatnii kolokole*, or alarm-bell, for the Spaskiya Vorotŭi of the Kremle town. Its weight is 108 poods."

* Coxe's Travels, vol. ii. p. 241. † Levesque's Hist. de Russie, vol. ii. p. 337.

The history of this bell is connected with many important events in Russian history, and it therefore well merits minute attention. I shall have occasion to notice it hereafter.

The Directing Senate, is called in Russ, *Pravitelstvuyustchi Senat.** The Senate-house is a fine large massy edifice, which was erected during the reign of Catharine II., after a plan of the late Russian architect, Kozakof. It was opened in the year 1782. It is a triangular brick edifice, of three stories in height, over a high stone basement. The grand façade opposite to the arsenal, has a very imposing appearance, equally from its size, and the simple beauty of its architecture. Each side of the grand arched entrance is adorned by two columns of the Doric order, surmounted by Justice and the Imperial arms, beside a crowd of figures in bas-relief; and over the roof rests a central cupola. The other two sides of this triangular edifice are nearly the same as the front façade, but have smaller entrances. From the centre of the roof, where they join, and opposite the grand entrance, rises a dome of great magnitude, which may be ascended by a small flat stair, and which is crowned by a kind of small tower, surrounded by a balustrade, on which we observe, in large gilt letters, the word *Zakon*, blazoning to the north and south, the east and west, and thus, as it were, proclaiming that here is the seat of *law, and may justice be ever in her train*, so that its protecting blessings may fall on all the inhabitants of this mighty empire!

In the interior we see the circular council-room, which is 96 feet in diameter, and occupies the whole height of the edifice from the casement, and to which the grand dome already mentioned belongs. It is surrounded by twenty Corinthian columns, has two opposite recesses adorned by square projecting pillars of the same order, and has a gallery above the second story. This hall is besides ornamented by statues, the Imperial arms, and bas-reliefs of all the governments of the Russian empire, and also of historical and biblical

* Plan, No. 22.

scenes. According to Raymond, these decorations are not in very good taste. * To me, most of them seemed very appropriate. I was sorry to observe, that this elegant hall had become the abode of pigeons, who were not sparing in defiling its interior. It is seldom or never used for its originally destined purpose.

Although this edifice generally passes under the name of the Senate-house, yet it contains a number of other tribunals and public offices.

1st. Here are only the 6th, 7th, and 8th divisions of the senate; the other five divisions are at St. Petersburgh. The senate, it is well known, is the highest tribunal in the empire. From its decisions, an appeal can be made alone to the sovereign, assisted with his privy-council.

2d. The Heraldry.

3d. The depositary of the government archives.

4th. The department which takes charge of *patrimonial property*, called *Votchinoi Departament.*

5th. The depositary of the archives of the senate.

6th. The College Revision Department, called *Revision Kollegii Departament.*

7th. The office which takes charge of the forests of the crown, called *Berch Kantora.*

8th. The Expedition of the Kremle, called *Kremlevskiya Expeditsiya*, in which are preserved plates and plans of all the government buildings, as the palaces, senate-house, arsenal, Galitzin's and Sheremetef's hospitals, and of private houses, &c. Here are all plans for government buildings examined, and all contracts for their execution arranged.

9th. The Commisariat Department, called *Provisiantskoya Depo.*

10th. The *Ostatotchnoya Kaznatcheistva.*

* Raymond's Tableau Hist. Géograph. Militaire et Morale de l'Empire de Russie, vol. ii. p. 280.

11th. The *Kammer-Kollejskaya Expeditsiya.*

12th. The chancery of all affairs connected with land-surveying, called *Mejevaya Kantselaria.*

The Chudof monastery, in Russ *Chudof Monastir* *, adjoins the Voznesenskoi nunnery, the Ivanovskaya belfry, the church of the twelve Apostles, and the Senate-house.

Its interior consists of an oblong square, with another square at its east end. The boundaries of these squares are formed by the old residence of the metropolitan, now the palace of the Grand Duke, Nikolai Pavlovitch, the church of St. Alexei, a range of houses for the clergy, attached to the cathedrals of the Assumption and Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and of the archangel Michael, the dwellings of the monks and people attached to the monastery. The courts are spacious, and have a pleasant appearance, which has been enlivened by a circular garden behind the grand duke's palace. Externally, this monastery has a very irregular and ordinary aspect. The monks have here an enviable dwelling. In the very centre of Moscow they enjoy the tranquillity of the country, and breathe a fine pure air all the year round, except when in hot days of summer, the Kremle is enveloped in dust.

The Chudof monastery is of the first class. It contains thirty monks, besides the clergy above mentioned. There is a cathedral church, which was built at the same time with the monastery, by St. Alexei the metropolitan, during the reign of the Great Duke Dmitrii Ivannovitch, in the year 1365. On account of its being in a falling state, it was demolished in 1501, and rebuilt and consecrated in the year 1504, by Simeon the metropolitan. In the year 1744 this monastery was ordered to become the seat of the archbishop of Moscow.

The church dedicated to the miracles of St. Michael, from which the monastery has taken its name, from the Russian *Chuda Archistratiga Michaila,* stands in the court. It is a small church, two

* Plan, No. 23.

stories high, surmounted by a single central gilt dome. On its front is an image of the archangel St. Michael, and some other paintings.

The other churches at this monastery are dedicated, 1st. To the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. 2d. To all Saints. 3d. To the Apostle Andrew the First-called. 4th. To St. Peter and St. Paul, in the rooms of the archbishop. 5th. To Alexei the metropolitan, one of the Moscow saints. This church was founded by the archimandrite of the Chudof monastery, Henadii. It was rebuilt in the year 1680. 6th. To the elevation of the cross, where is the hospital. 7th. To Constantine and Helen.

The church of St. Alexei stands between the two entrances of the monastery, and faces the *Ivanovskaya plostchad.* It is two stories high, and its roof is covered by a crowd of small gilt domes. The portico is supported by two small columns of the Ionic order on each side, and is surmounted by two Gothic turrets. Against the wall, under this portico, there is a representation of the Holy Trinity in unity, to which, on festivals, thousands pay homage. It is one of those optical deceptions which appear wonderful to the ignorant, amuse the half-informed, and scarcely even move the curiosity of the philosopher. When you regard this picture from the right side, the visage of an old man, and when from the left side, that of a young man, is visible, and when in front, you see the picture of a dove, thus representing the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Having entered the passage, a cut, or engraved representation of Christ upon the cross, with the two robbers, surrounded by a crowd of spectators, many of whom are on horseback, first attracts our attention. After ascending the stair, we come to the iron-floored, dark gloomy church, near the middle of which, in an elevated brass coffin, are contained the *Mostchi,* or *uncorrupted relics* of St. Alexei, whose history demands notice.

Alexei, the miracle-worker of Moscow and of all Russia, was descended from the family of the Boyars Plestcheof, and was born during the reign of Daniel Alexandrovitch, in the year 1292; and having passed twenty years at Moscow in the Boghoyevlenskoi mo-

nastery, in the situation of a monk, he was taken into the house of the archbishop, for the administration of spiritual affairs, which he conducted above twelve years: he was then placed as bishop in Vladimir, where he passed four years of his life. At the election of the Great Duke Simeon, and of the metropolitan Pheognost, he was made metropolitan of Kief and of all Russia, by the patriarch of Constantinople, Philothei, and after twenty-four years of his pastoral care, and in the eighty-fifth year of his life, he died in the year 1378, during the time of the Great Duke Ivan Ivanovitch. He was buried in the Chudof monastery in Moscow *: but, as would appear from the following quotation, the place where his ashes were laid was not very remarkable, and had been forgotten, for "on the 20th May is commemorated the *obreteniye*, or discovery of the *mostchi* or *uncorrupted relics* of this saint, which happened in the year 1439, during the reign of the Great Duke Vasilii Vasilievitch." †

"For a long time," says Karamzin, "the *mostchi* of Alexei the metropolitan, according to the account of the annalists, cured the sick; but in the year 1519, they were confirmed by a holy ceremony in the fame of miracle-working. The metropolitan, Varläam, informed the sovereign that many blind persons having embraced the tomb of Alexei with fervour, recovered their sight. All the clergy, and an innumerable crowd of people, assembled at the sound of the bells. The miracles were manifested with their proofs. They chaunted Te Deum over the tomb: the Great Duke (Vasilii Ivannovitch) covered with tears of affliction, first bowed to it, and praised the mercy of heaven, which in the days of his reign had opened the second fountain of divine grace and of salvation for Moscow. They celebrated this day splendidly, and Saint Alexei, in the public opinion, stood in the same rank with the ancient Moscow saint, the metropolitan Peter." ‡

Ever since the above date, Alexei's fame has increased, and his

* Khristions. Mesiastos, p. 26. † Idem. p. 76.

‡ Karamzin's Hist. of Russ. vol. vii. p. 185. 1st edit.; p. 189. 2d edit.

memory has been held in the highest reverence. On the name's-day of St. Alexei, immense numbers flock to this church to pay their devotions near his relics. Being at this festival in 1819, in one of the small chapels, I observed a dark opening, like a cave, with a low arched door, to which numbers approached, as I thought, to their devotions, and again soon retired. Curiosity led me forward to the door; perceiving nothing but *darkness visible*, I began to advance, when suddenly a hoarse hollow voice exclaimed, "What do you want?" I retreated somewhat disconcerted to a little distance. An old woman advanced to the door and asked for something; when an old grey-headed man approached from the recess and gave her a glass full of hydromel, for which she paid, and he again withdrew into his dark abode.

In the *trapeza* of the church of St. Alexei, and on the centre of the ceiling, there is a representation of the Trinity, — an old man with a mace in his left hand; Christ with the cross; and over them a dove, with nearly circular irradiations.

In the Chudof monastery are interred some members of the most noble families of Russia, — Trubetskiis, Kurakins, Khavanskiis, Obolenskiis, &c.; over whose tombs are very curious and interesting epitaphs.

I shall only further remark that the Chudof monastery is known in Russian history as the place wherein the Tsar Vasilii Shuiskii was confined, A. D. 1610, after his deposition, and from whence he was taken into Poland.*

The house formerly of his eminence the metropolitan of Moscow, now the palace of the Great Duke Nicholai Pavlovitch, is two stories high, with two fronts, one to the south and the other to the west; the rounded juncture of which is ornamented with Doric columns, and surmounted by a dome. It is intended to plant trees around this palace, and in drawings which we have seen it is generally so represented.

* Vide Coxe's Travels, vol. ii. p. 11.

This building was erected in the reign of the empress Catharine II. as the residence of the late metropolitan Platon. The late archbishop Augustin never occupied this dwelling: he resided at the *Troitskoye Podverge* till his death.

Before the arrival of the court at Moscow in 1817, this palace was richly and elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of the Great Duke Nikolai Pavlovitch and his spouse, the Great Duchess: and here the young prince, Alexander Nikolaiovitch, first saw the light in 1818.

The Voznesenskoi Nunnery, in Russ called *Voznesenskoi Devitchei Monastir*†, except for one of its churches, is not a very conspicuous object. It receives the appellation *Voznesenskoi*, of or belonging to the ascension, because among others here is a cathedral church dedicated to the ascension of our Lord. The Voznesenskoi nunnery is situated immediately west of the *Spaskiya Vorotui.* A newly-built Gothic church will immediately point out this nunnery to the stranger, of which it forms the south boundary. The rest of the churches, the habitations of the nuns, and the necessary offices, are all behind this church. The whole buildings consist of a square, in the centre of which, surrounded by trees, stands the church of the Ascension. This church is built after the same style as the cathedral of the Assumption, only the domes are not gilt, but covered with tin. Over the entrance of the church is a painting of the Ascension. The buildings, containing the apartments of the nuns, are two stories high, and on a level with the top of the ground story passes a long corridor. These chambers have small windows facing the court, but no back windows. It is curious enough, that the nuns' apartments are adjoining to a similar range of dwellings for the monks in the Chudof monastery. But between the nunnery and monastery there is no communication, not even a window opposed between their habitations. From the sombre appearance of the Voznesenskoi nunnery, while in the centre

† Plan, No. 24.

of Moscow, you might suppose yourself at the distance of a thousand versts from the capital, were it not for the continual thundering of equipages passing and repassing by the Gate of our Saviour. This nunnery is reckoned of the first class. It contains thirty nuns.

The Voznesenskoi nunnery was built by order, and at the expense of the orthodox Great Duchess Evdokia, among the nuns of Evphrosiniya, in the year 1329, at the death of her spouse the Great Duke Dmitrii Joannovitch Donskoi. It was re-built by order of the emperor Peter the Great, in the year 1721. The cathedral church, from which the monastery now takes its name, was founded in the year 1407. In it lies the body of the foundress of the nunnery, as well as the mortal remains of many of the *Tsaritsas* or wives of the Tsars, Great Duchesses, and *Tsarévnas* or daughters of the Tsars, and other female descendants of the royal race, of which I shall here present a chronological table, as an authentic document of reference:

	Died.
1. Of the orthodox Great Duchess Evdokiya Dmetrievna, among the nuns of Ephrosiniya, wife of the Great Duke Dmitrii Joannovitch Donskoi, and the foundress of the Voznesenskoi nunnery - - - -	1407
2. Of the Great Duchess and Nun Sophiya Vitovtovna, wife of the Great Duke Vasilii Dmitrievitch Donskoi -	——
3. Of the Great Duchess Mariya Donska, among the nuns of Martha, wife of the Great Duke Vasilii Vasilievitch the Blind - - - - - -	1462
4. Of the Great Duchess Mariya Tverska, first wife of the Great Duke Ivan Vasilievitch - - -	——
5. Of the Great Duchess Sophiya Phominisha Paleologova, second wife of the Great Duke Ivan Vasilievitch -	——
6. Of the Great Duchess Elena Vasilievna, wife of the Great Duke Vasilii Ivanovitch - - -	1538
7. Of the Tsaritsa Anastasia Romanovna, first wife of the Tsar Ivan Vasilievitch - - - -	1563

	Died.
8. Of the Tsaritsa Mariya Temryukovna Cherkaska, second wife of the Tsar Ivan Vasilievitch - -	1568
9. Of the Tsaritsa Martha Vasilievna Sobakina, third wife of the Tsar Ivan Vasilievitch - - -	——
10. Of the Tsaritsa Mariya Pheodorovna, among the nuns of Marpha, fifth wife of the Tsar Ivan Vasilievitch -	1492
11. Of the Great Tsaritsa, or Nun Jyulianya, mother of the Tsaritsa Anastasia Romanovna - - -	——
12. Of the Tsaritsa Paraskovya Michaelovna Solova, daughter-in-law of the Tsar Ivan Vasilievitch - -	——
13. Of the Tsarévna Pheodosya Phedorovna, daughter of the Tsar Phedor Ivanovitch - - -	——
14. Of the Tsarévna Mariya Ivanovna, daughter of the Tsar Ivan Vasilievitch - - - - -	——
15. Of the Tsaritsa Mariya Vladimirovna Dolgoruka, first wife of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch - -	1622
16. Of the Tsarévna Pelagiya Michaelovna, daughter of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch - - - -	1629
17. Of the Tsarévna Marpha Michailovna, daughter of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch - - -	1632
18. Of the Tsarévna Sophiya Michailovna, daughter of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch - - - -	1636
19. Of the Tsarévna Evdokiya Michailovna, daughter of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch - - - -	1637
20. Of the Tsaritsa Evdokiya Lyukianovna, second wife of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch - - -	1645
21. Of the Tsarévna Anna Alexievna, daughter of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch - - - -	1659
22. Of the Tsaritsa Mariya Ilinitchna, first wife of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch - - - -	1669
23. Of the Tsarévna Evdokiya Alexievna, daughter of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch - - - -	1669
24. Of the Tsarévna Phedorova Alexievna, daughter of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch - - - -	1678

	Died.
25. Of the Tsaritsa Irina Michailovna Godunova, as a nun, called Alexandra, wife of the Tsar Phedor Ivanovitch	1579
26. Of the Tsaritsa Agaphiya Simenovna, wife of the Tsar Phedor Alexievitch - - - -	1681
27. Of the Tsarévna Pheodosiya Ivanovna, daughter of the Tsar Ivan Alexievitch - - - -	1691
28. Of the Tsarévna Mariya Ivanovna, daughter of the Tsar Ivan Alexievitch - - - -	1692
29. Of the Tsarévna Anna Michailovna, among the nuns of Aphisiya, daughter of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch	1693
30. Of the Tsarévna Tatiana Michailovna, daughter of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch - - -	1706
31. Of the Tsaritsa Natalya Kirilovna, second wife of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch - - -	1712
32. Of the Tsarévna Ekaterina Alexievna, daughter of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch - - -	1719
33. Of the Great Duchess Natalya Alexievna, sister of the Emperor Peter II. - - - - -	1728
34. Of the Tsarévna Paraskovya Joannovna, daughter of the Tsar Ivan Alexievitch, sister of the empress Anna Ivanovna - - - - -	1731
35. Evdokia Phedorovna, among the nuns of Helen, first wife of Peter the Great - - - -	1717
36. Mariya Petrovna, wife of the Tsar Vasilii Ivanovitch Shuiskii - - - - - -	1626
37. Anna Vasilievna, daughter of the Tsar Vasilii Ivanovitch	——

Here are also interred a number of members of the Soltikof family.*

Besides the cathedral church of the Ascension, there is a number of other churches and chapels at the Voznesenskoi nunnery : viz. —

1st. The church dedicated to the great female martyr, Catharine. This church was consecrated by the patriarch Joakim in the year

* Putyevod. part i. p. 260.

1686. In the year 1811 it was rebuilt, and was reckoned to be, its exterior at least, superbly finished. In the year 1812, a number of ovens were erected by the French in this church, which served as a general bake-house for part of the army; in consequence, the church was much injured. It is now completely repaired outwardly. The interior, I believe, will soon be finished in a handsome manner. Catharine's church is a very neat and elegant edifice in the Gothic style, over which rises a fine large central dome, surmounted by a handsome massy gilt cross. This building, however, is overloaded with frippery work, and trifling ornaments.

2d. Chapel dedicated to the "Joy of all the Afflicted."

3d. Chapel of the holy and famous great martyr, conqueror, and miracle-worker, George.

4th. Church dedicated to the Mother of God, of Kazan, built agreeably to an ukaz of the Holy Directing Synod, by the nun, Princess Ann Boriatinska, in the year 1729.

5th. Chapel dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, &c. &c.

The Kitai-Górod. — The second grand division of Moscow is called the Kitai-Górod, the origin of which appellation is involved in obscurity, but by most etymologists and historians is supposed to be a Tartar word, and to imply Chinese town.

According to others, Kitai is a Tartar appellation, and signifies *middle-town*, because the Kitai-Górod lies in the middle, between the Kremle and the Beloi-Górod.

It appears singular that the origin of the name of this division should not be certainly known, as not four centuries have passed since the foundation and nomination of the Kitai-Gorod in the year 1538.

Upon what authority Voltaire, in his history of Peter the Great, calls the Kitai-Gorod "La partie appellée la ville chinoise, ou les raretés de la Chine s'etaillent," we are not informed. "But it may be remarked," says Coxe, "that this division of Moscow bore its present appellation long before any connection was opened between

the Russians and Chinese; and the best historians of this country, without pretending to ascertain its original signification, suppose the word *Cathay*, or *Khitai*, to have been introduced by the Tartars when they had possession of Moscow: in proof of this conjecture it is alleged, that there is in the Ukraine a town called Khitaigorod, and another of the same name in Podolia, both which countries, though entirely unknown to the Chinese, have been either over-run, or inhabited by Tartars."

Others report, that this town was called Kitai, from the Tartar language. Many persons of rank among the Tartars were called Kitai; for example, Andrei Bogholyubskii, in his infancy was named Kitai. Some derive it from a name given to a son of the Great Duke George Vladimirovitch in his early years. *

That Kitai-Gorod signifies Chinese Town, seems very probable; since China is called Kitai in Russ, and the adjective *Kitaiskii*, *-aya*, *-oye*, signifies of or belonging to China; thus the Russians say

Kitaiskiya Chernelŭi, (plural) China Ink.

Kitaiskii Bizari, (plural) Chinese Beads.

Kitaika means a kind of *home nankin*, and perhaps has received its name from its imitation of *Chinese* nankin.

Ivan Vasilievitch IV., the great duke, finding the Kremle crowded by the great number of people of Moscow, and insufficient for its defence in case of an invasion by the enemy, wished to enclose the capital by a new thick wall. Helen (the regent) fulfilled his design, and in the year 1534 they began to dig a deep ditch from the Neglinnaya around the quarters (where were all the merchants' shops, and the markets), to the Moscow river, through the Troitskaya *Plostchad*, the place for determining duels, or rather combats, and the Vasiliovfskoi meadow. The servants of the court, of the metropolitan, of the Boyars, and all the inhabitants without exception,

* Vide Scherbatof's Hist Karamzin's History of Russia, vol. viii. p. 40. and 41. Levesque, vol. viii. p. 185. Coxe's Travels, vol. i. p. 394. Putyevod. Moskvŭi, part ii. p. 3.

except persons of rank, or distinguished citizens, were employed, and in June it was finished. In the following year, on the 16th May, after a holy procession, and Te Deum being chaunted by the metropolitan, Petrok, surnamed The Little, a stone wall and four towers were erected around the ditch, with the *Stretenskiya*, now the *Nikolskiya Vorotŭi;* the *Troitskiya*, now the *Ilinskiya Vorotŭi;* the *Vsesviatskiya*, now the *Varvarskiya Vorotŭi*, and the *Kozmodemyenskiya Vorotŭi*, upon the great street, which probably means the present *Troitskiya Vorotŭi*, or Trinity Gates. The walls of the Kitai-Górod seem to have been finished about the year 1538.*

The Kitai-Górod is much larger than the Kremle, and forms a kind of oblong square, with one side shorter than the other, or rather a rhomboid, as may be seen by viewing the plan; all the sides of which are flanked by walls, which are furnished with battlements and embrasures, towers, or bastions, and gates. On the west, the high Kremle wall limited the Kitai-Górod. On the east it is bounded by a wall running from the Moscow river nearly to the Neglinnaya. On the south runs a wall along the course of the Moscow river, and another wall passes from the Voskresenskiya, or Resurrection Gates, along the course of the now concealed Neglinnaya, to meet the east and west boundaries, and complete the rhomboid.

The walls of the Kitai-Górod are not so high as those of the Kremle, and though they have a general resemblance to the latter, yet differ in many respects. Besides the difference in height, their battlements are much broader, and each is penetrated by a central Gothic opening, or embrasure, with a small similar opening on each side, and the general embrasures are wider. The wall of the Kitai-Górod is about 15, 16, or 17 feet thick, and is furnished, like the Kremle walls, with an elevated broad rampart. Some of the towers have larger bases than those of the Kremle, particularly the fine singular tower near the gates of St. Nicholas. The round towers, or bastions, are like small forts, project from the wall, and, except that at the Varvarskiya gates, terminate abruptly. From the centre

* Vide Karamzin, vol. viii. p. 404. Levesque's Histoire de Russie, vol. ii. p. 390.

of the tower, at these gates, rises a small green hexagonal pyramid. The square towers are also furnished with battlements and embrasures, and are perforated by numerous openings slanting downwards from the ramparts, through which showers of arrows could be poured upon a besieging enemy on their near approach to the walls. The Kitai-Gorod wall is adorned by twelve towers and bastions *, and has five gates. The walls were surrounded by a high earthen rampart and ditch, the remains of which are still seen at the east wall, but they are filling it up. The communication between the Kremle and the Kitai-Górod is maintained by the gates of our Saviour, No. 25, and by the gates of St. Nicholas, No. 26. The Kitai-Gorod communicates with the Beloi-Gorod by means of four gates, viz. the *Voskresenskiya*, No. 79; the *Nikolskiya*, No. 80; the *Ilinskiya*, No. 81; and the *Varvarskiya Vorotŭi*, No. 82; and with the *Zemlianoi-Gorod* by the *Moskvoretskiya Vorotŭi*, No. 83, now broken down, though the name be retained. Like the gates of the Kremle, those of the Kitai-Gorod have images over them, or near them, and generally on both sides, to which the same homage is paid.

At the north end of the *Krasnaya plostchad*, are the fine handsome double gates of the Resurrection, with a couple of elegant white-washed towers, terminated by green painted pyramids, supporting the gilt arms of Russia. The *Voskrenskiya Vorotŭi*, or gates of the Resurrection, received that appellation, I suppose, in consequence of an image of the *Voskreseniye*, or Resurrection of Christ, having been placed over them.

All the edifices in the Kitai-Gorod are called *Kamenniye doma*, or stone houses, though built of brick. The basement of many is faced with the white stone of Moscow. All are stuccoed, and washed white, yellow, blue, brown, and red, and have red, green, blue, and black painted iron roofs.

In the Kitai-Gorod are four principal streets: — The *Nikolskaya Ulitsa*, or Nicholas-street, running from the *gates of St. Nicholas* of

* Two of them, however, have been demolished.

the *Kremle*, to the *gates of the same name* of the *Kitai-Gorod;* and the *Ilinskaya Ulitsa*, or street running from the gates of our Saviour to the Ilinskiya gates, are remarkable in Moscow on account of having numbers of houses quite contiguous; though, I believe, there is not in any part of Moscow a dozen of houses in one place, which have no intervals between them, not excepting even these two streets. How different then is Moscow from St. Petersburgh, or from the other capitals of Europe! Without doubt, the Kitai-Gorod is the most European part of the city, except for the immense ranges of shops in the eastern style; for, as we have said, the Kremle is unique; it is neither European nor Asiatic; and the other divisions of Moscow, though they are European in point of structure, are Asiatic in their distribution.

The other two chief streets are the *Varvarka*, a street of no great appearance, and the *Moskvaretskaya*, a street, or rather a road between the south wall of the Kitai-Gorod, and the balustrades of the Moskva river.

By casting the eye over the plan, and its description, most of the public edifices and objects in this division of the city may be seen. Our limits will only permit us to notice the most distinguished and interesting of them.

The Beautiful Place, Krasnaya Plostchad. *— The Krasnaya Plostchad, or Beautiful Place, is a large oblong square, bounded on the west by the east wall of the Kremle, and the adjoining boulevard; on the east by the grand façade of the *bargaining-shops;* on the north by the double gates of the Resurrection, or *Voskresenskiya Vorotŭi;* with the adjoining building on each side for tribunals and offices, and by the *Kazanskoi Sobore*, or cathedral; on the south by the Pokrovskoi cathedral, and the *Lobnoye Mesto.*

The greatest length of the *Krasnaya Plostchad*, from the Voskresenskiya gates to the centre of the *Lobnoye Mesto*, measures 180 sajins, or 1260 feet, and the greatest breadth opposite the central

* No. 77. of Plan.

Lavrôf dal.

Edwd Finden sculpt

North-half of the Beautiful Place.

London, Published by Thomas Caddell, Strand, Novr 1823.

façade of the shops, to the walls of the Kremle, is 26 sajins, or 434 feet.

At present, the appellation "*la Belle Place* *," or the *Beautiful Place*, is no misnomer. The *Krasnaya Plostchad*, indeed, is one of the largest, finest, and most singular squares, or *places* in Europe, or in the world.

Nearly in the middle of this square, stands the monument of Minin and Pojarskii, in a most appropriate situation, and a great ornament to the *Krasnaya Plostchad*, especially when associated with the events of ancient times, and the conduct of the heroes to whom it relates.

The word *Plostchad* means a public place, or market, and the Beautiful Place is entitled to both these appellations. Thousands of equipages pass through it daily; innumerable visitants come to the bargaining shops, whose equipages, coaches, chaises, caleshes, landaus, and *drojkies*, attend them, as well as *telegas* and *rospuskies*, for the transport of their merchandise; crowds of *drojkies* and *volotchkies*, with merry-singing *Isvostchiks*, are at the command of all for a moderate hire: the poorer classes plod their way amid the passing equipages, or come to make their bargains on foot; hawkers of all kinds of goods are in active movement from place to place; and hundreds of workmen, artizans, and labourers, ready at the call of employers, are standing, and sometimes lying, near the gates of St. Nicholas, who add variety and animation to the scene, by their tedious and loud explanations, and bargaining harangues; add to this, that in summer, the *Krasnaya Plostchad* is one of the chief promenades for the curious and the idle, and imagine its fine boundaries, and you may have some idea of its activity and appearance at the gay season of the year. Dr. Clarke has, in a lively manner, described the appearance and bustle of this place and the adjoining Ilinskaya street. †

* Vsevolojskii's Diction. Géograph. de Russie.

† Vide Clarke's Travels, Vol. i. 4to.

The origin of the word *Krasnaya*, and the exact meaning of it, as applied to this *plostchad*, I have heard disputed.

It is well known that the same Russian adjective, *Krasnŭi*, *-aya*, *-oye*, signifies either red, fine, or beautiful. Thus the Russians say,

Krasnii Prudi	-	Fine, or beautiful ponds.
Krasnaya Devitsa	-	A beautiful girl.
Krasnaya Pagoda	-	Fine weather.
Krasnoye Derevo	-	Red wood, or mahogany.
Krasnoye Slovo	-	Pretty word, or flattery, &c. &c.

I have translated the words *Krasnaya Plostchad*, by Beautiful Place, because the original meaning seems involved in some obscurity, and because that application, at present, appears more natural than *Red Place.*

Adjoining to the east wall of the Kremle, the ditch and earthen rampart remained till the year 1813. The rampart was then lessened and levelled, the ditch filled up, and the now existing elevated promenade, or boulevard, was formed in their place, between the *Spaskiya Vorotŭi*, and the *Nikolskiya Vorotŭi.* The fronts of the shops now bounding the east side were rebuilt in the years 1813, 14, 15, 16, and 17. In these years, indeed, the whole *plostchad* was paved, ornamented, and beautified. The bridges at the gate of Our Saviour, and the gate of St. Nicholas nearly disappeared, and the stranger, in going to the Kremle by them, merely supposes that he is passing a regular road, or street, with parapets and balustrades on each side.

The cathedral of the Kazanskaya Virgin Mary, or of Our Lady of Kazan, *Kazanskoi Sobore* *, stands at the north-west corner of the *Nikolskaya Ulitsa*, or street of St. Nicholas, and fronts the *Krasnaya plostchad*, and also the gate of St. Nicholas. It is a small and very plain edifice, from the roof of which springs a single dome, and has an adjoining old-fashioned belfry. It is painted red, with

* Plan, No. 30.

a mixture of white, and is surrounded by a low wall and an iron balustrade.

This cathedral consists of a temple, with a chapel, and was built during the reign of Michail Phedorovitch, by the famous Prince Dmitrii Michailovitch Pojarskii, about the year 1630, in commemoration of his victory over the Poles, and of the deliverance of Moscow *; who also furnished it with numerous church ornaments, vessels, &c. The church was consecrated in the year 1637.

This cathedral is named *Kazanskoi*, because there was placed in it, in the year 1663, the miraculous image of the Virgin Mary of Kazan.

There are two holy processions every year to the *Kazanskoi Sobore*, viz. on the 8th July, and on the 22d October, in remembrance of the miraculous deliverance of Moscow from the invasion of the Poles, and of the Lithuanians, in the year 1813, by the *intercession* of the most holy Mother of God. †

On the 8th July is also commemorated the *manifestation* (Yavleniye) of the miraculous image of the most holy Mother of God of Kazan. ‡

The cathedral dedicated to the *Pokrove* or Protection of the Virgin Mary, in Russ *Pokrovskoi Sobore* §, is a singular edifice, and highly esteemed by the Moscovites, as well as by the Russians in general, and attracts the eager attention of all strangers. It stands in the *Kitai-Gorod*, at a little distance from, and on the south-east side of the *Spaskiya Vorotŭi*, and forms part of the south boundary of the *Krasnaya Plostchad*, or Beautiful Place.

In the upper story of this edifice is the cathedral church dedicated to the *Pokrove*, or the Virgin Mary; hence the origin of the name *Pokrovskoi Sobore*. ‖ But, besides this church, the *Pokrovskoi So-*

* Vide history of the Monument erected to Minin and Pojarskii hereafter.

† Khrist. Mesiatsos. p. 102. 162. 281.; and Putyevod. Moskv. part ii. p. 5.

‡ Khrist. Mesiats. p. 102. § Plan, No. 31.

‖ *Pokrove* means a covering, a veil, a pall, a refuge, an asylum, succour, protection, support, &c. *Pokrove Presviatiya Boghroditsŭi* is the denomination of the *festival of the*

bore contains many other places of worship, churches and chapels, which are hereafter enumerated. This building has passed, and still passes, under various denominations among the Russians, even the Moscovites; and still more so among foreign writers. It has been called the church of the Holy Trinity, one of the churches under its roof being dedicated to the Trinity. "The church of Vasilii Blajennii," or church of Vasilii the Blessed, because it contains a church dedicated to this Russian miracle-worker. The church of Jerusalem, on account of its containing a church dedicated to the entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem; and, finally, *Pokrovskoi Vasiliya Blajennaho Sobore*, which, the reader will remark, is merely a combination of its proper name, and of the second appellation above mentioned. It is frequently called the *Pokrovskoi Sobore shto na rvu*, because it stood on the margin of the ditch, which formerly surrounded the walls of the Kremle, but now in a great measure is filled up.* To avoid confusion, I shall uniformly designate this edifice by its proper appellation, *Pokrovskoi Sobore*, or Pokrovskoi cathedral.

The Pokrovskoi cathedral was built by order of the Tsar Joann Vasilievitch, in gratitude for a victory gained over the khan of Kazan, in the year 1554. Its exterior was painted by order of his son, the Tsar Phedor Ivannovitch, in the year 1680†, and in the year 1784, during the reign of the empress Catherine II., in consequence of the gift of the sum of 10,000 roubles, both inside and outside were renewed and repainted.

The following inscriptions are on this cathedral: "By the blessing of God, by the mercy of the most holy Virgin Mary, and by the prayers of all saints, by order of the most pious Tsar and Great Duke

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protection and intercession of the Blessed Virgin; which is commemorated on the 1st of October, and alludes to a vision in which the Virgin Mary enwrapped all our sins by her *omophor* or mantle.

* For these various appellations, vide Coxe's Travels, vol. ii. p. 2; Opisan. Stolitch. Gorod. Mosk. p. 103; Olearius's Travels; Clark's Travels; Rospiss Moskovsk. Tserkv. p. 4. and New Plan of Moscow, copied in this work.

† After 1584: not in 1680. See note, next page.

of all Russia, Joann Vasilievitch, and of his Eminence Makarii the metropolitan, in the year 7062 (1554), was begun the construction of this church of the *Pokrove* of the most holy Mother of God, and also on the same foundation, nine churches."

"By order of the Tsar and Great Duke Phedor Ivannovitch, in the year 7188 (1680*), were added yet other eight churches in this edifice."†

This cathedral, by time, and by the visit of the French, in the year 1812, having been a good deal injured, was completely repaired externally, and repainted, and the balls and the crosses of the towers regilt in the years 1816–17. The interior underwent no changes, though a number of the chapels are in great want of repair.

Though different views of this cathedral have been given by travellers‡, yet I have not hesitated to add the beautiful and accurate plate which accompanies this work, executed and coloured from an original, done for me by the late Mr. Lavrof, which is now in possession of Richard Jones Esq., of East Wickham, Dartford, Kent, as well as others of the originals.

The foundation of the edifice is of an oblong square form, and from its centre arises a high octagonal steeple, or spire, with a large base, but small at its termination, over which is a small gilt ball, surmounted by a simple gilt cross. On the north and south, and on the east and west of this central spire rises a similar octagonal tower, greatly inferior in height, and surmounted by very large variously painted and ornamented heads or domes, on which are placed gilt balls, all furnished with simple gilt crosses. In the spaces between the central tower or spire and the above four towers arise other four smaller similar towers, ornamented in the same style; so that around the central *spire-tower* we find in all eight towers, forming a species

* Translated from the original in the Putyed. Moskvŭi, part ii. p. 11: — in the *Khristians. Mesiatsoslof*, these dates are so copied. This must be an error, for Phedor Ivanovitch began to reign 1584, and died 1598.

† Putyevod. Moskvŭi, part ii. p. 8. and 11.

‡ See Travels of Olearius; Le Brun, and Clarke.

of octagon; the first mentioned four towers being more towards the centre than the last four towers. Besides these, at the north-east corner of the edifice there is a large low dome, which destroys the uniformity, in some degree, of the building; though happily it is not very readily observed. It belongs to the church of Vasilii Blajenni on the ground story. At the east end of the cathedral stands detached a small pyramidal steeple or belfry. Toward the north and south are two covered stairs or chief entrances to the upper story of the building, and over each of them are erected two small neat green-tiled spires.

The description of the architecture of this cathedral would itself demand many pages, and after all would not be very intelligible; I therefore refer to our accurate plate. It is indeed difficult to say to what style of architecture this singular building belongs: every one of the heads or domes of the towers is unlike the others, and is differently painted and ornamented; and the painting both outside and inside is extremely varied and unique in its kind.

Before the invasion of 1812, the *Pokrovskoi Sobore* was surrounded by a row of low paltry shops, in which ecclesiastical books and wax candles to burn before the images were sold. The view of the lower part of the cathedral was in consequence entirely obstructed, and owing to this circumstance the great singularity of this edifice was not so remarkable as at present. In the lower part of this cathedral are now some shops for the sale of wax candles for the use above mentioned, and the sale is rapid, especially on great festivals.

The north and east sides of the *Pokrovskoi Sobore* have been lately surrounded and adorned by a solid high wall of polished hard sandstone, and an iron balustrade, a great improvement to the city and to the cathedral.

This famous building was erected in such a manner as at first to have nine separate churches and chapels, to which now must be added eleven more: so that within this temple, including the cathedral church, twenty-one temples or places of worship are associated together, in which divine service may be celebrated at

the same time. The under story of the edifice, with the belfry, contains eleven of these churches and chapels; some of which are so small that they scarcely deserve the appellation: among them, the church of Vasilii the Blessed, is the most distinguished. In the second story the disposition is very simple. In the base of the central spire is the cathedral church, and although of a small size, yet it is the largest in the edifice. Each of the other eight towers includes a chapel in its base. The light is admitted to the cathedral church by means of long narrow windows in its spire, and in a similar manner the other eight chapels are lighted, by their corresponding towers. Over the outer wall of the basement story is a kind of surrounding covered parapet, perforated by numerous openings, through which the light is admitted to the galleries, which are so arranged in the upper story that you may pass around the central cathedral church as well as around every one of the eight chapels; all of which also receive light from these galleries by windows and doors.

Olearius relates that Ivan Vasilievitch wantonly commanded the eyes of the architect who built the church of the Holy Trinity at Moscow, *i. e.* the *Pokrovskoi Sobore*, to be put out, that he never might construct any building of superior beauty: — an extravagant fable. The name and the origin of the architect I have sought for in vain.

The twenty places of worship, beside the cathedral church, in the *Pokrovskoi Sobore*, are as follows:

In the Upper Story, that dedicated to

1. The Entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem.
2. The Life-giving Trinity.
3. Gregory the Great, of Armenia.
4. The Three Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexander, Joann, and the New Paul. (Never consecrated.)
5. Kiprian and Justin.
6. Alexander Svirskii.
7. Varleiam Hutunskii.

8. Nicholai the Miracle-worker.
9. The Virgin Pheodosiya.

In the Ground Story, that dedicated to

10. Vasilii Blajennii, or Vasilii the Blessed.
11. The Birth of the Virgin Mary.
12. The Martyr Parascovya Piatnitsa.
13. The Great Vasilii.
14. John the Precursor.
15. All Saints.
16. The Epiphany.
17. Sergii, the Miracle-worker.
18. The Apostle Adronik, at which is a pridel, or adjoining chapel.
19. Mariya Yegipetskiya.

The chapel adjoining to No. 18. makes up the 20th; and the cathedral church makes up the 21st sacred temple within the walls of the Pokrovskii Sobore.

There are two great annual festivals solemnized at this cathedral; at each of which there takes place a holy procession, viz. on the 2nd August, and on the 1st October.

The first festival is on account of the death of the holy, blessed Vasilii, the miracle-worker of Moscow, who for Christ's sake became insane; and it is commonly called *Prasanik Vasilii Blajennaho.* The Russian word *yurodivii* signifies to be *insane*, or to be *a fool:* the adjective *blajennŭi*, from the verb *blájit*, must be carefully distinguished from the adjective *blajnenŭi*, from the verb *blajít.* The first adjective *blajennŭi*, signifies blessed, or happy, the second, *blajnenŭi* relates to a person who plays the fool.

In consequence of the meaning of the word *yurodivii* being literally interpreted, without giving attention to the idea conveyed by it in ecclesiastical writings, and in consequence of the two adjectives above quoted being confounded, I have heard it disputed whether this Russian saint should be called *Vasilii the blessed*, or Vasilii *who played the fool.* Although some parts of Vasilii's conduct savours of fana-

ticism or insanity, yet I find that the idea entertained of him by the Russians, and meant to be conveyed by the above expressions is, that this holy man employed all means of self-denial, and suffered all kinds of insults, as he thought, and some believe, for Christ's sake.

The word *yurodivii* is applied to a number of other distinguished characters in the Russian Christian calendar; as the Holy Prokophii, the miracle-worker of Ustyug; the Blessed Maximii, the Moscow miracle-worker; the Blessed Ivann, another miracle-worker of Ustyug; the Blessed Andrei, who lived in the reign of Leo the Great, in the fifth century, and all of whom seem to have passed their lives as did the apostles, "rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name." "For we are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels and to men. We *are fools for Christ's sake.*"

A short history of the life of *Vasilii Blajennŭi* will, perhaps, interest the reader. This holy man was born at Moscow, at the church dedicated to the Virgin Mary of Vladimir, at the Yelochova, and died in the year 1552, in the 88th year of his life, of which he was insane (*i. e.* suffered self-denial and all kind of insult) during seventy-two years: — by miracles the Lord rendered him celebrated in the year 1588.*

From his earliest years Vasilii Blajennŭi began to act insanely. He neither thought of food nor of clothes, and he ran wildly in all directions through the town. He wished to conceal himself from the world, but on that account so many the more people were drawn to him. Crowds came to obtain his counsel. His fame reached the court. The Tsar Ivann Vasilievitch, called the *terrible*, or the tyrant, with his suite, were present at his happy end, and funeral. The metropolitan Makarii finished the funeral chant at the end of the mass, with peculiar respect. In the course of thirty-six years after his end, during the reign of Phedor Ivannovitch, his *miraculous mostchi* were manifested. The pious sovereign ordered a silver coffin, gilded and ornamented with precious stones and pearls, to be erected

* Khrist. Mesiatsoslof, p. 117.

upon his tomb, and to build a stone church over it, which at present is distinguished from other churches by its beauty and magnificence.*

Such is the account given of Vasilii, of which some parts appear absurd and contradictory. Perhaps, however, Vasilii was really no such fool, and by his apparent suffering for Christ's sake he increased the odour of his sanctity and the weight of his purse, which, in truth, he may have benevolently employed.

In the Pokrovskoi cathedral are placed the relicks of Vasilii Blajennŭi, and his death having taken place on the 2d August, this day is devoted to him as well as to other distinguished names in the Russian calendar. Divine service is performed in the cathedral church of the Pokrove, and all the churches and chapels are thrown open to the public. A large and very singular painting, or image, of this saint is exhibited before the entrance of the church of Vasilii Blajennŭi, with an iron box in an adjoining chair, to receive the charity of those disposed to give alms, and who amount to no small number.

The church of Vasilii Blajennŭi is very neat and elegant, and contains the raised tomb with the *mostchi* of this saint, over which is elevated a gilt canopy, supported by gilded Corinthian pillars. At all times, but especially on this day, the greatest respect and devotion are paid by the Russians both before the above-noticed image, and before the relicks of this saint. They bow, kneel, or even prostrate themselves repeatedly, all the while crossing themselves, kiss the feet, deposit their charity, and then repeating the same ceremony, enter the church. The same respect is paid to the relicks here:— the people pass the tomb and the relicks; purchase a wax candle, or a number of candles †, and place them around the tomb, and before some of the images of this saint contained in the church. The prostration, bowing, crossing, saluting, and deposition of alms,

* Pamiatnik Sobit. vol. iii. p. 172.

† There is a stand, or sometimes a number of stands, in the churches in Russia on festivals, for the sale of wax candles of a small size.

is generally again practised before the image at the entry, on the exit of the crowds of devotees.

The second great festival at this cathedral takes place on the 1st of October; it is the day on which the *Pokrove* of our most holy mother of God and eternal Virgin Mary, is commemorated. This *prasdnik* is said to have been instituted in the time of the sovereign Leo the Wise in the year A.D. 903.

On this day, the whole churches and chapels in the edifice are again opened to the entrance of all ages and ranks. The same ceremonies take place as on the 1st of August: only chief attention is given to the images of the Virgin Mary in the cathedral church. They are gaudily decorated with garlands of roses, in addition to their usual ornaments; and the greatest and most solemn reverence is shewn to them.

On Palm Sunday, in former times, for the ceremony is now abolished, before the communion service, there was a holy procession from the cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in the Kremle, representing the entrance of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem; in which the patriarch rode upon an ass to the Pokrovskoi cathedral, and to the *Lobnoye Mesto.* When Peter the Great abolished the patriarchate on the death of Adrian in 1721, this procession ceased to take place.

It is well described by Olearius as it was performed during the reign of Michail Phedorovitch, though it would appear the patriarch then rode upon a horse, so covered as to resemble an ass.—These are his words:

"1636. April 10th, being Palm Sunday, the Muscovites had a noble procession to represent our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem.

"The Great-Duke having been at service at Our Lady's church, came out of the castle with the patriarch in very good order. First came a very large chariot, made of boards nailed together, but low, drawing after it a tree, on which hung abundance of apples, figs and grapes. In it were four little boys with surplices, who sung the hosanas. Then followed many priests in their surplices and cosses,

carrying crosses, banners and images, upon long poles; some of them sung, others cast incense among the people. Next came the *goses*, or duke's merchants; after them the diaken, clerks, secretaries, *Knez* and *Bojares*, having most of them palms in their hands, and went immediately before the Great-Duke, who was most richly clad, with a crown upon his head, supported by the two principal counsellors of state, Knez Juan Borisotwit, Cyrcaski, and Knez Alexey Michailovitch, who, himself, led by the bridle the patriarch's horse, which was covered with cloth, and made to represent an asse. The patriarch who rid on him, had on his head a round white satin cap beset with rich pearls, and about it a very rich crown. He had in his right hand a cross of diamonds wherewith he blessed the people, who received his benediction with great submission, bowing their heads and incessantly making the sign of the cross. About and behind him were metropolitans, bishops and other priests, whereof some carried books, others censers. About fifty little boys, most clad in red, put off their casacks*, and scattered them along the way; others had pieces of cloth about an ell square, of all colours, which they laid on the ground for the Great-Duke and patriarch to pass over. The Great-Duke being come over against us, made a halt, and sent his principal interpreter, John Holmes, to ask after our health, and went not on till our answer was brought to him. This done, he went into the church, where he stay'd about half an hour. In his return he stopped again at the same place, to give the ambassadors notice that he would send them a dinner from his own table, which yet was not done; but our ordinary allowance was doubled.

"The honour the Great Duke did the patriarch in leading his horse, is worth to him 400 crowns, which the patriarch is obliged to give him. Upon Palm Sunday, the same ceremonies are observed all over Muscovy; the metropolitans and bishops representing the

* *Kushâks*—girdles, or cinctures, made of leather, worsted, or silk, to bind the wide flowing coats of the Russians round the waist. Not casacks, (*kushâks*).

person of the patriarch; the weiwodes, or governors, that of the Great Duke." *

Our countryman, Collins, has given a plain interesting account of the same ceremony, as performed during his residence in Russia, as physician to the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch, to which I refer the reader. †

I cannot avoid quoting the following judicious remarks by Levesque:

"On Palm Sunday, when the patriarch represents Jesus Christ making his entry into Jerusalem, the Tsar, having his crown upon his head, held by the bridle the animal on which the pontiff was mounted, and was supported himself by two of the principal grandees of his counsel. Olearius, and Lord Carlile, have been at different epochs witnesses of this ceremony. But this was not an honour that the Tsars rendered to the patriarch; they honoured Jesus Christ, whom the pontiff then represented; they humbled their power before the majesty of *God-man*. But had this honour been relative to the patriarch himself, the jests of some writers respecting this usage would not be less misplaced. Have they forgotten how much the powerful princes of Europe have humbled themselves before the popes, and even before bishops who were their subjects? Why ought we to expect that the Russians, in the times of ignorance, should be superior to the other people of Europe, in the ages of darkness? The Russians have been the last enlightened, because they were farther from the centre of light. ‡

The Zaikonospaskoi monastery, with a spiritual school ‖, stands on the north side of Nicholas street, and near the *Kazanskoi Sobore*. Its name, Zaikonospaskoi, is given because it is situated at the Image row, or market, *za ikonim riadom;* and, indeed, a row of shops, in which holy images are sold, passes along its front. At this monastery is a very simple unadorned church, *dedicated to the Image not*

* Olearius's Travels in English, p. 40.

† Collins's Present State of Russia, in a letter to a friend in London, 1671.

‡ Levesque, vol. iv. p. 190. ‖ Plan, No. 32.

made with hands, which was begun to be built in 1660, by permission of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch, at the expence of the Boyar, Phedor Phedorovitch Volchonskii, and finished in the year 1661. There is also another church dedicated to the *Joy of all the afflicted.*

In the court of this monastery is a three-story building, with a row of arcades passing before each story, and which is used as a seminary. It was founded under the reign of the Tsar Phedor Alexievitch, at the solicitation of the *Ieromonach*, Timothy, who had been some years resident in Palestine. The sovereign ordered monks to come from Greece and Poland, in the year 1679. This seminary was formerly called *Slaveno-Greko-Latinskaya Akademiya ; i. e.* Academy for Slavonian, Greek, and Latin. Since the year 1814, it has passed under the appellation *Moskovskoye Duchovnoye Utchilistché*, or Moscow Spiritual School ; which, as its name denotes, is for the instruction of youth in divinity.

The seminary, or academy, was under the care of the late distinguished metropolitan, Platon, and was very flourishing ; and, I believe, continues to flourish under its new denomination.

The *Nikolaevskoi Gretcheskoi* monastery * was formerly called *Nikolaya bolshaya glava*, and was founded in the year 1556 ; and in the year 1669, by order of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch, it was given to the Archimandrite Pachomii, who brought an image from the Iverskoi monastery on Mount Athos, an exact copy of the Iverskaya Virgin Mary, as a *podvorge* to the Iverskoi monastery ; and for the performance of divine service in the Greek tongue, he ordered that there should always be an archimandrite, and four old men from the above monastery, attached to this monastery ; and the gramata, or documents, signed by the hand of the Tsar, were given for that purpose.

At the Greek monastery there is an upper, and very elegant church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary ; and a low church, which was built by the hospodar of Moldavia, Kantimir, in

* Plan, No. 33.

the year 1736, and dedicated to St. Nicholas; and a third church over the *Chasovnya in the street*, built by the same, and dedicated to Constantine and Helen.

The Nikolaevskoi Gretcheskoi monastery is situated on the north side of the street of St. Nicholas. Besides the churches are houses the monks. This monastery is reckoned of the second class.

A few of the nobility of Russia have been interred at this monastery, and Prince Kantemir's mortal remains lie in the church of St. Nicholas.

The *Boghoyavlenskoi* monastery*, (I retain the Russian name,) was founded during the reign of Daniel Alexandrovitch, in the year 1296, and was finished during the reign of his son Ivann Danilovitch Kalita, about the year 1304. In this monastery there is a church up stairs, which was built and consecrated to the *Boghoyavleniye*, or manifestation of our Lord God and Saviour Jesus Christ, (hence its name,) in the year 1696, and during the time of the patriarch Adrian.

Under the church of the *Boghoyavleniye* of our Lord, there is another church, dedicated to the manifestation of the Kazanskaya, Mother of God, as well as churches dedicated to the transportation of the *mostchi* † of Boris and Gleb, Great-Dukes of Russia, who were

* Plan, No. 34.

† "*Mosche* signifies the uncorrupted body of a favourite of God; for, according to the general belief of the common Russians, the bodies of eminent saints do not see corruption." Hence they affirm, that after a course of years the body of a favourite saint, as a mark of his being canonized in heaven, is by a supernatural power raised by degrees out of its grave, and at last appears above ground uncorrupt, and miracles are immediately begun to be wrought by it. Thus in Kieff, Moscow, and different other places, many of the wonder-working bodies of the saints are preserved in the monasteries and cathedral churches, and are disclosed on certain holidays to receive the acts of reverence which the people show them. Such feigned supernatural appearances were frequent before the time of Peter the Great; but this wise emperor, in a great measure, put a stop to this method of propagating idolatry and superstition, and to the numerous deceitful practices of the priests to gain money by imposing on the credulity of the ignorant. — Present State of the Greek church. (Note at p. 261. by Dr. Pinkerton.)

Platon, treating of those who break the first commandment, says, "Hypocrites ought

murdered in the year 1702; to the birth of John the Baptist, and to James, the son of Alpheus the Apostle, &c.

In this monastery are buried many of the members of the most distinguished families of Russia, as the Galitsins, Soltikofs, Dolgorukies, Sheremetefs, Yuzupofs, Mentchikofs, Scherbatofs, &c. &c.

This monastery stands in a cross street, between the Nikolskaya street and the Ilinskaya street, and is surrounded by a court, trees, and a wall. The church in the middle is very handsome; the central spire-tower is high, and, like the church, painted red and white, and surmounted by a gold head, or cupola, which terminates in an old-fashioned cross.

The Znamenskoi monastery* is situated in the *Varvarskaya Ulitsa*, or street, although entered from a perculok, or cross street, and has been surrounded by a wall, part of which still remains, with small towers at the corners. Its name is derived from a church, dedicated to the *Znameniye*, or Prodigies of the Virgin Mary, which it contains. This church is painted yellow, the roof red, and the large central dome, and four smaller surrounding domes, green, and looks remarkably well. The belfry is detached, and stands to the west of the church. If the following account be correct, this monastery deserves very particular attention.

"The Znamenskoi monastery stands in the place where stood formerly the house of the boyars Romanof, at the election from their family to the throne, of Michail Phedorovitch, in the year 1613, which house he ordered to be constituted a monastery, and consecrated in the name of the *Znameniye*, or Prodigies of the Virgin Mary; hence the name of the monastery." †

The church of the Znameniye was founded during the reign of

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also to be ranked with those deceivers who, under the garb of false sanctity, or by unlawful devices, represent *Mosches* of saints, and pictures, as wonder-workers, and thereby deceive the common people and get them to give them alms.—Present State of the Greek church. (Note at p. 261. by Dr. Pinkerton.

* Plan, No. 35. † Putyevod. Moskv. part ii. p. 128.

the Tsar Phedor Alexievitch, in the year 1679, at the expence and care of the father-in-law of his majesty, the Boyar Ivan Michailovitch Miloslavskii, completed in the year 1683, and consecrated in 1684 by the patriarch Joachim, during the reign of Ivann Alexievitch, and Peter Alexievitch, as is seen by an inscription on the porch.

This monastery belongs to the third class.

The other churches here are dedicated to Athanasii Aphonskii; the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, with a *pridel* to the Tichvinskaya Mother of God; and the Apostle James.

These, as well as the crosses, the image of the *Znameniye*, two mitres, &c., all claim notice from the visitor, but particularly the remains of the house of Romanof, the reigning dynasty.

The church of the Mother of God of Vladimir, *Tserkof Vladimirskaya Boji Materi* *, is curious from its antique appearance. It stands at the Nikolskiya gates of the Kitai-Gorod, and belongs to the Zaikonospaskoi monastery.

It has a single variously painted dome, in which green predominates, and is studded with gilded stars. The whole edifice is low, and is ornamented with twisted columns, with Corinthian capitals; and it has a low adjoining belfry. From an inscription in Slavonian, over the door of this temple, it will be seen that it is but a modern edifice.

"This holy church, in the name of the most holy *Vladitchitsa*, Mother of God and Virgin Mary, and of her image of Vladimir, by order of the great Gosudars, Tsars, and Great Dukes, Ivan Alexievitch, and Peter Alexievitch, Autocrats of all Great, Little, and White Russia, by the promise of these sovereigns' mother, the orthodox and great Gosudarinya, Tsaritsa, and Great Duchess, Natalya Kirilovna, and of their royal spouses, and their heir-apparent, the sovereign noble Gosudar, Tsarévitch and Great Duke of all Great, Little, and White Russia, and of the noble Tsarévnas, and their relations, was built by their royal chest from the revenues of the

* Plan, No. 37.

Strelitskii prikaz, during the presidentship of the Boyar, Prince Ivan Borisovitch Troekurof: was founded 7199 (1691), June the 30th; completed in two years, on the 18th of August; and the trapeza was added to this church 7202 (1694), September the 22d: consecrated the 28th day of October."

On the whole, after being attracted by the conspicuous inscription the church will disappoint expectation.

The church of Nicholas, the miracle worker of the great cross*, is a red and white washed building, and is situated on the north side of the Ilinskiya street, very near to the Ilinskiya gates. It is four stories high, and is surmounted by a number of domes, over the central one of which, is elevated a spire, painted blue, and set with numerous elevated gilt stars. The adjoining belfry on the west is handsome, and terminates in a glittering tin-covered spire, bearing a gilt cross. I deem it an elegant structure.

This church was consumed by fire, and rebuilt in the year 1688 by the foreign merchant, Philatyevir; and received its appellation because it was furnished by the founders with a large cross, which is still preserved in the left choir. Below its stair-case are some shops, which have a disagreeable and ludicrous effect. In the same edifice is a church dedicated to the Assumption of the most holy Mother of God.

Within the walls of this building are preserved many *mostchi*, or uncorrupted relics, according to accounts; as of the Apostles Matthew, Mark, Luke, John the Baptist, Titus, Andrew, Bartholomew, James, Simeon, Paul, Thomas; and saints, as of St. Nicholas; martyrs and holy men.†

The House of Courts of Administration, &c.‡, forms a square, and is situated on the north side of the Resurrection Gates, and on the west of the *Kazanskoi Sobore*. It is two stories high, with an elevated central small tower, bearing the Imperial arms. In this

* Plan, No. 39.

‡ Plan, No. 62.

† Vide Putyevod. Moskv. part ii. p. 142.

building are assembled together the following tribunals and public offices: — The *Gubernskoye Pravleniye*, or administration of the government (of Moscow); the *Kazonnaya Palata*, or chamber of finance; the *Ugolovnaya Palata*, or council chamber; the 1st, 2d, and 3d, *Grajdanskaya Departamenta*, or 1st, 2d, and 3d departments of the burgess; the *Gubernskaya Architectorskaya Chertojnaya*, or chamber where the architectural plans of the government are designed; the *Uprova Blaghotchiniya*, or police office; the *Uyesdnoi Sood*, or district court of justice; the *Dvorianskaya Opeka*, or noble tutelage, *i. e.* the court or council who take charge of orphans and their property; the 1st, 2d, and 3d departments of the *Nadvornii Sood*, or tribunal for nobles; the *Zemskoi Sood*, or provincial tribunal; the *Statnoye Gubernskoye*, and *Uyesdnoye Kaznatcheistoa*, or state, government, and district treasury; the *Dvorianskoye Sobraniye*, or assembly of the nobles for the discussion of any important business; the *Udelnaya Schetnaya*, and *Phershmeisterskaya Expeditsiya*, or appanage and forest expedition; the *Sovestnoi Sood*, or court of conscience; and the *Vremenaya Tyurma*, or temporary prison, &c. &c.

I believe this building was formerly employed as the mint, and called *Monetnoi Dvore.*

The House of the Town Council, &c.* is a very handsome building, and stands on the south side of the Resurrection Gates, and opposite the last described structure. The body of the edifice is two stories high, and adorned with numerous columns; the centre is three stories high, and supports a tower elevating the Imperial arms. If I am not mistaken, this edifice was formerly the university. It was presented to the society of merchants in the year 1800. In it are now the *Gorodskaya Duma*, or town council; the *Gildia Moskovskaho Kupetchestva*, or guild of the merchants of Moscow; the *Magistrat*, or magistracy; and the chambers *Dlia Auktsiona*, or for auctions.

The Printing-office of the Holy Synod, *Sinodalnaya Tipographiya*, or *Duchovnaya Tipographiya*†, including the printing house, No. 65.

* Plan, No. 63.

† Plan, No. 64.

of the plan, forms a long range of building on the north side of the *Nikolskiya Ulitsa*, or street. The time when the printing office, properly so called, was built, is not well known; but in the year 1645 it was repaired, and became the typographic establishment. Since that period it has undergone frequent changes. Before the year 1811, when they began to demolish it, it was an old, low, curious edifice and has been described by different travellers. During the residence of the French in Moscow it was ruined and burned, and it has been lately rebuilt, according to a new plan, in the Gothic style. The centre is three stories in height, is adorned by four carved and twisted pillars, with Corinthian capitals, over which arise Gothic turrets. By these pillars the centre is partitioned into three divisions: in the compartments in the ground story is the central gate, with a book-shop on each side, for the sale of ecclesiastical works, and other books printed here; in the central compartment in the first story are three Gothic windows, with a sun dial on each side, in the side compartments; in the central compartment of the second story are the British arms; the crown, the lion, and the unicorn, &c.; of great size, in stucco, and over them the cipher (A.) of the Emperor Alexander: in the side compartments is a Slavonian inscription on the right, and a Russian inscription on the left, of which the translations follow.

"By the grace of God, and by the order of the orthodox and Christian great Gosudar, Tsar, and Great Duke, Michail Phedorovitch, Autocrat of all Russia, and of his son, the orthodox and Christian Tsarévitch, and Great Duke of all Russia, Alexei Michailovitch, *these great chambers in this house* were converted into a printing-office in the year 7153 (1645), in the month of June, and on the 30th day."

"This edifice was founded for the impression of spiritual books, on account of the infirmness of the old building, and upon the place where the latter stood, in the year 1811 from the birth of Christ, and finished at the expence of the Moscow printing office of the synod, in the year 1814, during the *propitious* reign of the Emperor Alexander I."



The Printing Office of the Holy Synod.

London. Published by Thomas Cadell, Strand. Nov.r 1843.

In the centre of the edifice, above the British arms, are placed the Imperial arms.

The other parts of the building are two stories high, and ornamented with plain pilasters, two of which, at each end, are surmounted by Gothic turrets. The windows are large, and very neat; those in the under story are grated with iron.

Upon the whole, the printing-office is a very fine structure; but there seems somewhat of a want of harmony between the carved pillars, and the generally Gothic appearance of the edifice, as well as some other defects.

The Synod Printing-office contains thirty printing presses, most of which are employed for the impression of ecclesiastical books in Slavonian, and for the printing of books in Greek, Latin, French, and German, for the use of the spiritual schools under the direction of the synod: other presses are employed for the use of the public. The types are cast within the establishment, in the houses in the yard.

According to Raymond, "The benefits derived from this establishment are considerable; they belong to the crown, and are employed as pensions for old and infirm ecclesiastics." *

It is an historical question of interest, and remains yet to be determined, — how came the British arms to be placed on the front of the old, and now perpetuated on that of the new edifice, of the spiritual printing-office of Moscow?

"In the midst of the Khitaigorod at Moscow," says Coxe, "there is an ancient gate-way which forms the entrance into the printing-office of the Holy Synod; it is of curious workmanship, ornamented with figures of the lion and the unicorn, grotesquely carved in wood. These being the supporters of the royal arms of England, authors have conjectured that this gateway was the entrance to the hotel constructed by order of Ivan Vasilievitch II. for the residence of the English ambassador; and that the Tsar Alexèy was so offended at

* Raymond, vol. ii. p. 283.

the execution of Charles I., that he converted the hotel into a printing-office. It is probable, indeed, from the figures of the lion and unicorn, that this gate-way had some reference to the English, although it was not the ambassador's hotel, that being situated near the church of St. Maximus, in another part of the Khitaigorod; but it evidently appears, from an inscription over the gate-way, that this building was not converted into a printing-office on account of the execution of Charles I. The inscription denotes, that Michail Feodorovitch, and his son Alexèy, caused these apartments, and this gate, to be constructed in the printing-house, June 30th, 7152, or, according to our æra, 1645; a plain proof that the establishment of the printing-house was prior, by at least three years, to the execution of Charles I., and could have no reference to that event." *

The justice of these remarks is evident, and requires no comment.

The old edifice never was the hotel of the British ambassador, as remarked above. When, or by whom the *Posolskoi Dvore*, or ambassador's house, was built, is unknown. The foreign ambassadors formerly lived in it. It passed through different hands till the time of Peter the Great, who gave it for different silk manufactories. It was afterwards built anew by the Moscow merchants, Pavlof and Kalinin, in the year 1790. †

It has been supposed, that the talked-of marriage between the Tsar Ivan Vasilievitch II., and Queen Elizabeth, gave rise to the use of the British arms on more occasions than the above; that the Tsar had already imagined the marriage to be concluded, as it were, and ordered the Russian and British arms to be displayed in union. That such a negociation ever took place is very doubtful: that between the Tsar and Lady Mary Ann Hastings, who was at the court of Queen Elizabeth, may have given rise to the above conjecture.

The Printing-house, or *Petchatnŭi Dvore* ‡, is attached to the

* Coxe's Travels, vol. iii. p. 365., note; and Putyevod. Moskv. part ii. p. 157.

† Putyevod. Moskv. part ii. p. 148. ‡ Plan, No. 65.

Spiritual Printing-office last described, though quite a distinct building. It is a long and much lower building than the printing-office: it is only two stories high. The centre is surmounted by a cupola, and is penetrated below by a gate-way, over which is the all-seeing eye. The windows are small and square, and all grated with iron rods. It is a plain edifice, and is interesting only on account of its present use, and of its library. In this library is a collection of ecclesiastical books, among which some are very ancient. Here also is a collection of the books printed at Moscow, and 180 volumes, in German, French, English, Dutch, and Italian, which belonged to Peter the Great. Formerly, the library was more interesting than it is now; for the greatest part of the Greek and Slavonian manuscripts have been transported to the archives of the college of foreign affairs at Moscow, while others relating to the history of Russia have been removed to St. Petersburgh. *

The Office for Arts and Trades, *Remeslennaya Uprava* †, is situated in the *Nikolskiya Ulitsa*, and near the *Nikolskiya Vorotŭi* of the Kitai-gorod. As the title implies, its use is to arrange all affairs which relate to arts and trades.

The Commercial Courts, or new *Gostinnoi Dvore*, and old *Gostinnoi Dvore* ‡, form nearly a square, stretching between the Ilinskaya, and the Varvarskaya street.

The old Gostinnoi Dvore was erected in the year 1664, by order of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch; the new Gostinnoi Dvore is of modern construction.

The words *Gostinnoi Dvore* do not admit of a literal translation, because there is no exactly corresponding name, either in French, German, or English. The words, *la cour de commerce*, *der packhof*, and *commercial court*, approach pretty nearly to the meaning of these terms. *Gostinnoi* signifies, of or belonging to a guest, or stranger, from *gost*, a guest, foreign or stranger merchant; and *dvore*

* Raymond, vol. ii. p. 282. Vsevolojskii, p. 289.

† Plan, No. 66. ‡ Plan, Nos. 70, and 71.

signifies a house, or court. I have been told, that a *gostinnoi dvore* originally meant a *guest-house*, *an inn*, or an *hotel;* that in ancient times the merchants from the provinces, and foreign merchants, on their arrival in town, took up their abodes in the *gostinnoi dvores*, that being there together they began to make bargains, and that gradually, while the original purpose of the Gostinnoi Dvore was changed, the name remained attached to the edifice.

The Gostinnoi-Dvore is now a depôt for all kinds of merchandize, which are to be sold wholesale to the merchants, or to be transported from Moscow; it is also employed as *an exchange.*

There is nothing remarkable either in the old or new Gostinnoi Dvore. It is altogether an immense mass of building, two lofty stories high, the whole front of which is surrounded by piazzas, both below and above. The front to the Ilinskaya street is occupied by shops. In the court and store-houses within the square, immense quantities of goods are deposited. *

The Exchange Room, where the merchants assemble daily, from two to four o'clock, for transacting business, is very paltry for such a city as Moscow. The principal meeting is held below stairs, at the entrance, and under the piazzas, at the south-west corner of the square.

The Merchant's Assembly Rooms, or *Kupetcheskoye Sobraniye*, stand in the Ilinskaya. The edifice presents a long façade, is three stories high, and its centre is furnished with six large Doric columns. Before the ground story, which is occupied by a range of shops, there runs a piazza.

The Assembly Rooms of the merchants are up stairs, — Russians, Germans, French, British, &c. According to the politic constitution, the distinction of rank is such in Russia, that this useful class of men

* Levesque speaks of the Gostinnoi Dvore, or *Cour de Commerce*, où sont réunies toutes les boutiques, vol. viii. p. 186. The assembly of shops at Moscow are generally called Gostinnoi Dvore, but improperly, as they have their own name. At Petersburgh, all the shops, markets, and court of commerce, are mentioned under the appellation *Gostinnoi Dvore.*

form altogether a distinct body from the nobility, and have, in consequence, their own assembly rooms.

The assemblies of the merchants are very well conducted by a committee. They are held once a month, or oftener in winter, and occasionally masquerades are given. Not unfrequently, a considerable display of rich dresses, and some beauty, is here to be seen. The nobles now and then attend. These assemblies deserve a visit from the stranger, who will find admittance by purchasing a ticket through some friend. The cost, I believe, is ten roubles. Gentlemen pay annually for their tickets fifty roubles.

The Guilds of Merchants, and the City Corporation. — The point of union of all the inhabitants that belong to the trading classes, is the condition of burgher, and the ostensible document of it is the *burgher's book*, or the register of all the citizens who possess landed property, or carry on trade, set forth by public authority. The *privileges* of burghership, besides several others of less note, specified in the Imperial ordinances, consist in an entirely unlimited freedom of trade. Its *obligations* are submission to the laws of the country, the payment of particular taxes, and furnishing recruits; its *organization*, depends, in essentials, on the following institutions:

All persons enrolled in the burgher's book are either simply townsmen, who are inscribed merely on account of their possessions in the city domains, or members of a guild, or lastly, *free of a company.*

There are three guilds. To the first belong all persons of every age and station, or either sex, who declare themselves to possess a capital of ten thousand to fifty thousand roubles. Those of this class have a right to follow maritime commerce, to erect forges for working mines, and to establish manufactories, may be owners of ships, are not subject to corporal punishment, and may drive about town in a carriage drawn by two horses. To the second guild, such are joined as own a capital of five to ten thousand roubles. They are confined to inland traffic, may work mines, and set up manufactories, possess vessels and barks for navigating the rivers and canals, may

drive in town a chariot and pair, and are exempt from corporal punishment. The capital for admission into the third guild, is a thousand to five thousand roubles. It is designed for shopkeepers, and petty dealers; can only set up counters and workshops, keep public houses and bagnios, and may drive in town with no more than one horse.

The *rates* paid by these guilds, consist in one per cent on the capital delivered in. The statement of it "is left to the conscience of every individual; wherefore, no where, and on no pretence whatever, shall any prosecution be instituted, nor any examination entered into concerning concealment of any capital." The *delivery of recruits* is not required in person, but this service may be performed by a sum of money, according to the scale in a schedule published by authority for that purpose. If, however, a burgher, or the son of a burgher, make a voluntary offer to enter into the army, he is at liberty so to do, and his enlisting will be put to the account by the corporation at the next ensuing levy.

To the guild-fellowships also belong the eminent burghers and the guests*; among the former are reckoned all those who affirm to a capital exceeding fifty thousand roubles, or bankers who state their returns at two hundred thousand roubles; likewise such of the learned professions and artists as are provided with diplomas; burghers who have several times served the city offices, &c. The privileges of these classes are nearly similar to those of the first guild; over and above which they are allowed to drive with four horses. By the term guests are understood persons from other towns and provinces, or from foreign countries, who cause themselves to be enrolled in the city register on account of their commercial affairs.

The aggregate of all these classes forms the city corporation; a substantial and respectable body, endowed with Imperial ordinances and privileges. They meet together once every third year in winter, in their public capacities, to fill up the offices and posts to which

* The name has been changed of late; the eminent burghers are now burghers of the first class: guests are only found in seaports, and in frontier towns.

the burghers are liable, by election. In these assemblies every burgher has a seat and voice, and all are eligible, those excepted who have not yet attained the age of five and twenty, or pay less than fifty roubles on their capital. The principal offices held by burghers are these: the president of the corporation, the burgomaster, and members of the council, are elected every three years; the aldermen and judges of the oral court annually. As Moscow is at the same time the capital of the *Moscow government*, the choice of magistrates is made from the corporation, and the members of the Court of Conscience are furnished from it. They likewise chuse two councillors for the police-office, and the *court of wards* is filled from their body. On ordinary emergencies, or exigencies, they apply to the governor, and in juridical cases they are assisted by a solicitor. *

It may be seen from Table II. that in the year 1805, the total number of eminent burghers was 29; the total number belonging to the three guilds, 8007; of whom 245 were enrolled under the first guild, 704 under the second guild, and 7031 under the third guild.

	Roubles.
The reported capital of the eminent burghers was	677,000
That of the first guild - - -	1,926,480
That of the second guild - - -	2,664,320
That of the third guild - - -	6,116,293
Capital. — Total.	11,384,093

	Roub.	Kop.
The per centage paid on the capital of the eminent burghers - - - -	8462	50
That paid by the first guild - - -	24,081	0
That paid by the second guild - - -	33,304	0
That paid by the third guild - - -	76,453	66¼
Total per centage	142,301	16¼

* With a few changes, we are indebted to Storch's Picture of Petersburgh, p. 100, for this account of the guilds.

By an ukaz of his Imperial majesty, Alexander, in 1807, great changes were effected. A merchant of the first guild should acknowledge himself to have a capital of at least 50,000 roubles; a merchant of the second guild should have 10,000 roubles; and one of the third guild must avow to a capital of 5000 roubles.

The burghers of the first class, formerly *eminent burghers*, and now called *Pervosteteniya*, cannot deal in retail. They, and the merchants of the first guild, may drive in a carriage with four horses.

The members of all the three guilds must be Russian subjects.

Besides one per cent upon the capital, the other taxes, as for roads, and other town dues, amount in all to above five per cent, and even to six per cent, upon the capital delivered in.

In consequence of the change in the constitution of the guilds, of the heavy taxation, and of the effects of the year 1812, the number of merchants is diminished astonishingly, in comparison with the year 1805. In the list for 1819, we find only seven burghers of the first class, 64 merchants of the first guild, 202 of the second guild, and about 2000 merchants of the third guild: total of the whole divisions 2273.

The Fish Market, Rŭibnoi Dvore. * — The *dead* fish-market is certainly one of the curiosities of Moscow, and to the naturalist is frequently a very interesting scene. The enormous piles of fish, regularly constructed like walls, the interstices being filled with snow, which one sees here in winter, is an uncommon sight for the natives of more genial climes. As soon as the sledge-roads are established, a great supply of the various kinds of fish is immediately brought hither from Archangel, and from Beloi Ozeroi, in the government of Novgorod, a great lake extremely rich in fish.

The following sorts are generally sold at a very low, or moderate price. The sterlet, the sturgeon, the beluga or the great sturgeon, and other kinds mentioned already.

* Plan, No. 73.

On account of their size, their excellency, and their value, are distinguished the sterlet, and the sturgeon, and *beloribitsa.*

On the 20th March, 1819, I saw a beluga of immense and incredible size in this market. Its total weight was 70 poods, or 2450 pounds English. Without the head, it weighed 61 poods; of course, the head alone must have weighed nine poods, or 320 English pounds. It was brought from the Dora, and had a huge appearance. I was informed, that it was sold for the use of the court at 24 roubles a pood, not including the head, which produced 1464 *roubles;* but with the head was to be given for 1500 roubles. On the same day, ordinary and small belugas were sold at 16 and 12 roubles a pood; and in the middle of winter they were bought for 7, 7½, and 8 roubles a pood.

In general, such large belugas are thought to have an inferior fish.

At the Free Place, or *Volnoye Mesto*, almost every day stand a number of free women, and others, who have liberty to enter into service, and who are in search of situations, as cooks, chamber-maids, niankas, or children's maids, washerwomen, laundresses, &c. In general, here is seen a motley crew, few of whose appearances or countenances are prepossessing, and many of whom have a most forbidding aspect. An immense number of them are *Soldatkas*, or soldiers' wives, and many of them live a free life indeed. The moment a servant is engaged, her passport ought to be required, as without it she can do nothing; otherwise, many disappointments may be met with, particularly if any money be advanced. The servants are generally very ill-fitted for the situations they occupy.

At the *Free Place* also stand wet-nurses, in waiting for an engagement. As a physician, I feel it a duty to state, that parents cannot be sufficiently cautious in receiving these nurses into their service, lest with the nutritious fluid, the milk, some woful diseases should be communicated to their children; or, as it happens frequently, that a woman who has nursed one child, borrows a young child, and makes her appearance with it here as her own child, and,

of course, pretends that it is two weeks, a month, or two months old, that her milk is young, and she has it in abundance, while the babe committed to her stands a chance of starvation. Sometimes, however, a good nurse is found in the *Volnoye Mesto.*

The *Bargaining Shops*, or *Torgoviya Lavki*, are commonly, though improperly, called *Gostinnoi-Dvore.** They form a great range of buildings on the east side of the *Krasnaya plostchad*, and of the street called *Moskvaretskaya Ulitsa*, and on both sides of the Ilinskaya.

In Moscow, and in all the towns in Russia, the principal shops are all assembled together, as is the case in most kingdoms in the East, and at them may be bought almost every article to be had in the empire, except butcher's meat, fowls, fish, and vegetables, flour, and other provisions of this kind, all of which articles are sold in abundance at the *Ochotnoi Riad*, which is so near, though in the *Beloi-Gorod*, that it may be reckoned part of the great general market of Moscow, and is, indeed, the chief provision-market of the city.

Although at the markets in the different quarters of Moscow, you may find butcher's meat, fowls, fish, vegetables, and flour, and articles of coarse ware, tea, sugar, coffee, &c.; and although in some places there be shops, and magazines, where are sold articles of clothing, bed-linen, table drapery, &c.; yet when you wish to have a choice, and to buy a quantity, you go to the *Ochotnoi Riad*, and to the *bargaining shops*, it being well known that there you may purchase five or more per cent cheaper than in the smaller markets, or in the magazines.

The other chief place for articles of clothing, especially for ladies' dresses, is the *Kuznetskoi Most*, or Blacksmith's Bridge, which is, indeed, the furnishing place of the *belles* of Moscow, and is continually crowded with their equipages.

Different magazines, as the English magazine on the Iverskaya;

* Plan, No. 74.

the English magazine at the *Kuznetskoi Most*, are well-known places of fashion, and for the sale of British goods. The *Gollandskaya Lavka*, or Dutch shop, and the *Nurembergskiya Lavki*, or Nuremberg shops, are celebrated for the sale of different articles.

The principal façade of the *bargaining shops*, with the two projecting wings bounding the east side of the *Krasnaya plostchad*, is very long, and very handsome. Its centre is ornamented with twelve fluted Ionic columns, supporting a triangular pediment, on which are the arms of Moscow, and below them this inscription in Russ :

"Renewed in 1815."

This façade is two stories high, and before each story runs a piazza with wide arcades, with small columns between them, and under which you may enter the shops, or take a walk.

The façade of the other range of shops in the *Moskvaretskaya Ulitsa*, presents nothing worthy of notice.

Behind the front buildings, are ranges of shops crowded together, with broad alleys between them ; most of these alleys are covered over, and the light is admitted by windows in the roof. The shops have no windows, or rather their whole front is windows ; for the large doors when opened, serve in their place. Behind a long bench, or table, the merchant takes his station. The purchaser stands in the alley ; he seldom enters the shops, or booths, some of which are of a moderate size, while others are so small that the merchant can scarcely find room to turn himself. The total number of shops here grouped together is said to amount to six thousand. The merchants are almost all Russians.

In these shops, placed in open alleys, with open doors, and no windows, and in the rigorous climate of Moscow, no fire is to be seen, no genial artificial heat is to be felt. Fires are not permitted, on account of the danger, and because, formerly, when a fire took place, the losses were enormous. Even candles are not permitted to be lighted, so that at twilight, in winter, all the shops are shut, and the centre of the city has a very dull appearance.

They are shut about eight or nine o'clock in the evening in summer.

The disagreeableness and inconvenience of making bargains in these alleys and shops, even when well clothed, may be well conceived. The merchant, who is accustomed to his station, and who has provided clothes to counteract the cold, finds all the discomforts of these alleys to purchasers, great advantages to him. The shops not being over-lighted, his goods are not so well seen, and appear better than they are in reality; and the cold affecting the purchaser in the alley, often hurries him to the conclusion of a bargain,—no easy matter to arrange, if the merchant perceives that the value of his goods is not well known. The merchants generally live in distant quarters of the city; they come to the shops early in the morning, and remain till dusk, and then return to their homes. Thus in the *Krasnaya plostchad*, where during day you might walk on the heads of thousands, in a winter evening often reigns the silence of death, interrupted only by passing equipages and bawling *Isvostchiks*.

These shops are well entitled *Bargaining Shops;* and certainly the method of bargaining at them is peculiar to Russia: in them most of the retail commerce is carried on. At night, all these shops are locked, and doubly locked; but that is of small avail, they are besides all sealed up, a piece of small cord, or thread, being twined around the padlock, its ends are brought together, and then a kind of soft wax is applied over them, or on the door, on which an impression is made: this is sacred. A Russian will not readily break a seal, which he deems peculiarly entitled to respect, and therefore delinquencies of this kind are rare: to break a lock is of less consequence in his estimation.

Watch-dogs are placed at many of the shops at night, and the stranger should be cautious in approaching them when dark. Travellers and strangers, and indeed many who have lived long in Moscow, from ignorance of the Russ, or of the names of the markets, have no small difficulty in finding the articles they wish to purchase. I shall therefore mention here the names of the most of the markets,

and enumerate the articles to be found at them; a table which will give us a good idea of the plan of all the markets of Russia.

The *Sukonoi Riad*, — Cloth-market: where are sold all sorts of cloth, frize, calamancoes, serge, and other woollen goods.

The *Sholkovoi Riad*, — Silk-market: where are to be found all kinds of satin and silk articles.

The *Mechovoi Riad*, — Fur-market: where are sold all kinds of fur for pelisses, *shoobs*, and other articles necessary for winter-dresses, and for ornaments. In rows of shops here are to be seen bear-skins, Russian and American, from 200 and 300 up to 1000 and 1500 roubles each. The *yanote*, grey or darkish, may be had from 150 to 500 and 600 each, and make a comfortable *shoob* when covered with English blue cloth. Valuable ermine and sables sold at an incredible price. Sable pelisses, which cost from 5000 to 10,000 roubles, are not rare. For two small sable-skins, one pays from 30 to 100, 200, or even 250 roubles. For a good beaver-skin collar, from 80 to 100, 200, and even 300 roubles, is a common price. Wichelhausen relates, that he once saw a *shoob* lined with black fox-skin, and ornamented, which cost above 20,000 roubles! We see fox-skins of different shades, but orange prevails. For a pair of darkish-coloured fox-skins, not uncommon here, and called black, I was asked 700 roubles! It is important to examine whether the furs you buy be not coloured or dyed: if coloured, it is only necessary to wet them, and then rub them with a sheet of clean white paper, or with a white glove, and the colour will come off; if they remain quite clean the fur may be warranted. In this market are abundance of wolf-skins, whitish, greyish, and reddish; tiger-skins and leopard-skins, for placing under saddles, and for collars to the coats of lacqueys, which sell very high; squirrel-skins, grey, but especially blue, of which as many sewed together may be purchased as will line a coat or great coat for 60, 80, and 100 roubles; hare-skins of the ordinary colours, but especially enormous quantities of white hare-skins.* These latter may be obtained of pure white, and

* It is well known that hares become white in winter, in northern climates.

are very pretty. They are only used, however, by the common people; the cheapness of their price diminishes their estimation; as many sewed together as will line a *shoob* may be bought for 12, 14, or 16 roubles. One day in passing I remarked some very pretty various-coloured and striped skins in one of the shops, and on enquiry, to my surprise found them to be cat-skins. Dog-skins I have been told are also occasionally met with.

The *Ovoshnoi Riad:* — where are sold sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, confectionary, raisins, prunes, &c.

The *Kholstchovoi Riad,* — Coarse Linen-market; where are also sold Dutch linen, towelling, table napery.

The *Melotchnoi Riad:* — where are all kinds of small wares, as groceries, beads, &c. &c.

The *Kaphtanoi Riad,* — Coal-market.

The *Surovskoi Riad:* — where are Dutch and Swabian linen, different kinds of laces, silk materials, and stuffs; as ribbons, stockings, and tapestry.

The *Serebrianoi Riad,* — The Silver-market: where are all kinds of silver utensils, vessels, and articles; different kinds of precious stones, pearls, &c.

The *Sopojnoi Riad,* — Boot-market: where are sold all kinds of covering for the feet and legs; as slippers, boots, shoes, fur boots and shoes, Kazan boots, Torjok boots, worsted boots. In some shops these articles are kept for males, in others for females, and in others chiefly for children.

The Panskoi Riad: — where all kinds of cotton and muslin, and articles of ladies' dress are sold.

The *Skobianoi Riad:* — where are sold all kinds of iron instruments, and iron articles.

The *Steklianoi Riad,* — Window-glass-market.

The *Zerkalnoi Riad,* or Looking-glass-market.

The *Yeleznoi Riad,* — Iron-market: where are sold all kinds of iron articles.

The *Kolokolnoi Riad,* — The Bell-market.

The *Nojevoi Riad*, — The Knife-market.

The *Shpajnoi Riad*, — The Sword-market: where are sold swords, pistols, guns, &c.

The *Igolnich Riad*, — The Needle-market.

The *Loskutnoi Riad*: — where are sold all kinds of tinsel and fripery for ornamenting clothes.

The *Zolotokrujevoi Riad*, — The Gold-lace market.

The *Krujevoi Riad*, — The Lace-market.

The *Sherstnoi Riad*, — The Worsted-market.

The *Pertchatotchnoi Riad*, — The Glove-market.

The *Tchuloshnoi Riad*, — The Stocking-market.

The *Nitianoi Riad*, — The Thread-market.

The *Shoobnoi Riad*, — The *Shoob*-market: where are sold sheep-skin *shoobs*, coats, waistcoats, great coats, and such like articles, for the peasants.

The *Travianoi Riad*, — The Herb-market.

The *Tabashnoi Riad*, — The Tobacco-market.

The *Sedelnoi Riad*, — The Saddle-market: where are sold, besides saddles, bridles, *dugi*, and other horse-harness, whips, and covers for sledges.

The *Kojevnoi Riad*, — The Leather-market: here are sold all kinds of black leather, and enormous quantities of red, yellow, green, blue, and purple Russian, Morocco, or *Saphiana*, as it is here called.

The *Shapotchnoi Riad*: — where are sold all kinds of caps for winter and summer use.

The *Shlapnoi Riad*, — The Hat-market: here a very good hat may be bought for ten roubles; an excellent one for fifteen; and one quite in the fashion for twenty roubles: all of Russian fabric. Bonnets and caps are also sold here both for men and children.

The *Stchepenoi Riad*: — where are sold all kinds of wooden vessels.

The *Moskatilnoi Riad*, — The Drug-market.

The *Mŭilnoi Riad*, — The Soap-market.

The *Salnoi Svetchnoi Riad*, — The Tallow-candle-market.

The *Voskovoi Svetchnoi Riad*, — The Wax-candle-market.

The *Sundutchnoi Riad*, — The Trunk, or rather Box-market.

The *Ikonoi Riad*, — The *Image-market*: where are exchanged and sold, representations, or images of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, the Crucifixion, of the saints, and also crowns used at the celebration of marriages in Russia.

The *Igrushkoi*, — The Toy-market: where are a great collection of toys for children, many of them remarkably well made.

The *Strigolnoi Riad*,— Shops of the barbers, who shave and cut hair.

Drinking-houses, or shops and cellars. — Besides, there are small furnishing shops, where old women sell all kinds of ribbons, tapes, thread, fringes, buttons, and such like articles. Off the Ilinskaya Ulitsa, are

The *Khristalnaya Riad*, — The Crystal-market, and

The *Pharphornoi Riad*, — The China-market, together: where are also sold table-ware, pottery-ware, candlesticks, ink-stands, corks, &c. &c.

At or near the *bargaining shops*, a person can provide himself with every article of clothing; of house furniture, and ornament; of food and drink; every thing that is necessary for the maintenance, comfort, or the luxury of life.

The stranger, in his promenades in the alleys of the *bargaining shops*, must be astonished at the numerous solicitations he meets with from the merchants and their boys, who are always stationed at the door, to enter their shops; at the continual cry "*Shto vam ugodno?*"— "What do you wish to have?" These boys are like hawks, watching their prey; they observe all your movements in other shops, and if you quit them, will abuse the goods you have seen, and tell you they have much better articles, though they know them to be inferior; and use all the means in the world to seduce you, as it were, only to enter their master's shop. The greater volubility of tongue, address and cunning the boy has, in managing this affair, the more he is esteemed, and the more wages he will obtain.

These shops, as I have said, are well named *Torgoviya Lavki*, or

Bargaining Shops; not only on account of the immense number of bargains daily made in them, but because not an article is bought without a great deal of discussion, and a peculiar mode of bargaining and transacting business, which I believe is peculiar to Russia.

Storch, in his Picture of St. Petersburgh, p. 153., remarks, "Great as the security of the city is, in regard to acts of open violence, yet it is necessary for every one to be upon his guard against artful impostures and deep-laid stratagems. The *frequent instances* of this kind make all Russians wary, and therefore they are not so easily made the dupes of their countrymen; but so much the more do they make up for this at the expence of strangers and foreigners, particularly when they are not acquainted with the language of the country. The shopkeepers and merchants commonly ask three times, and frequently even five times as much as the commodity is worth; the unknowing offer the half, and think they have made a good bargain, till they find, when too late, that they have been miserably cheated. To give damaged goods a fair appearance, to defraud in measure and weight in an imperceptible manner, to slip bad goods among the better that have been bought and ordered home; all these, and a multitude of other tricks, no dealers understand better than the Russian. As the Russians, in general, are surprisingly cunning, and of quick parts, they are eminently addicted to this species of industry; and the pick-pockets of Petersburg and Moscow may safely pit their dexterity against those of London and Paris."

The Russians themselves well know, and speak of the *roguery* of the merchants, contractors, and even workmen; for they are continually suffering by it, or must for ever be on the wing, watching, examining, and scolding; and after all, they often find themselves duped.

Contrary to the practice of other nations, the Russian merchants never expose to view their best articles, unless it be on the surface, to deceive. On the contrary, they expose only secondary commodities, and often the worst they have. They never shew you their best articles at first, although you ask them. You demand, for

instance, a sight of the best hat; — the merchant shews you one, if you are content it is all well; if not, he shews you another; if that does not please, he brings out a third; every time proclaiming, before God, that it is his very best: you are still discontented, he produces a fourth, and a better hat, and with greater emphasis pronounces *Yéi Boghu* *, and boasts you will not find such a hat in any place in Moscow; declares that it is his best, and *that it is only* TO YOU that he would shew it. In bargaining with these merchants, we are almost forced to suppose that our physiognomy pleases them remarkably; that they have conceived something very favourably of us, and wish to oblige us. We are told it is only *to you*, and because he so esteems us, that he would sell his goods at the price; although we never saw the man before, and although he be as ignorant of us as we of him. This is so flattering to human nature, that very self-complacency predisposes us to be cheated; but no sooner have we concluded a bargain, than a servant or a peasant comes up; the same language and warm expressions are repeated to them, and to all who present themselves. The purse, and not the person is the attraction.

A stranger, if he have some acquaintance with the Russian merchandising, is now at a stand, and comes to a bargain with the fifth hat. But one who is a little better acquainted, becomes angry, asks if the merchant takes you to be a fool, and departs, assured of being called back. The moment a Russian perceives that you know the articles and their value, and that you are going to another shop, he generally, though not always, brings forward his best commodities, but not till he is dragged to this step. This mode of acting holds with respect to all articles of clothing and provision, and indeed it is the general system to deceive in the quality, so far as I have seen or heard, throughout Russia. The reason of all this manœuvring is simple. In other countries the merchant justly demands a profit, regulated by the value of the article he sells; *i. e.* so much *per cent.*,

* Equivalent to, *Before God.* It is an exclamation, calling God to witness.

per shilling, or per pound: a Russian has no such calculation. On the contrary, he demands 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 prices for his commodities; and his rule is to take as much as he can obtain; and he will tell you that your rule is to buy as cheap as you can. By this mode of acting he has often as much profit on a low-priced, as on a high-priced article; nay, frequently receives the price of the latter for the former.

The Russian cheats you in the price. He asks, for instance, for a shawl 500 roubles, and you buy it for 100 roubles, after he has descended to 450, 400, 350, 300, 250, 200; each time swearing that he gave more for it: you are departing, and offer a hundred, which he accepts, and probably you are duped. He then repeats that it is for you only he would give it at the price, and says he is sustaining a loss by the sale, although you may purchase the whole number of shawls in his shop for the same money, and if he should run short, he will find a supply from his neighbour.

Even after a number of years' residence in Russia, when a merchant demands of me 100 *roubles* for an article, with protestations that it is only *for me* at that price; that it is his *own price*; and crosses himself before the *holy images*, I feel reluctant to offer him 20 or 25 roubles, which is probably beyond its *real value*.

It is curious to see an adept in bargaining with Russians, or rather a Russian opposed to a Russian; after shewing and examining the article wanted, the combat thus begins:— As the disposer always extravagantly praises his commodities, so the intending purchaser depreciates them in the same degree; though he may have found the very articles he wants, and though the quality be good, he says they are coarse, impure, mixed, or more commonly that they are *dren*, *i. e.* dirt; on purpose to have a pretence for beating down their value, and offering a low price.

A Russian merchant always endeavours to obtain an offer: it is part of his system; it is often to his profit. You see his commodities, and demand their price. He tells you. You are sure it is out of all character, and refuse. He then asks how much you will give. A

stranger offers the third part, or fourth part, say 50 roubles; by far too much; but the Russian affects to refuse: you are departing, and he accepts. He then wishes to dupe you more, or to make you think you have made a good bargain: in fact, every art is practised to draw you into the snare. One who knows well the Russian character, hears of his friend's bargain, and undertakes, for the sake of amusement, to buy the same article for 25 roubles, and he has no difficulty in concluding his bargain with the same merchant. A stranger should buy nothing himself, unless he know the quality of the article, and its value.

There is another extraordinary feature in bargaining, which has often astonished me. After the usual manœuvres, you buy a pair of common boots, for which 40 roubles had been asked, for 15 roubles; say on Thursday. You observe the shelf from which they were taken from among many other pairs of which you have had your choice; in the meantime the seller declaring that they are the *samoi lutchei*, the very best in his shop. You return on Friday, and pick out another pair from the same shelves, and offer him 15 roubles. He refuses, and you must bargain again. He descends by 5 roubles at a time; he comes to 25 roubles; he assures you that they are better than the boots you bought yesterday; you assure yourself that they are every way the same, and remind him of his declaration, that those you bought yesterday were his very best. He laughs, and now tells you that he only said so to please you; displays the boots, and bids you look how superior is the leather, and the workmanship, and the tassels to *yesterday's*, all the time knowing them to be the very same; if he convinces you, so much the better for him: if not, you are displeased; you leave the shop; he calls you back: if you return, or even face to him, he will take 20, 18, 17, 16, 15 roubles; if you never regard him, but continue marching off, or going to another shop, he jumps from 25 to 15 roubles at once, and *Isvolte, Isvolte* *, resounds in your ears. You return on Saturday, choose

* *Isvolte* — if you please, or *Well, well.*

another pair; he again demands 40 roubles; and the same comedy is acted over again, as on Thursday or yesterday, which also finishes in the same manner.

For a Russian to jump by 50 roubles at a time, or by 25, 20, or 10 roubles, on articles amounting in real value to 100, 200, or 300 roubles, is nothing. He descends by hundreds on higher priced articles. But his comparative profit may be said to lessen as the real value of the articles advances: thus a merchant may obtain 30 or 40 roubles for a commodity which should only cost 10 or 20 roubles; or 100 roubles for what should only cost 30 or 40 roubles; because these are small sums, and such bargains are often made without due consideration. When the article amounts to a few hundred roubles, or when it comes to thousands, the bargain is then important, and being made with deliberation, and the value being ascertained, the merchant's profit runs less chance of being exorbitant. If the Russian fail, however, in cheating you in the price, he will try what is to be done in the quality and quantity: his roguery is not easily exhausted.

I have often heard it said, and there is little reason to doubt it, that false weights and measures are employed: as the same happens every where, it is not to be expected that a Russian will omit this part of his art. That the merchant will endeavour to satisfy you with unfilled measures I well know, as also that the Russian balance is generally suspended with the *article-scale* hung up, when not in use; or with a weight in the *weight-scale*: the weight-scale is always two, three, or more inches higher than the other, and leans upon a square piece of wood, or a box; so that allowing the balance to be just, it is always standing with the index at the equilibrium. You demand a pound of confectionary; it is put into the paper; it is let fall into the scale, which descends; the paper is most adroitly seized before the scale has time to rise or show whether it weighs a pound: if you insist upon its remaining, or being replaced, you almost invariably find it defective in weight. The merchant says it is nothing; adds a few more sweets, each

time letting them fall with some force, and perhaps succeeds after all, to a certain degree, in his project. Beyond the equilibrium, a Russian says you have no right to claim, and his balance, when at rest, is always at this point. Should you dispute with him, and the index be on the *commodity-side*, he will take out to the last grain of tea.

The *Bezmen* is a kind of balance with a heavy end, and marks all along it, indicative of the pounds, when acting as a lever at different fulcrums, and is much used in Russia. Indeed it is nearly the steel-yard, except that the weight is reckoned by the length or shortness of the lever, and not by hanging weights. The *bezmen* may be false: if just, the merchant will only succeed in adding a quarter or half a pound to the weight by the mode of suspending the wire or string on which the beam moves, which being held in one hand, while the other hand adjusts the article in the scale or on the hook, he is prevented from giving any force to assist the descent. Almost every family provides itself with a just *bezmen*, and when they purchase articles from the hawkers, employ it in weighing them, and thus prevent much imposition. Most families also have an iron arshin-measure, for the same reasons.

You examine tea in the box, which you find good at the surface, and purchase; and on opening the parcel you find that it is mixed, or even sometimes adulterated with dried tea-leaves, which the servant maids dry after having been used at their master's table, roll up, and dispose of to the dealers for a trifle. If you buy a quantity of sugar, it is necessary to examine every loaf, or the merchant will, most probably, succeed in imposing a few loaves of inferior quality to the sample. You see fine prunes, raisins, figs, nuts, &c.: you purchase; he avoids giving those on the surface, and when you return home, you find that you have been duped. In winter, you buy *Teuchonskoye*, or butter made up in little wooden tubs, which is very hard and looks well, at forty or fifty *kopeeks* per pound. In a warm room one-third of it melts into water. The manner of effecting this is by mixing plenty of water with the butter, while soft, and then

exposing the whole to the cold, by which all is frozen into a mass. You often find good butter on the surface, while it is bad below; and in large barrels sometimes a heavy stone or two are introduced.

Good down and feathers are mixed beneath the surface with coarse feathers, stems, pieces of wood, nails, grains, powdered chalk, &c. If you buy a featherbed at the market, that is to say, the feathers in the tick, you are shamefully deceived; one-third of the weight is foreign materials, although the merchant has shewn you a few fine feathers as if taken by chance from the corner, the only such which exist in the bed. You buy a web of Holstein, a kind of coarse linen; of towelling; or of table napery, which has a fine appearance at the end shewn you; when it is cut up or examined, you discover that, except a few arshins, the quality of the interior is vastly inferior to what you saw, and are astonished, when it is too late. The same deceit is practised with Russian cloth, and stuffs of all kinds; with ribbons, tape, &c. Old furs are cleaned and sold for new, and new furs are dyed or coloured, so as to appear much darker than they are naturally, or indeed sometimes brown furs are made to appear black.

Wines are adulterated and counterfeited beyond all measure. An anecdote which I have often heard at Moscow, gives a just idea of this traffic. A gentleman wishing to call at a wine cellar, in order to make a purchase, met the young son of the proprietor opposite the door, and demanded if his father was at home. "Yes, Sir," he replied, "*he is down stairs making Don wine:*" a kind of wine, red and white, made on the banks of the Don, extremely brisk, like champagne, which, when of a fine quality, it a good deal resembles, and is sold at Moscow at 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 roubles a bottle. Wine is generally sold by the merchants in small bottles, and even when they appear large, it is only a deception, for the indentation or hollow in their bottom is so enormous, that one can almost thrust a fist into it. Rum, brandy, gin, &c. are all mixed and compounded; so that it is rare to taste them genuine, except at an enormous price. All kinds of mixed goods and damaged commodities are imposed on you. Counterfeited, or mixed gold and silver articles, ear-rings,

rings, breast pins, brooches, false stones, are sold for genuine; wax and tallow candles are often sold by the number, so many a pound, or a pood, which are defective in weight.

To conclude, as we have seen, the Russian merchants, shopkeepers, and dealers, cheat in the quantity, the quality, and the price. If they miss their aim in the quantity, they succeed in the quality; and if they fail in both, it will be ten to one that they are successful in the price. The wary even are cheated in one or two of these ways, and the stranger is often duped by stratagem in all the three.

It is related of Peter the Great, that when demanded why he would not permit the Jews to come into Russia, that he jocularly replied, "Because I am afraid my subjects will cheat them."

If you detect a Russian merchant openly cheating you, he does not blush, or show any mark of shame,—of shame he is not conscious in such affairs, he laughs and confesses it; or says he did not intend it, it was a mistake; or oftener, he avows it openly, and says, it is my business to sell my articles as high as I can, it is yours to buy them as cheap as you can. The bargaining shops, commonly called the *Gostinnoi Dvore*, are the scene of the refinement of deception and roguery. A set of sharpers, whose very countenances are indicative of their profession, assemble there every day, and with their flattery, lies, oaths, and villainy, deceive the public to an enormous extent, while they fill their own pockets. They seem to forget the saying of our Lord, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you."* Indeed, the view is most painful to a mind imbued either with moral or religious principles. But the Russian modes of villainy, though general, are not singular in the world. Of this I am well convinced, by some experience in London among the lower merchants, and still more so by the accounts of the police of that metropolis, by Mr. Colquhoun. There is one mighty difference, however, between Russia and other nations in this respect; for in Russia, it may be laid down as a fact, that the merchants, with a few exceptions, all act upon the nefarious system which we

* Mark, iv. 24.

have endeavoured to develop: they are trained up to it from their very youth, and the expertness of boys of eight and ten years of age in the arts of his master is wonderful, is incredible; they are children in almost every thing, but men in deception: and even the peasant, who knows little beyond his field, his yard, his horse, and his *telega*, is a perfect knave when he comes to market; whereas, in other countries, it is principally among the lower and the lowest classes of merchants, and dealers, that the refinement of roguery exists. In Russia, it may be among all classes of merchants that dishonesty is the prominent feature.

To search the origin of this system of trade and bargaining, which seems to have been established some centuries ago in Russia, would be a curious enquiry. As yet we have been unable to penetrate beyond the reality of the fact. Between the years 1462 and 1533, "They (foreigners) remarked," says Karamzin, "that the Russians were not wicked, nor quarrelsome; were patient, but (especially the Moskovites) were inclined to deceit in bargaining. They praise the honesty of the inhabitants of Novgorod and Pleskof." Whether there be any truth in the following remark of Collins, made in the year 1671, respecting the point in question, I cannot determine. "As I have nothing to say against the magnificence, splendour, clemency, and virtue of the Czar's own person, (Alexei Michailovitch), so I have no reason to recommend the *Russes* integrity; for the generality of them are false, truce-breakers, subtile foxes, and ravenous wolves, much altered since their traffic with the Hollander, by whom they have much improved themselves in villainy and deceit." *

The flattery, the protestations, the oaths, the deceit and roguery of the Russian dealers, are abominable in the eyes of men: what must they be in the eyes of God?

One thing must be said of the system, that it is generally established. The Russians know it, the stranger or foreigner knows it, or ought to know it.

* Collins's Present State of Russia, p. 128. London, 1671.

After having explained the general nature of bargaining in Russia, justice demands me to state, that both in Petersburg and Moscow, I have known some, and heard of a number more, of merchants, who are very upright in their dealings, who demand a fixed price, and keep to it. These merchants have been so fortunate as to become known on account of their mode of acting, as to have conquered the prejudices of part of the public, and sell immense quantities of goods to the Russians, but especially to foreigners. Justice equally demands the confession, that there are many merchants who pretend thus to act, and are great rogues; that there are others, who, when you demand the price of an article, ask you before they return an answer, if you wish to bargain, or buy without *bargaining; i. e.* to beat down the price or not. If you say without bargaining, *bez torga,* he fixes a price to which only once in ten times he remains steadfast; thus he endeavours, with a grave air, to deceive, and he will afterwards descend to one-half the sum asked.

To counteract all these impositions, there is only one manner of acting. You must be acquainted with this manner of doing business; a species of knowledge for which strangers in general pay dearly: and you must know the real value of the article you require, according to its quality, and the price current, and accordingly make your offer, which, after a volume of words, and a thousand impossibilities, will be accepted.

From the above causes, it may be conceived how disagreeable a task it is to be a purchaser: even in summer, it is absolutely a forenoon's work to buy a few articles, so much time is lost before the goods you want are dragged forward, so much in bargaining, and now and then in weighing or measuring. In winter, it is really a punishment, and one often willingly pays too much to the first merchant visited, when the article wanted is found, because of the intense cold, and that the same routine must be gone through with a second as with the first merchant, before the commodities wanted can be found.

In passing through the alleys of the *bargaining shops,* the stranger

is greatly struck with the numerous images placed in their centre, or suspended on the walls, or in the shops, in glazed and gilded or mahogany frames, and to which the merchants continually cross themselves and bow, when they assure you of something which you seem to doubt.

To the foreigner I would address these words, "Beware of the merchants who walk in long robes, and love greetings in the markets, and the reverence of elevated saints, and the highest prices they can obtain for their merchandise, and devour people's purses, and for gain make long speeches.* — Their throat is an open sepulchre; with their tongues they have used deceit; the poison of asps is under their lips."†

In drawing this disgraceful and degrading picture, I have had no motive but truth and honesty. Probably it may be thought that I, as a foreigner enjoying many blessings in Russia, ought to be silent on this subject. But I have not meant to vilify, nor have I vilified a class of useful or honourable men. Evils, to be rectified, must be known; their consequences to the morals of a people must be felt, and then the heart, roused by principles of religion, and of love to human kind, will be ready to diminish, or to abolish, by admonition, by instruction, or by power, such acts as infringe on the two great commandments,—love to God, and love to man. Would that my feeble voice could awake those who thus err, many of them perhaps innocently or unintentionally, to a just sense of their sin, and to improvement in wisdom; or could make them duly appreciate the value of these divine instructions, as well as the consequences of a conduct contrary to what they enjoin! "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in mete-yard, in weight, or in measure. Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin shall ye have."‡

Another evil, which is very general at Moscow, must also be noticed. Your own servants cheat you. They connive with grocers,

* Vide Luke, xx. 46, 47. † Romans, iii. 13.

‡ Leviticus, xix. 35, 36. The *hin* was a measure of liquids among the Jews.

butchers, green-sellers, and merchants, and receive from them a kind of vulgarly understood per centage, besides presents; this happens even with the apothecaries. He who pays them highest, or makes most presents, of course is permitted to charge highest for his wares; his goods are praised, and the merchant becomes an excellent man. Even in your presence, if acquainted with a merchant's liberality to them when you are bargaining, your servants will do all they can to assist the merchant in getting his price; they will say a thing is excellent, though indifferent; that it is not dear, though extravagant; and by other such like expressions, endeavour to give a bias to your mind. Every noble family at Moscow is obliged to have a *Kuptchik*, a buyer, in consequence of the mode of traffic, who knows the value of commodities, and he generally makes his fortune, for he receives handsome presents. It is remarkable, that the merchants will refuse the same money offered by you that they will accept from a *Kuptchik*, though he receive beside per centage. The consequence is, that the nobles find that their *kuptchiks* can furnish them with the wares they want at a cheaper rate, while they receive a premium for themselves, than they themselves can purchase them on the spot in the market.

The Living Fish-market, Yivorŭibnoi Riad. * — This market, at the north end of the *Moskvaretskoi bridge*, can neither boast of the quantity, the variety, nor the quality of its fish, nor the lowness of their price. The most common fish to be found here, are already enumerated under the description of the Moskva river. A few other kinds, as sterlet, tench, &c., are occasionally to be met with; but the supply is not very varied.

The fish are kept in immense square cases of basket-work, in the river Moskva, and are taken out and transported to the adjoining place of sale, in flat tubs filled with water.

Monument to Citizen Minin, and Prince Pojarskii. † — This monument is elevated in a very central and conspicuous place near the

* Plan, No. 75.

† Plan, No. 77.

middle of the *Krasnaya-plostchad*, and opposite the grand façade of the *bargaining shops*. It naturally attracts the eye and excites the attention of all, whether for its magnitude and elegance, the deeds of the patriots it commemorates, or on account of the commemorator, Alexander I.

Before describing this monument, it will be right to take a short retrospective view of the events which called into action the patriotism and the heroism of the immortal men whose memory is thus revered, and thus perpetuated to future generations.

The state of Russia, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was most melancholy and degraded. It was a sad, yet glorious epoch; and it afforded citizen Minin, and warrior Pojarskii, an opportunity of signalizing themselves by the salvation of their country, and of meriting and obtaining the lasting gratitude of their countrymen.

One usurper followed another; the Tsar Shuiskii was deposed, and a prisoner: Moscow, without a sovereign, was occupied, and had been pillaged by the Poles; the Great Novgorod was seized by the Swedes; the whole kingdom was in a state of anarchy and confusion. Torn on all sides by internal disputes and factions, by civil and foreign war, Russia, without a leader, could not oppose the usurpers who daily dismembered her of some part of her territories. Nothing seemed anticipated but the final repartition, or the entire annihilation of the empire, when suddenly her liberators appeared.

Kozma Minin, a simple citizen, a butcher of Nijni-Novgorod, had long beheld, with grief and sorrow, the woful condition of his country. Roused by that patriotism which his humble calling only rendered more illustrious, — that patriotism which hardly calculates a difficulty, and which cannot be chilled by a defeat, — Minin resolved to make every effort, not only to prevent the destruction of his country, but to deliver her from her enemies, or to sacrifice his all in the attempt for her deliverance.

He assembled his fellow citizens, he represented to them, in the most fervent manner, and in the most energetic language, the wretched state of Russia; he exhorted them to fly to the relief of the

capital, to save their ruined country, and to revenge themselves for the sacrifice that had been made of the blood of their relations, friends, neighbours, and fellow citizens. He persuaded them to engage their fortunes, to sell their furniture, their ornaments, their clothes, and their houses for the general good: he bid them, should it be found necessary, in order to defray the expences of the war, pledge their wives and children; he entreated them to unite, and to put themselves under the command of an able general, and rather gloriously die around his banners, than permit their country to continue any longer the prey of a foreign enemy.

The sincere, the noble, and the virtuous enthusiasm of this humble man was confirmed by the immediate sacrifice of his fortune, and by his employing his extensive credit to raise funds for defraying the expenses of the great duty he imposed upon himself,—the delivery of his country.

He looked around him for a leader: Pojarskii, who had greatly distinguished himself during the reign of the Tsar Shuiskii, now resided on his estate, not far distant from Nijni-Novgorod, and had not yet recovered from the wounds he had received in battle. Minin flew to him, explained the state of their country, and the object of his visit, and begged him to take the command of the troops, and to save Russia. The old warrior Pojarskii, an ardent lover of his country, and who had often been the conqueror of her enemies, forgetting his wounds, and his feeble state, accepted the proposition with joyous alacrity. The salvation of Russia was the dearest thought of his heart: to exterminate her invaders, or to die in the attempt, became his firm determination.

A deputation of citizens was soon sent to Pojarskii, for the arrangement of the preliminary measures; and these citizens engaged to pay the troops. Pojarskii advised the deputies to choose a person worthy to take charge of their chest, containing the funds for the expense of the war. The deputies making some difficulties, Pojarskii recollected Minin, whom he had seen carry arms with honour, and advised that this honest and generous citizen should be charged

with the collection and distribution of the funds. The deputies consented. Minin accepted of the duty, at the invitation of the inhabitants of Nijni-Novgorod: he received from them a written obligation that they would serve him in all things; that they would give every assistance for the prosecution of the war; that if absolute necessity demanded, they would sell their wives and children; and that in no circumstances they would murmur, or excuse themselves from duty.

They all contributed their property and their riches; all united to bear the general charge, or act for the general good: the old gave their benediction to the young; wives received the oaths of their husbands and children, to conquer or die for their country; females, old and young, divested themselves of their ornaments, their pearls, and precious stones; and the citizens transported their most valuable effects to the general depôt.

Scarcely had the noise of the intended enterprise spread, when troops from Dorogobuje, from Viasma, from the territory of *Smolensk*, (the town of Smolensk was then in the hands of the enemy,) and from all other quarters began to assemble. Pojarskii, with this small army, arrived at Nijni-Novgorod. He found the funds collected insufficient for his wants: but from this embarrassment he was soon relieved; the neighbouring towns disputed the honour of contributing to the expense of such a noble enterprise; the chest was soon filled. Citizens accustomed to bear arms; *Streltsi*, a kind of militia; *Kosacks*, and a crowd of combatants, pressed around the banners of a general equally distinguished for his prowess, his military talents, and his virtues; of a man who possessed the confidence of the nation, and on whom the hope of all was depending. The hero marched to Yaroslavle; in his way he received the homage of the various towns: his army increased on the march; and the nobles, fired by enthusiasm, contended for the privilege of serving under his command.

Pojarskii marched to Moscow, and vanquished the Poles in various engagements in the vicinity. Minin distinguished himself as an in-

trepid and brave warrior: a bloody battle was gained over the enemy at the very gates of the city; the foe was chased from the Kremle, in which he had fortified himself, and being closely pursued, many fell, and others owed their life to their own agility, or to the swiftness of their horses. Thus was Russia freed from the thraldom of her enemies; and Michail Phedorovitch Románof, the first sovereign of the present dynasty, was elected Tsar by a general assembly of the nobles, boyars, merchants, citizens, and persons of property and distinction. By the cautious and wise administration of the Tsar, universal tranquillity was restored to his principalities.

The events which we have detailed, though well known, yet seem not to have obtained that attention in the page of history which they merited. It is indeed surprizing, that a monument had not been sooner erected by some sovereign of the present line; that such noble conduct had not called forth some mark of public gratitude, especially from Peter the Great, or Catharine II. That glory was left for another; and the present Emperor has honoured himself, in honouring, in so imposing a manner, the names of Minin and Pojarskii.

The monument is situated in a public place, where the troops are often drawn up and pass through.

This period of Russian history naturally leads me to notice a manuscript work, entitled "The Book, containing a History of the Election to the Throne of Russia, of Michail Phedorovitch Románof," written in the time of Alexei Michailof, by the Boyar Matoéof. This elegant historical manuscript, which has never been printed, is deposited in the archives of the College of Foreign Affairs at Moscow, from whence the present chancellor of the empire, Count Rumantsof, carried it to Petersburgh before the invasion of 1812, with the intention of having it published. But the events of 1812, and subsequent years, or some other causes, have hitherto retarded the accomplishment of the chancellor's design. The publication must be attended with great expense, and probably the subscription was not nearly adequate to meet it. The chancellor, whose public spirit is well known, and who has now a second expedition going round

the world at his charge, may at another time probably bring this manuscript to light, entirely at his own expense.

The work is in folio, and is filled with large drawings, illustrative of the election of Michail Phedorovitch. These drawings are more distinguished by the accuracy of their representations, the brilliancy of their colours, and the gaudy decorations of gold leaf, than by any superior execution of the pencil. Among other views are, — the assembly of the clergy, nobility, and citizens, at the *Krasnaya-plostchad;* the haranguing them from the *Lobnoye Mesto;* the addresses of Palitsin, the cellarar of the Troitskoi monastery; the election of Michail Phedorovitch; the deputation of the clergy and the nobility, sent to Kostroma to invite Michail Phedorovitch; the reception of the deputation by Michail Phedorovitch, and his acceptance of the throne by advice and persuasion, near the monastery; the advancement to Moscow of the new Tsar, with the clergy, nobility, and suite; the welcome his majesty met with in the various towns, as they passed along toward the capital; the solemn procession on entering Moscow; the reception of the Tsar at the Kremle; the coronation, and various scenes illustrative of the ceremony: besides the deputation to the Tsar's father, Philaretes, at Viasma; the various steps of the progress of Philaretes to Moscow, — as at Mojaisk, Svenigorode, &c.; the interesting scene, at some distance from the city, between the Tsar and Philaretes; the solemn procession of the Tsar and Philaretes, and suites, into Moscow; their procession to the cathedral; the election of Philaretes as patriarch. These and a number of other interesting scenes, illustrative of the history of the times, accompanied by explanations and historical details, form the chief contents of this work.

The monument, which has led to these digressions, is the production of the distinguished Russian artist, Martos, sculptor and counsellor of state. He has represented Minin at the moment he is entreating Prince Pojarskii to take command of the army. Minin with one hand presents to the prince a sword; with the other hand elevated, he points to Moscow, and appears to say, "Let us hasten to

save the capital and our country." Pojarskii is represented sitting, with the traces of disease evident on his heroic visage. The old warrior forgets his affliction; he is ready to pursue the cruel enemy; with his right hand he seizes the sword from Minin, his left hand rests upon his shield, which is embellished with the *Image of Our Saviour not made with hands*; on his countenance, now directed toward heaven, we may read these words: "O God! strengthen and arm my feeble hand; be our guide and our help, and bless the enterprize we are about to undertake."

In a pannel on each side of the middle of the granite pedestal, is placed a *bas-relief* of bronze. The front *bas-relief* represents the inhabitants, males and females, of Nijni-Novgorod, at the moment they are transporting their effects, and divesting themselves of their ornaments on the plain, to be used or sold for the necessities of the army. The *bas-relief* on the east side, or back of the monument, exhibits a representation of the Poles flying from the Kremle of Moscow, and pursued by the victorious Russians.

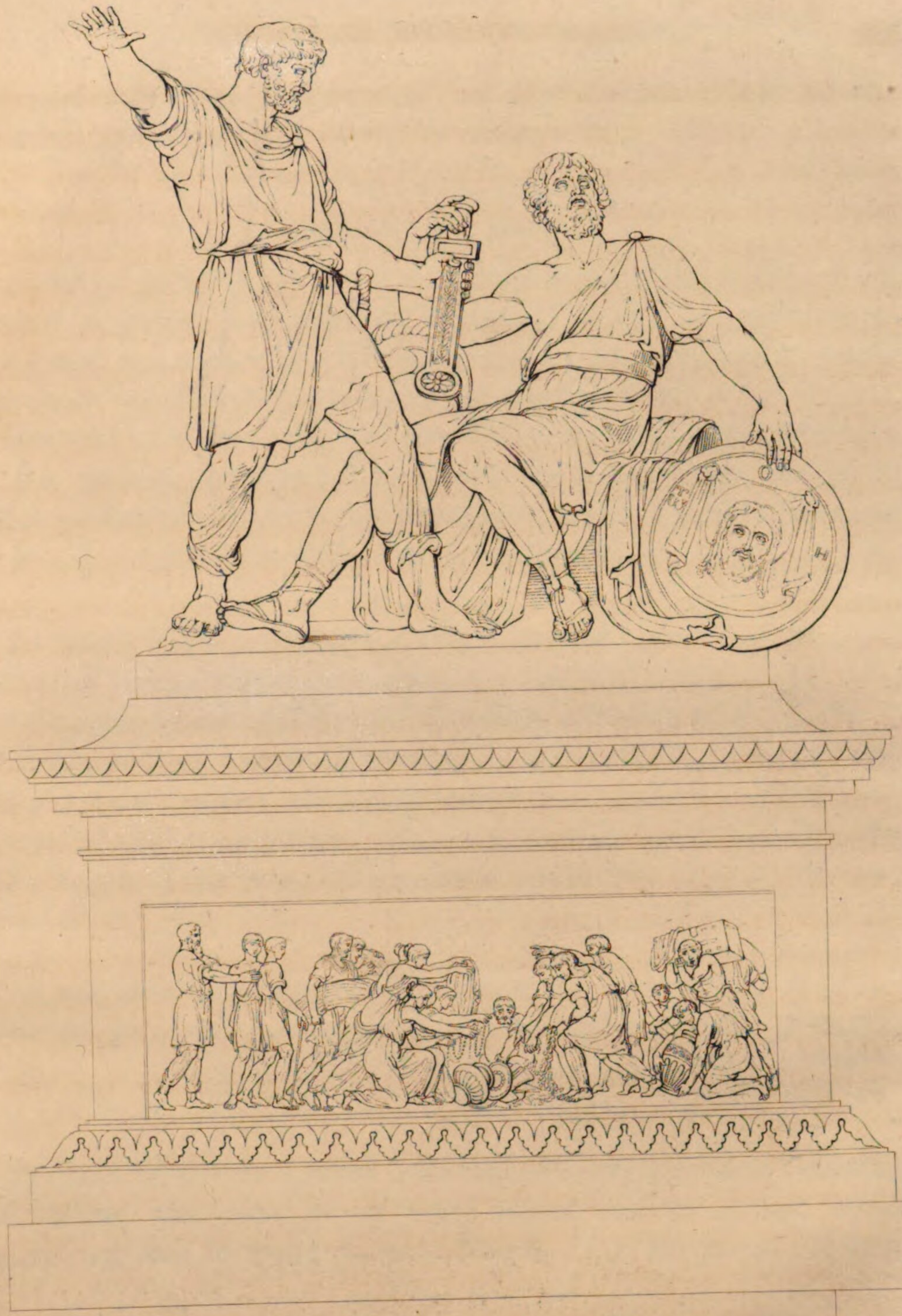
The design of Mr. Martos has been very fortunately executed; his ideas deserve the highest praise. The founding the bronze part of the monument from the model in plaster by Mr. Martos, is the work of Mr. Yakimof, chief founder and counsellor of the colleges, and likewise does him credit.

This monument is elevated on the *Krasnaya-plostchad*, and probably on the very spot where the heroes chastized the enemies of their country. The inscription in gilt letters on the front of the monument is peculiarly appropriate. These few words speak volumes:

"TO CITIZEN MININ,
AND PRINCE POJARSKII:
GRATEFUL RUSSIA,
1818." *

This inscription reminds us of that on the *most astonishing of mo-*

* *Grajdanninu Mininu i Knyezya Porjarskomu Blaghodarnaya Rossiya*, 1818.



Engraved by Edwd Finden

Monument of Minin and Pojarskü.

London. Published by Thomas Cadell. Strand. Novr 1823.

numental works, the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, on the immense pedestal of rock at St. Petersburgh. *

"TO PETER THE GREAT:
CATHARINE THE SECOND."

Probably, however, it would have been better if the word *warrior*, instead of prince, had preceded Pojarskii: prince is applicable to hundreds, and especially in Russia; warrior to few; and it would have been an admirable counterpart to *citizen* Minin.

It would have been well had the design included some memorial of the present emperor; for although grateful Russia erected it, yet to his Imperial majesty this monument, which is said to have cost no less than 150,000 roubles, owes its existence.

	Feet.	Inches.
The height of the monument is twelve arshins †, or -	28	—
The red granite pedestal measures - - -	14	—
The bronze figures of Minin and Pojarskii, including their resting-places, measure likewise - - -	14	—
Minin standing erect, of course measures - -	14	—
Pojarskii sitting, measures - - - -	10	8
The length of the base of the pedestal measures -	18	—

	Poods.	Eng. pounds.
The weight of the bronze work is said to be -	7000	238,750
The weight of the granite pedestal is said to be	12,000	420,000
Total weight	19,000	658,750

The base of the monument is formed of a single mass of beautiful red granite, the same as we every where observe in and about Petersburg, and in many places in Russia, as on the round hill near

* This distinguished monument has been carelessly represented in James's Travels; the plate is most unworthy, and his description must surely have been taken in the *twilight*.

† By another account the height is only eleven arshins.

Bronitsa, on the road between Moscow and St. Petersburg. The base of the pedestal is hewn very smooth, the rest of it is highly polished. The bronze part of the monument was cast at St. Petersburg on the 5th April 1816: it, and the pedestal, were transported in barges by the water communication to Moscow. In its passage, the inhabitants of Nijni-Novgorod, and vicinity, had an opportunity of seeing the grateful reward of the exertions and valour of their ancestors, after the lapse of more than two centuries. It is said that the enthusiasm of the multitude, on beholding this monument, was carried to the extreme.

The barges having arrived at the *Moskvaretskoi bridge*, at Moscow, in the autumn of 1817, the monument was transported in two pieces, by machinery, to the *Krasnaya-plostchad.* On the approach of winter, a wooden house was erected over the monument, to protect the workmen from the cold; consequently, it remained concealed from public view, though curiosity often found means to get a peep at it, notwithstanding that a patrole was continually in attendance. In the spring of 1818, the monument was finished, when the emperor and the Imperial family, after being at divine service in the *Uspenskoi Sobore*, passed through the gates of our Saviour in state to the *Krasnaya Plostchad*, which was already surrounded by the Imperial Guards, and other troops stationed in and near Moscow, and filled with thousands of spectators. Their majesties were saluted by the thunder of the drums, echoed by the hurras of the multitude. The imperial family took their stations, accompanied by their respective suites, on the south of the site of the monument. All was silence and expectation. At a signal made, the four sides of the wooden house bursting asunder, fell with a report upon the snow, and the glorious monument burst upon the view of the spectators amidst the acclamations of thousands, mellowed by the sound of martial music, and the sonorous chiming of the bells.

Silence ensued, and the eyes of all were turned to the object of their wishes. Curiosity, wonder, astonishment, were evident on every visage, while gladness and joy beamed in every eye.

The emperor, accompanied by his staff, examined the troops, who defiled before him, while the empress, and dowager-empress, in their golden state-carriages, followed by their suites in their parade equipages, made a short tour in the Beautiful Place.

This brilliant and interesting scene now concluded. The emperor rode off amidst *hurras*, to the Kremle, by St. Nicholas' Gate; the empresses with the cavalcade followed; and the delighted crowd pressed forward to gaze at the monument, which for many days was the object of general interest and curiosity.*

The Place of a Skull: Golgotha: in Russ, *Lobnoye Mesto.*† — The words *Lobnoye Mesto* have been translated into French by "le Lieu du Supplice;" and into German by "Richtplatz‡;" which rendered into English is, Place of Punishment. *Supplice*, however, in French also signifies *douleur*, torment or pain; and in this sense it may have a reference to the true meaning of *Lobnoye Mesto*, which has also been justly called in Russ, *Krannoye Mesto*, as these expressions are of the same import; i. e. *Place of a Skull.*

The *Lobnoye Mesto* is built in imitation of the Golgotha of the Hebrews; — the Calvaria of the Latins; — Mount Calvary, or the Place of a Skull; and means the place of our Saviour's crucifixion.

There is a tradition in ecclesiastical history, that Jesus Christ was crucified on the spot where Adam was buried. Hence we often see the cross, in representations of the crucifixion, resting upon a human skull, — emblematical of the fall of man, and of the triumph of the Christian religion over death. "For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead." "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

* The reader who desires a fuller history of this monument, or of the events to which it relates, is recommended to examine the following works: — Levesque's Histoire de Russie; — Vsevolojskie's Dictionaire Geographique de Russie; — The Great Geographical Dictionary of the Russian Empire, in 7 volumes, in Russ; — The History of Russia, by Glinkii; — The *Ruskii Vestnik*; and particularly a small work, entitled *Kratkoe Izobrajenie*, published soon after the erection of the monument.

† No. 78 of Plan. ‡ See Heim's Dictionary — Russ, French, and German.

The *Lobnoye Mesto* is a great elevated circular scaffold, which stands at the south side of the *Krasnaya Plostchad*, or Beautiful Place, and to the east of the Gate of Our Saviour; and though by no means a disagreeable object, yet from its situation it is rather an incumbrance. This large circular building is erected of hard hewn sandstone; its wall is very thick, and varies from 14 to 18 feet in height, the situation being acclivitous. It is ascended by a flight of 12 steps on the west side: its diameter within the walls is about 35 feet; its circumference consequently about 105 feet. In its centre is a large round stone about two feet thick and six feet in diameter, which is ascended by two steps.

The *Lobnoye Mesto* was renewed in the year 1786, at the expence of the government, since which period it has remained unchanged.

It has been used as a place of devotion; as a place of assembly for the clergy; and as a station for haranguing popular assemblies.

This Golgotha will be afterwards noticed, therefore we shall now only add, that "after a dreadful fire in the year 1560, an assembly of all ranks of persons was held, and a holy procession took place to the *Lobnoye Mesto*, where Te Deum was chaunted, and the Tsar addressed a speech to the metropolitan*," in public. In the year 1605, Plestchof and Pushkin, having arrived at the *Lobnoye Mesto*, taking out the *Grometa*, or letters patent, of the usurper Otrepiof, read them before the people: agitation and hurras followed.† In the year 1610, during the disturbances of the Tsar Vasilii Shuiskii's reign, three Russian noblemen harangued the multitude from the *Lobnoye Mesto*.‡ In the year 1613, when the nobles and people wished to elect a sovereign, frequent meetings were held in the *Krasnoya Plostchad* of all ranks, and the public were addressed both by the nobles and the clergy, from the same place. A manuscript work before referred to, contains representations of these meetings.

* Karamzin, vol. viii. p. 101.

† Scherbatof, vol. vii. part i. p. 277. Levesque's Hist. de Russie, vol. iii. p. 286. who says, "ils se rendent sur *la grande place* de Moskow."

‡ Yadpo Rossiis. Istor. Khilkof, p. 271.

I have been informed, that the *Lobnoye Mesto* has also been used occasionally as a place for the proclamation of ukazes, which, from the sacredness of the place, I doubt.

At many of the holy processions, as at those celebrated at the Pokrovskoi cathedral, the whole of the clergy go to the *Lobnoye Mesto*, and I believe cross and bow themselves toward the Gates of Our Saviour before entering the cathedral.

The *Tergovaya Plostchad* *, or *Vetoshnoi Riad;* rag-market, or market for old articles, has by some been called the Louse-market, and I believe with good reason.

This market extends from the Gate of St. Nicholas to the Varvorskiya Gates. Above 300 open small shops and stands, along the wall of the Kitai-Gorod, as well as on the opposite side, together with hawkers, male and female, and a crowd of purchasers and idlers, make up the scenery of this place. There are exposed to sale old articles of almost every description: old clothes, many of which are truly rags, and others so little worth that we are astonished their sale should be thought of; old caps and hats; old boots and shoes; old *shoobs* from the black bear-skin down to the sheep-skin; old books and plans; plates and paintings; old iron and copper articles of every kind, as vases, kettles, knives, and forks, &c.; old watches, gold and silver; silver plate and spoons; breast-pins; rings, ear-rings, and numerous other trinkets. In many of the shops new articles are also exposed for sale.

The most singular sight here is the female hawker, displaying her goods; two or three bonnets of different colours, towering one above another on her head; some fantastic dress, as an old military coat on her body, and a quantity of articles twisted about her shoulders and suspended over her arms. The same scenes in bargaining, as described at the *bargaining shops*, go on here; but as they are among the lowest classes of society there is still more amusement for a foreigner, especially should he have an interpreter with him.

* Istoris. i Tipographis. Opis. Gorod. Mosk. Gul. p. 26.

The Beloi-Górod, or *White Town*, — is the third grand division of Moscow. It is said, in general, that it encircles or surrounds the Kremle and the *Kitai-Gorod;* but this statement is inaccurate*, as the plan will show.

The *Beloi-Gorod* forms more than two-thirds of a great circle, with a *crescent-shaped truncation* on the south, and includes the greatest part of the Kremle and the *Kitai-Gorod.* The Moskva river forms, and always formed, the boundary of these divisions of the city, on the southern side.

In ancient times, the *Beloi-Gorod* was named *Tsareo Gorod*, or *Town of the Tsars;* because it contained two streets, the one named *Tverskaya Tsarevaya*, the *Royal* or *Kingly Tverskaya;* and the other *Nikitskaya Tsaritsinaya*, or the Royal or Queenly *Nikitskaya.*†

During the reign of Phedor Ivanovitch, in the year 1586, the *Beloi-Gorod* was surrounded by a wall of white stone, such as is found in the quarries in the neighbourhood of Moscow; hence the denomination of *Beloi-Gorod*, or *White Town.* This wall, which had begun to decay, and was in fact absolutely useless, was demolished during the reign of the Empress Catharine II. Scarcely a vestige of it now remains. Where the wall stood, a spacious and elegant *boulevard* now meets our view, which was begun many years ago. Already great part of this *boulevard* is formed, and adds much to the beauty of the city, besides forming fine promenades for the inhabitants, and admitting a free current of air from all quarters. This boulevard, at different parts of the city, takes various names. The *Tverskoi boulevard* is remarkably fine in summer, and is the fashionable promenade. The part of the *Tverskoi boulevard* between the *Tverskoya Ulitsa* or street, and the Smolensko Market, is nearly 200 feet wide. The

* Coxe, vol. i. p. 395, says, "The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs *quite round* the two preceding divisions," (the Kremle and the Kitai-Gorod.) The Russian authors use nearly the same words in their descriptions. Vide Great Dictionary of the Russian Empire, vol. i. p. 671. and Opisan. Istor. and Topograph. Gorod. Mosk. Gul. p. 28; but particularly our description of the Kitai-Gorod.

† Great Dictionary of the Russian Empire, vol. i. p. 670.

gravel walk is very broad, and in good order; on each side is as it were a plantation, and the streets on the outside of these plantations measure each about forty-two feet in breadth. We mention these measurements because they furnish an example of the fine open streets every where prevalent at Moscow.

Part of the *Beloi-Gorod* lies rather low, and was formerly a morass; part of it is gently elevated, and part low, and the Stretenka and Miasnitskaya streets, are among the highest parts of the city.

In 1787, says Coxe, vol. i. p. 396, the *Beloi-Gorod* "exhibits a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels, in no degree superior to peasants' cottages." There are now much fewer wooden houses in the *Beloi-Gorod* than at the above date, and I believe it is even forbidden to build them; and the black hovels complained of became, in a great degree, a prey to the flames of 1812.

The Neglinnaya formerly traversed the *Beloi-Gorod* from the north to the south, and continues to do so; but, as formerly remarked, being covered over, is invisible.

The *Beloi-Gorod* contains many fine palaces of the nobles, and a number of distinguished edifices, as the University; the Medico-Chirurgical Academy; the Foundling Hospital; the Post-office; the Archives of the College of Foreign Affairs; the mansion of the Governor-general, the Nobility's Assembly, &c.; six monasteries, besides many churches, all enumerated in the plan; the great provision market, or Ochotnoi-Riad, and the fruit-market, &c.; most of which are hereafter described.

In the *Beloi-Gorod* the principal streets are the *Tverskaya*, the *Pokrovka*, the *Miasnitskaya*, the *Stretenka*, the *Petrovka*, the *Nikitskaya*, the *Mochavaya*, and the *Pretchistenka*.

Gates. When the white walls existed, the *Beloi-Gorod* was entered by the under-mentioned gates, of which, although demolished, the names are still retained.

The Pretchisbinskiya Vorotŭi		No. 137 of Plan.
The Arbatskiya	———	138

The Nikitskiya	——	139 of Plan.
The Tverskiya	——	140
The Petrovskiya	——	141
The Stretenskiya	——	197
The Miasnitskiya	——	198
The Pokrovskiya	——	199
The Yauskiya	——	200

The *Beloi-Gorod* includes two quarters of the city, according to the division of the police; these are the *Tverskaya Chast*, and the *Miasnitskiya Chast.*

Alexandrovskoi Sad, or *Alexander's Garden*, was formed in the summer of 1821, and was opened for the first time to the public on the emperor Alexander's names-day, the 30th August of the same year. A grand and crowded promenade of the chief nobility took place. All the authorities of the city attended. Military bands of music were stationed at different places, who delighted the ignoble as well as the noble. As soon as it became dark the gardens seemed in an universal blaze of light: the illumination was remarkably splendid.

The garden is well laid out, under the inspection of a Scotchman. The chief entry is adorned by a fine balustrade of cast metal. One half, between the *Voskresenskiya Vorotŭi*, or Resurrection Gates, and the *Troitskiya Vorotŭi*, or Trinity Gates, is nearly finished. The other half, between the last-named gates and the Borovitskiya Gates, is to be completed in the summer of 1822.

In the plan of Moscow a large space is remarked vacant on the east and north sides of the *Kitai-Gorode*, immediately without the walls. This place was lately laid out according to a regular plan, and will be one of the finest parts of Moscow in a short time. Already about a dozen of houses are erected; some of them, as the government contractor's variginj, of immense size. The theatre is now rebuilding, and will be considerably larger than formerly. It will be an immense pile.

trifling monastery of the third class. Here is a cathedral church dedicated to the holy great martyr Nikita, (hence the name *Nikitsk o* nunnery, with a *pridele* to the *Introduction into the temple of the most holy Mother of God*,) which was built by the boyar Nikita Románof, the father of the patriarch Philaretes ; a church dedicated to Dmetrii the great martyr ; and a third to the Resurrection of Christ.

The Alexïevskoi Nunnery ; in Russ, *Alexïevskoi Monastir.** — This nunnery stands at the *Pretchistinskiya Vorotŭi*, or Gates. It was first begun to be built by Alexei the metropolitan, in the name of his saint Alexei, a man of God, on the place where now stands the Zatchateiskoi Nunnery, and was afterwards transferred to the *Chertote*, near the Kamennoi Most, or Stone Bridge, where it still remains.

This Nunnery is surrounded by a stone wall. Over the east gate we remarked the image of the Almighty, with a globe, and the image of the Ascension, or Transfiguration of Jesus Christ ; while on the inside of the same gate is a coarse representation of a dove with spread wings, with the words over it — *Sviatŭi Duch*, or Holy Ghost — I suppose emblematical of the Trinity, two of the persons being no one side, and the third person on the other side of the gate : three in one on the same wall.

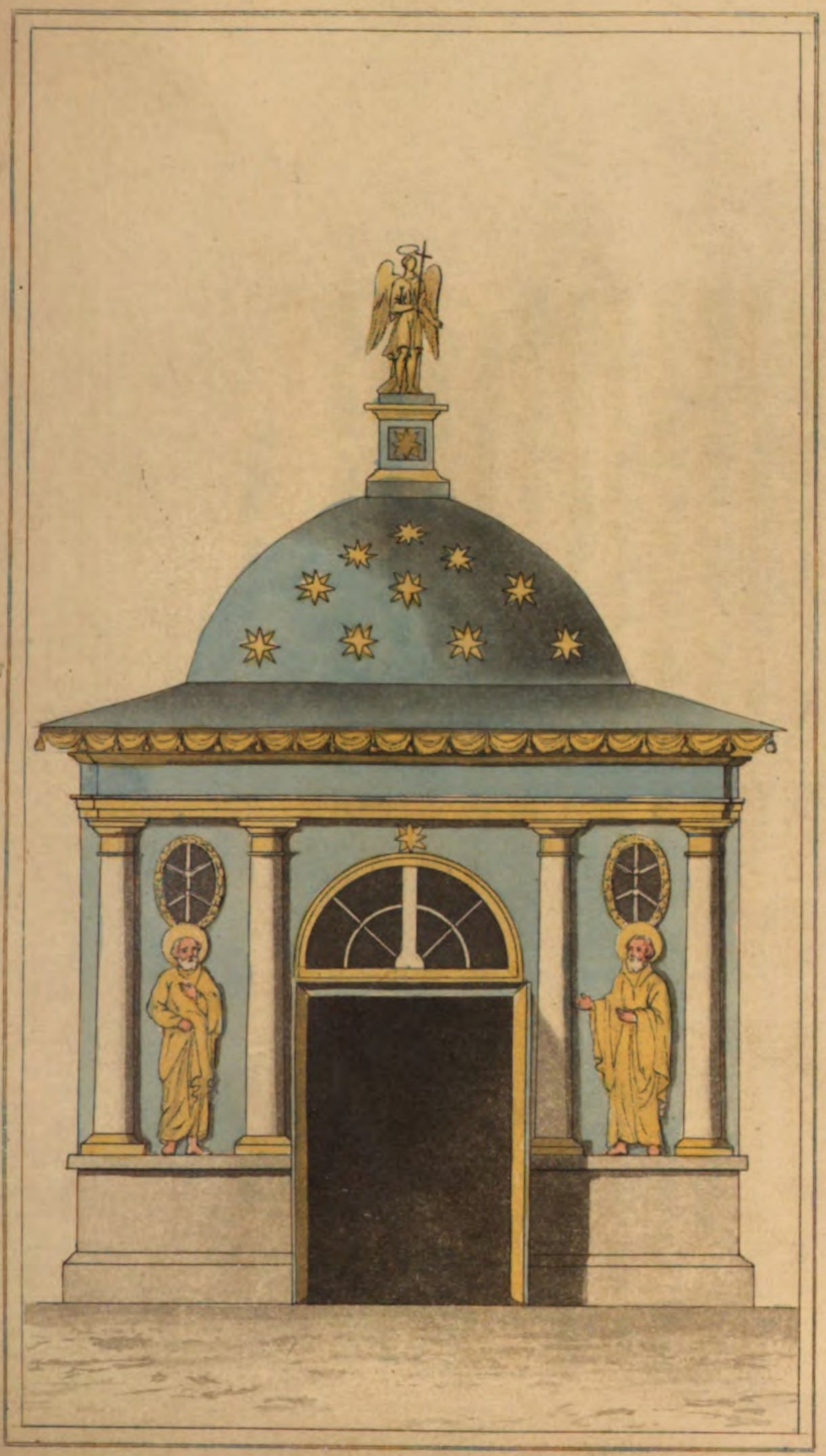
The cathedral church is dedicated to the Transfiguration of Our Lord God and Saviour Jesus Christ : it is a low church, and has two uncommon spires, and belfries. Each of these spires is eight-sided, painted green, with stripes of white at the angles, and is surmounted by a gilt ball, and that by the cross. There are three *prideli* in this church, dedicated to Alexei, a man of God ; to the *Yavleniye*, or Manifestation of the Image of the Tichvinskaya Virgin Mary ; and the third to the Conception of St. Ann.

This nunnery is of the third class.

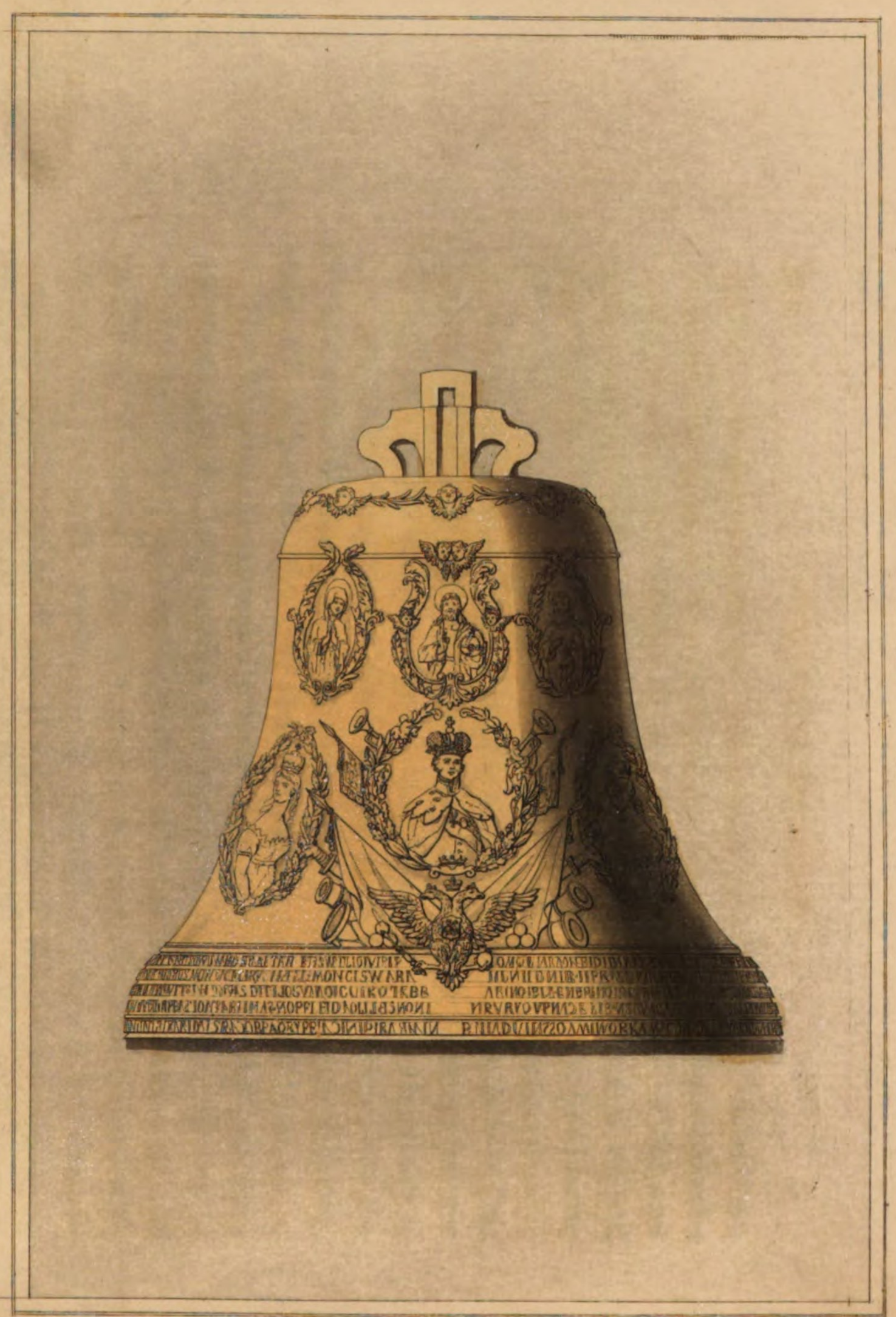
Churches. — Our limits allow us to notice only the church of the revered Paraskovya, in the *Ochotnoi Riad* † ; it was built in the year 1667, and consecrated in 1687. It consists of four equal stories, and

* Plan, No. 86.

† Plan, No. 93.



Iverskaya Chapel.



New Bell.

London. Published by Thomas Cadell. Strand. Nov.^r 1823.

a fifth in form of a cross, over which is a tower and dome. It has two *prideli:* the belfry is fine; the entrance of the church handsome. This church is singular in its style of architecture.

The church of All Saints *, and the church dedicated to the Praise of the Mother of God †, are remarkable for their old-fashioned and finely ornamented crosses over each of their five domes.

The church of *Nicholas, the miracle-worker*, on the Sapojka ‡, is built in the same style, with two pyramidal spires over it, as the church dedicated to the Transfiguration, at the Alexievskoi Nunnery.

The chapel of the Iverskaya Virgin Mary, (*Chasovnya Iverskoi Bojiei Materi*) §, stands against the pillar between the arches of the gates of the Resurrection on the north side, and of course in the Beloi-Gorod. It is a remarkably neat small square chapel. Its front is ornamented by four twisted pillars, with Ionic gilt capitals; two on each side of the door, containing between them the full length image of a saint, all covered except the face and hands by a *riz; i. e.* a case or cover of gold plate. The sides of the chapel are adorned by four gilt pilasters of the same order, with uncovered images disposed between them. The chapel is painted blue as well as the roof, over which are scattered numerous gilt stars, and from which rises a small pedestal. On this pedestal stands an angel with expanded wings, an oval ring upon his head, and a cross in his hands, all highly gilt. The floor of this chapel is carpeted, and the wall surrounded by images richly adorned. A large image of Our Saviour, enchased in a silver riz, on the west side; the image of the Iverskaya Virgin Mary, from which the chapel takes its name, placed in the recess, with a fine silver lamp and numerous candles burning before it; and the images of saints, splendidly bedecked, claim the reverence of the religious. and excite the attention of the curious. Forms of prayer to the Virgin Mary, as well as to the saints, are suspended in the chapel.

In this *Chasovnya* are two copies of the Miraculous Image of the

* Plan, No. 105. † Plan, No. 106.

‡ Plan, No. 112. § Plan, No. 113.

Iverskaya Mother of God, in golden cases.* The *riz* and other ornaments of one of them were finished in the year 1758, as appears by an inscription; the other, which stands in the middle of the *ikonostas*, had the riz adorned with a gold crown and a glory of precious stones by the zeal of Platon, in the year 1790, as appears by an inscription. The weight of the gold of the cases of these images and crown is nearly twenty-eight Russian pounds, and twenty-eight years ago was reckoned to be worth nearly ten thousand roubles, exclusive of the workmanship.

Chasovnyi, chapels, or prayer-houses, in which the people may worship at the hours, or *chasi*, when there is no service in the churches, are common every where in Russia; in the streets and the markets of towns, as well as in villages, where they are generally near some church.

The image of the Iverskaya Virgin Mary having acquired uncommon fame, standing in a central situation of the city, and at the Resurrection Gates, by which thousands pass and repass daily, receives the reverence of continual crowds of by-passers; others come here on purpose to pay their devotions. Not unfrequently, so many carriages are assembled about the Resurrection Gates, that the passage is difficult, especially when there is no Cosáck at hand to keep order. Some pay their religious homage on the outside, while others enter the chapel, both to worship and to give alms. Should it happen that the large image of the Iverskaya Virgin Mary is *absent*, then one of a smaller size, but otherwise similar, is put in its place. The moment, however, the great image returns, the smaller image is displaced.

It is well known that the Russians, on all important occasions, pay their devotions to the three persons of the Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; to the Virgin Mary, to the apostles, and to the saints. Their daily devotions are always performed before the *holy images* among all classes, though their views and intentions are no doubt very various.

* Vide Description of the Nikolaivskoi Gretcheskoi Monastery.

The *holy images* are, in consequence, often sent for, when any individual is religiously disposed, and is unable, or finds it inconvenient to go to them. In cases of lingering disease; when death seems inevitable; when the mind is strongly affected by the decease of a relative or friend, or by any important event; when a person becomes penitent; after any adverse fortune; on recovery from disease; after a happy *accouchement;* after any release from apparent danger; after any peculiarly happy turn of fortune,—the Russian sends for any image for which he may have a predilection; *i. e.* the image of the individual represented, to whom he wishes to address his prayers directly, and whose intercession he then implores.

The crosses which usually adorn these images are often the chief object of regard; but from early habit, crossing, bowing, and even prostration before these representations, become, as it were, a necessary part of devotion, just as kneeling is in Britain, standing during some parts of the service in the Lutheran church, or prostration in other places.

Hence it happens, that we meet the different images of the Virgin Mary, and of the saints, &c., every day in the streets of Moscow, as well as in all parts of Russia. They are generally carried by two or more of the church servants, or sub-deacons, and accompanied by a deacon, or a priest, who takes with him the books necessary for the service. All males take off their hats, cross themselves, and bow; and the females cross and bow themselves as these images pass by. Some individuals, more enthusiastic, follow the images, and continue their devotions; nay, some think it no mean service to pass under the image, and between those who carry it, to effect which, at times, almost requires prostration. The action, however, is cheerfully performed, even when the streets are covered with melted snow, or with mud. Other images are transported in a carriage, and accompanied by the higher clergy, church books, crosses, and burning candles; all ranks salute these images by uncovering the head, by crossing and bowing, and the coachmen and postillions ride with their heads bare,

even in the coldest day in winter, and even when it snows or rains. For the Iverskaya image of the Virgin Mary, a fine large coach is kept expressly, and generally it is transported by four fine black horses. The nobility, however, frequently send their own horses to be yoked into the carriage, a visit of this image being attended with considerable expence, though no demand is made; the coach, horses, coachman, and postillion, are all paid by the church.

When intelligence is received that the image is wanted, the carriage being ready, and stationed at the Resurrection Gates, the priest, after due incensing, crossing, and bowing, assists to remove the Iverskaya image from its place in the chapel, and to place it in the coach; after which the same ceremonies are observed. The removal of the books, and other articles necessary for the service, is performed in the same reverend manner. Having arrived at the place of destination, the same ceremonials are again observed at the removal from the carriage, and placing of the image in the house of the sender. The service is now performed; and when finished, the image is removed to the carriage with the same observances, carried back to the chapel, and replaced in the recess, or rather in the middle of the *ikonostas.*

The funds arising from this religious usage are said to be considerable, and are devoted to ecclesiastical purposes. The accompanying clergy and servants generally receive a present for themselves.

About a year ago, one of the images of the Iverskaya Virgin Mary, or the Kazanskaya, was stolen: a diligent search was made in vain; but after some days, the image was found replaced, but divested of many thousand roubles' worth of ornaments.

The House, or rather Palace, of the General Military Governor, Plan, No. 120., stands in a fine elevated central situation in the *Tverskaya Ulitsa.* It is a princely edifice of three immense stories, beside the basement, in a simple style of architecture. At each side of the entrance are two huge statues resting on brick plastered and painted pedestals; Mars and Justice on the north, Mercury and Hope on the south. Over the vaulted entrance is a fine balcony,

from which arise six handsome pilasters of the Corinthian order, and the pediment contains the Imperial arms.

The internal distribution, size, and elegance of the apartments, as well as the furniture and ornaments, correspond with the magnificence of the exterior. It was formerly the house of the Field Marshal Count Chernishof, who was military governor of Moscow, and was purchased by government in the year 1784. It was inhabited by the late Count Tormasof, and is now occupied by Prince Galitsin, the present military governor. At the time of the French invasion, Count Rostopchin dwelt in it.

The *Phurmonoi* and *Pojarnoi Depo** (depôt for waggons, engines, &c. for extinguishing fire) is a handsome establishment. It consists of a large three-story edifice, over which is elevated a watch tower; two wings; a square of structures within the court, occupied as stables, which are extensive and excellent; smiths' shops; houses for placing the fire-engines, fire-waggons, and fire-apparatus; dwellings for the police and fire-men, &c. Every thing here is kept in the best order: the houses are good, the engines are excellent, and ready to be dispatched at a moment's warning, in cases of fire; and the horses are beautiful. When grand entertainments are given by the court, or by the nobility, the fire-engines and apparatus, the fire-men, and the police, are all stationed around the edifice. In summer, the whole regiment of fire-men and horses, and the train of apparatus, are turned out to exercise, and water the roads. They make a splendid display, perhaps scarcely exceeded by any similar sight in Europe.

The *Gymnasium of the Government of Moscow* † is a large three-story edifice, disagreeable to the eye, in consequence of the bad taste of the architecture. In its centre are four immense Doric columns, the whole height of the building; over which is a balcony in front of a kind of central attic story, like a heavy pediment.

In this seminary, which is under the superintendance of the uni-

* Plan, No. 124. † Plan, No. 125.

versity, nobility are educated upon the same system as in the *Institution for nobles of the university.*

The *Printing-office of the University* * is a large edifice, and an extensive establishment, in which are printed all the books necessary for the students of the university, and the gymnasia, and the schools under the jurisdiction of the university; the greatest part of the works of the professors of the university, which are generally published at the expence of the crown, in Russian, German, French, &c.

Before the impression is begun, all books are submitted to a committee of censors, consisting of the deacons of the faculty, the readers of the censors, the professors, adjuncts, or masters. One of the latter is elected as secretary. The duty of the committee is to prevent any thing pernicious from being published against religion, the government, decorum, the dignity of morals, or the reputation of any person. Those books only are printed here without being submitted to censorship which are edited by a decree of the council of the university, and those, the examination of which is committed to the ecclesiastics. The censor committee has rules of guidance laid down.

The University of Moscow, as well as two dependant Gymnasia, one for nobles, the other for citizens, was founded at the instance of a favourer and protector of the arts and sciences, and its first curator, Count Shuvalof, by the Empress Elizabeth, in the year 1755.

The university formerly occupied the edifice on the west of the Voskresenskiya Gates, No. 63. of Plan; but in the year 1786, the Empress Catharine II. granted the sum of 125,000 roubles for the erection of the present edifice, to which, when it was finished, the university was transported.

The university had been in a flourishing state, had a good library, two fine and extensive museums of natural history, laboriously described by Professor Fischer, and a museum of philosophical apparatus, which all became a prey to the flames in the year 1812. By the purchase of various collections, presents, &c., the museum is

* Plan, No. 128.

again pretty extensive in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.

Repairs have been going on ever since the French invasion. It is a large edifice, three stories high, over an elevated basement; which, with two projecting wings, and a wall with a balustrade on the street, incloses a court. In the centre of its front façade, are eight fluted columns of the Doric or Tuscan order, supporting a disagreeably heavy pediment, which contains the Imperial arms. From the roof arises a large heavy dome. The ascent to the portico is by two small stairs, and the entrance is by a small door intended to be concealed, and fit for a peasant's hut. The front of the wings to the street are adorned by four small Doric columns, two on each side of the central window.

The old building had a much finer and lighter appearance.

"The university," says Coxe, "was founded by the Empress Elizabeth for six hundred students." * The students maintained at this institution never were more than forty in number, to which we must add those who attend the lectures but do not live in the university, who pay for their attendance; they are but few: also the pupils of the seminaries under the jurisdiction of the university, but who, in the general sense of the term, would not be called students, but scholars.

In the year 1804 the plan of education was in some respects changed, and in others enlarged by an Imperial decree, in consequence of the increase of students.

Till lately, only forty students were placed at the university; sixty more have been added, exclusively for medicine. These are all boarded, clothed, and instructed at the expense of the crown. The same is the case at all the universities of Russia; Kherkof, Kazan, Dorpat, &c., as well as at some of the academies, lyceums, and public schools. Others of the latter are supported by their own incomes, and many private *pensions*, or boarding-schools, exist in Russia, particularly at Petersburgh and Moscow.

* Travels, vol. ii. p. 71.

The professors of the universities are all paid by the crown; indeed, the whole of these establishments may be said to be dependant on the government.

A professor receives his annual salary if he only read his lectures. The prospect of want, at least, though his salary be small, is seldom before him, except with a very large family, and this is generally the most powerful inducement to exertion. The idea of bettering his condition by the excellency or superiority of his lectures, and his consequent reputation, to attract more students to attend him, is out of the question; for the number is limited, and his salary is the same whether there be few or many.

At institutions, where the emolument is chiefly dependant on the number of attendants on the lectures of a professor, he is stimulated to signalize himself in the empire of science; he is empowered by the receipts of his well-earned labours to carry on his experiments, or investigations, with facility and composure of mind, and thus he may equally advance knowledge, disseminate knowledge, better his own fortune, and increase his fame. But where these motives do not exist, the interests of philosophy must suffer.

Raymond says, though to a certain degree falsely, "On n'est pas fort avide de science en ce pays, surtout dans les classes inférieures: et un noble se croiroit déshonoré s'il paroissoit dans un college, ou dans une université." *

From among the inferior and secondary classes of society, the greater part of the students must be taken, and their circumstances are generally such as to require that they be supported by the institution. From among these must be chosen the individuals who are to become physicians, surgeons, under-surgeons, apothecaries, masters of languages, or teachers of the sciences, teachers in the public schools, &c., and who, in their turn, may become professors, get the rank of nobility, or rise to eminent situations.

The students of divinity are trained up under the clergy, at proper

* Tableau Hist. Géograph. Milit. et Moral de l'Emp. de Russie, vol. ii. p. 284.

seminaries, which are quite distinct from the universities, and are also maintained at the expence of the crown.* A chair for a professor of theology, was, however, added to the university about a year ago.

The nobility are educated in Lyceums, Gymnasiums, Institutes, and Pensions, or boarding-schools, either under the protection of the crown, or belonging to distinguished individuals.

The nobility frequently enter the universities; *i. e.* attend the public as well as private lectures given by the professors. But they have no motive beyond their own instruction or gratification. They are not to become bishops nor priests, physicians nor surgeons, professors nor lecturers, though these professions open and pave the road to advancement in Russia, since professors, physicians, and teachers, often attain a very distinguished rank, when merited by their long and valuable services. A noble regards such situations as beneath his dignity; the military, naval, or civil service being generally his aim; the salaries are so small as not to hold out great inducements; and the sciences, though highly valued, not being yet so eminently esteemed in Russia as in England, France, or Germany; consequently, the profession of them does not confer the same importance, dignity, or honour, as in those countries.

The measures at present adopted by Alexander I., for extending and improving the knowledge of religion and morals, of arts and sciences, as well as of arms, in his realms, will, it is to be hoped, produce powerful and beneficial effects, not only on the present, but on future generations, and entitle him to be called, not only the *great*, but the *good Alexander*.

Like all the institutions for the dissemination of knowledge in the Russian empire, the university is placed under the protection of the minister of public instruction.

The curator is the chief superintendant of the university, and is generally a nobleman of high rank. The office was lately held by

* Vide description of the Troitskoi monastery, and of the seminary at Perorva.

Count Alexei Razumovskii, and is now occupied by Prince Obolenskii.

The university has the power of bestowing academic honours; *i. e.* of creating *candidates*, *masters*, and *doctors*, and of furnishing them with diplomas.

According to the rank of public honours, ordinary professors are of the seventh class; extraordinary professors, adjuncts, and those made doctors by the university, of the eighth class; masters of the ninth; and candidates of the twelfth: "studiosis litterarum, qui in universitate inscripti sunt, gladiis se accingere licet, atque ei qui majores progressus in litteris fecerunt, et probis moribus innotuerunt in aditu officiorum publicorum decimæ quartæ classi annumerantur."

The rector, so long as in office, is of the fifth class.

Every professor, or adjunct, who has, *absque reprehensione*, performed his duty during twenty-five years, obtains the title *Emeritus*, and if he wishes to resign his situation, his salary is continued till the end of his days, whether he remain in Russia or not. If a professor, adjunct, or teacher, labour under any incurable disease which incapacitates him for duty, he receives the half of his annual stipend; if he have been singularly useful to the university, he may, however, claim the whole salary.

The widows and children of professors, adjuncts, and teachers, receive one annual stipend of the deceased. They may also demand a pension, which is regulated by the length and the utility of the service of the defunct, to a fifth or a fourth of the stipend. If he served less than five years, the salary is only given once, unless his singular merit be evident, when a gratification is given. If the widow marries, the pension is paid to the children, either until the youngest reach twenty-one years of age, or if females, only till their marriage; if males, only till they be fixed in some public office.

For the support of the university, 130,000 roubles are annually allowed.

The professors and adjuncts under the presidency of the rector, form a council, or Senatus Academicus, who *de tradenda doctrina*,

both in the university, and in the circles attached to it, direct the communication of knowledge.

The university has its own proper government; its president, rector, colleagues, and deans of faculty, to which are added, by the curator from the ordinary professors, a perpetual assessor.

The university has the assistance, in disseminating knowledge, of masters, or a Pedagogic Institute; a Medico-clinic Institute; a Chirurgo-clinic Institute; and a Lying-in Hospital.

The university has under its care a Gymnasium, which was founded with the university, as well as the *Pension of the University*, founded in the year 1779, in which young nobles (males) are educated at the expence of their parents or guardians.

The professors are divided into classes.

Every professor selects for his lessons some work edited by himself, or by some distinguished writer. The work selected with the emendations (if any) of the professor, is submitted to the examination of the Senatus Academicus.

To a man who has been educated in a British university, the following observation appears very strange: "Professores et adjuncti, qui aut *deficientibus auditoribus*, aut alia de causa, lectiones inceptas continuare nequeunt, rectori in communi concessu id indicare debent; quibus utilibus laboribus operam navare cupiant, aut communis consensus ipse eis idoneas occupationes assignabit:" as peregrinations, inspection of the schools, &c. That this may have occurred, is probable, or why should this article be in the new act of confirmation of 1804? Did the pupils pay for their knowledge, he would be a bad teacher indeed, who should have no auditors in a university.

The adjuncts are the assistants of the professors; they are occupied in translating letters in the Pedagogic Institute; they teach when the professors are unwell; and give lessons also to the pupils in the university, when they have obtained leave from the Senatus Academicus.

Of the twelve adjuncts, four who distinguish themselves by their

industry in giving lessons, and in writing dissertations, are elected extraordinary professors by ballot, with an addition to their salaries.

To maintain a correspondence with foreign learned societies, four distinguished members are elected in foreign countries, who may be also called corresponding members. They annually receive each 200 roubles, and they ought to maintain a scientific correspondence with the university.

The Senatus Academicus, besides, can elect an indefinite number of honorary members from among those who are the patrons of literature, or who are celebrated for their erudition.

The university has two vacancies annually, that every one may rest from his labours; from the 30th June till the 18th of August; and from the 24th December till the 8th of January.

The secretary of the Senatus Academicus, is elected by ballot from among the *ordinary professors.* Among other duties, he ought to write the history of the university, and also to keep the archives, and the small *seal* of the university. For the chancery, that its order may not be disturbed, there is a *prefect* of public letters, (*Archuarius*) appointed, and a clerk from among the students.

It is recommended that the professors should hold meetings with the students.

The conferences elect secretaries from among the adjuncts by ballot every two years, whose duty is the same as that of the secretary of the Senatus Academicus.

For the propagation of knowledge, the university has a library, a physical museum, a chemical laboratory, a museum of natural history, a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, and, besides, as mentioned, a clinic-medical, a clinic-surgical, and a lying-in hospital.

Each of these departments is in charge of the professor to whose profession it is necessary; as the laboratory is under the care of the professor of chemistry, the botanic garden under the care of the professor of botany, &c.

The regulations for the creation of masters and doctors are very excellent. To obtain a degree of *M. D.* a thesis is published, and

although the public disputations ought to be held in Latin, " tamen facultas ante rogata veniam permittere potest, ut lingua Russica habeantur:" *i. e.* yet the power being previously asked, may be obtained, to hold them in Russ.

The regulations for accoucheurs are all good; those for the admission of students are excellent. Those who have displayed a taste for literature, and whose moral conduct is good, are preferred, and those who distinguish themselves are rewarded by premiums.

The inspector of the pupils is elected from among the ordinary professors.

Students maintained at the public expence are admitted only once a year, before the beginning of the lectures: and in choosing them, particular regard is to be had to the poor, who may have shown a taste for literature. To all those students who are maintained at the public expence, knowledge is communicated *gratis;* but from other students, a moderate reward, fixed by the Senatus Academicus, is received.

In the Pedagogic Institute are educated preceptors for the Gymnasiums and schools within the jurisdiction of the university, and are, when prepared, appointed to vacant situations. Among these two, every two years, who have approved themselves by their knowledge and morals, are chosen, and at the public expence sent to foreign countries to complete their education.

The following statement of the salaries of the professors, adjuncts, teachers, &c., and of the expences of the university, it is hoped will be found interesting by the foreigner. It is necessary to observe that besides these salaries, houses, fire-wood, and candles are provided them.

It is to be regretted that such an immense establishment, furnished with so many professors and teachers, should only admit 40, or with the 60 lately added, a total of 100 students, at the public expence; not including the few who attend the university at their own expence. Formerly the number of professors, adjuncts, and teachers, equalled that of the students.

No.		Roubles.
28	Professors, each 2000 roub. - -	56,000
4	Honorary members, each 200 roub. - -	800
12	Adjuncts, each 800 roub. - -	9600
3	Teachers of languages, each 600 roub. - -	1800
12	Masters in the Pedagogic Institute, each 400 roub. -	4800
12	Candidates from among the students, each 300 roub.	3600
40	Students at the public expence, each 200 roub. -	8000
	Augmentation to the salaries of those professors who perform the duties:	
1	Rector - - - - - -	600
4	Deacons and perpetual assessors, each 300 roub. -	1200
1	Warden, as an augmentation to the salary of adjunct -	200
1	Secretary of the Senatus Academicus - -	300
1	Archuarius, or keeper of the archives of the Senatus Academicus, who acts as interpreter and expeditor of communications - - - -	700
4	Secretaries of the conferences, each 100 roub. -	400
1	Director of the Pedagogic Institute - -	500
1	Inspector of the students who are supported at the public expence - - - - -	400
1	Librarian - - - -	400
1	Librarian's assistant and secretary - - -	500
	For the library - - - - -	100
	For the anatomical theatre and preparations -	800
	For the botanic garden and gardener - -	1000
	For the chemical laboratory and the laborant -	1000
	For the astronomical observatory - - -	500
	For the physical museum - - - -	500
	For the museum of natural history - -	600
	For the Clinic-Institute and the hospital of the university	5000
	Those who are attached to this establishment as instrument-maker, designer, and engraver, receive their salaries, *ex summa œconomica.*	

No.		Roubles.
	For premiums to the students who have properly answered proposed subjects - - -	250
	For annual premiums to students whose conduct and morals are particularly commendable - -	250
	To the secretary of the directory, the masters of the chancery, the treasurer, the notary of accounts, the executor and clerks, and the expences of the chancery	3000
	For the journies of the visitors of the schools, and postage - - - - -	5000
	For newspapers and journals - - -	500
	For foreign postage - - - -	200
	For sending Russian adjuncts, who have excelled in literature and ingenuity, on foreign peregrinations -	2000
	To the priest, and for the support of the church of the university - - - - -	1000
	For the wages and clothes of the porters of the university	1000
	To the masters of drawing, dancing, and music -	1500
	For the pensions of the learned who have finished their duty, and for their widows - - -	6000
	For repairs, warming, lighting, and cleaning the university - - -	8800
	The printing-office is supported by its own income.	
		130,000

The professor of natural history, called *Demidovskii*, or *Demidivian*, receives his salary from the funds of the late P. G. Demidof, who was a great patron of the arts and sciences, and founded this *chair* in the university.*

The Physico-Medical Society. — The history of the Physico-Medical Society follows that of the university, being as it were a part of that splendid institution.

* A syllabus of the method of instruction adopted at Moscow will be found in the Appendix.

This society was instituted in the year 1804, by some of the most distinguished physicians of Moscow, besides some of the professors of the university. Its objects are the improvement of physics, medicine, and surgery, as well as the allied sciences; and the general communication and dissemination of physical, medical, and surgical knowledge and discoveries, especially in the Russian empire.

At its foundation professor Korusteri was elected president, and occupied that honourable office till his death. He was replaced by the distinguished professor of midwifery and physician, Dr. Richter, in the year 1810.

The members of this society are honorary, ordinary, and extraordinary. Besides, distinguished students of the university are admitted as auditors.

Prince Obolenskii, the curator of the university, may also be called the curator or patron of the Physico-Medical Society, which, like all other institutions supported by the crown, is placed under the inspection of the minister of public instruction.

This society has a library, which is gradually increasing; and a museum of the objects more nearly connected with the sciences which it embraces, as well as of natural history.

The meetings of this society are held once a month during the greatest part of the year, in a hall at the university. At each meeting the president presents all donations and communications. The papers are then read which the members may have sent or given for that purpose, and the observations follow of the members present. Sometimes experiments are made. A general conversation on the progress and state of the sciences is often held, and the business concludes with the private affairs of the establishment.

The Physico-Medical Society has done much toward enabling the physician to form a just idea of the climate and prevalent diseases of Moscow; its members at the chief hospitals for a number of years having communicated monthly reports, and some of the physicians having made similar reports of their private practice. The meteorological statements and observations of some of the physicians of

Moscow, also members of the society, will go far in assisting to form a proper judgment of the climate of this metropolis, or indeed of the north of Russia.

A perusal of the publications under the title "*Commentationes Societatis Physico-Medicæ apud Universitatem Literarum Cæsaræam Mosquensem Institutæ*," though not very voluminous, will bespeak better the character of this society than any of my remarks.

Part I. vol. 1. of these *Commentationes* was published in the year 1807, and contains the regulations, &c. of the society, and dissertations belonging to physics, natural history and chemistry. Part II. of vol. 1. was published in 1811, and contains medical dissertations. Part I. vol. 2. made its appearance in the year 1817. It includes the history of the society from 1810 till 1816; and medical, obstetrical, surgical, and pharmaceutical dissertations. It is expected that Part II. of vol. 2. will soon see the light.

A few of the members of the Physico-Medical Society are extremely zealous, and it may, upon the whole, be pronounced a useful institution to the empire.

The Society of Belles Lettres. — This society was instituted some years ago by the lovers of the *belles lettres*, with a view to the discovery and examination of natural works of antiquity and poetry, the purification and improvement of the Russian language, and the propagation of polite literature. Its constitution is similar to that of other societies of the same kind. Its members are numerous and respectable; many of the nobles, and some of the first literary characters of Russia being its associates. This society holds regular meetings during winter. It has published some volumes of its Transactions, all of which deserve the attention of the public, and especially of those desirous of becoming acquainted with Russian literature.

This society may likewise be regarded as part of the university.

The plan for forming a *depôt* for the discoveries in natural history in the vast empire of Russia; of uniting the friends of this science together who wished to give their assistance for this purpose; and

of publishing the history of the discoveries made, was conceived by Professor Fischer, on his arrival at St. Petersburgh in 1804.

It was not till the summer of the year 1805, however, that a few of the professors and literati of Moscow first assembled, and adopted the regulations proposed by professor Fischer, and established the "*Imperial Society of Naturalists.*"

The object of the society is to encourage the study of natural history and the relative sciences, as human and comparative anatomy, chemistry, natural philosophy, rural economy, &c.

The Society consists of members ordinary and honorary; and the ordinary members are divided into resident and non-resident.

Shortly after the association just mentioned took place, Mr. Muravief, curator of the university of Moscow, and colleague of the minister of public instruction, informed that the society had begun to meet at the house of the director, professor Fischer, presented its regulations to his imperial majesty, the Emperor Alexander, who approved of the design, and therefore ordered Mr. Muravief to testify his high satisfaction to the professor.

His excellency, Count Alexei Razumofskii, lately minister of public instruction, senator, chevalier, &c., was first chosen president. The present President is prince Obolenskii.

The perpetual director, Gotthelf Fischer, Aulic counsellor of H. I. M., chevalier, doctor and professor, and member of many learned societies; and vice-president of the medico-chirurgical academy.

Soon after the institution of the society, the literati, and particularly the cultivators of natural history, whose works are too little known in England, including many of the nobility of Moscow, Petersburgh, and the other towns, as well as universities in Russia; and also many of the most distinguished philosophers and naturalists on the continent, chiefly through the extensive acquaintance of the founder and director, professor Fischer, were enrolled among its members. Presents were received from all quarters, of books, objects of natural history, and of money. The society was very flourishing, and by the year 1812 had published four volumes of its

Transactions. All the collections of the society were deposited in the museum of the university, and, along with that extensive establishment, became a common prey to the flames in the year 1812. Among other things were lost some manuscripts, and almost the whole of the impression of their Transactions, which, however, will be soon reprinted.

Far from being dispirited by this irreparable misfortune, the members of the society re-assembled in the year 1813, and commenced their proceedings anew; and since have continued all their efforts with unremitting vigour to recover from their losses, and have now published the fifth volume of their Transactions. The society has renovated a small museum and library.

Among the foreigners, professor Fischer and Dr. Fischer, director of the botanic gardens at Gorengi*, are distinguished for their zealous services in this society.

From the change in the state of Europe, a more free interchange of scientific publications is to be wished, and may be expected, between Russia and the Continent, as well as Great Britain.

My estimable friend, the director, professor Fischer, is a most indefatigable naturalist, and although not more than fifty years of age, the catalogue of his works and translations on different subjects, occupies nearly three quarto pages; and they better proclaim his character and the extent of his erudition than any encomium I can add.

A few distinguished characters of Great Britain are *honorary;* but a greater number *non-resident ordinary* members of this society.

The society of natural history of Moscow is well known on the Continent, and wishes to be better known in Great Britain by an exchange of its Transactions for the Transactions of the literary societies of our island; as well as to receive donations in natural history, or of the works of its members, or of other individuals disposed to assist its views. And it is to be hoped that some of the

* The Philo-Graphic Society of Gorengi was instituted by Dr. Fischer; and afterwards was united with the Imperial Natural History Society.

societies to whom I had the honour of bearing with me to England the fifth volume of the Transactions of the Society, &c. &c., will not be negligent in returning the compliment, by a legitimate exchange.

The Pension of the Imperial University for Nobles *, is situated in the Tverskaya, and near the university. It is a commodious square of building, two stories high, not remarkable in any way for its architecture. Its internal arrangement is pretty well adapted for its destination. This edifice was formerly the chancery for land-surveying.

The *Pension* was founded in the year 1779, but has lately undergone considerable changes in its plan, in consequence of an *ukaz* of the emperor in 1818, obtained by the representation of the present curator of the university, Prince Obolenskii, through Prince Galitzin, minister of foreign affairs, and of public instruction.

As its name implies, this institution is for the education of young nobles (males), who are maintained at the expence of their parents or relations.

All persons of rank who are attached to this *Pension*, are reckoned in the actual service of the crown, and have all the rights which follow from that service, provided they do not leave the *Pension* before the expiration of four years. The inspector is of the ninth class; his assistant of the eighth; teachers of sciences and guardians are of the ninth; teachers of languages of the tenth; teachers of arts of the twelfth; if they have not had previously a higher rank, and those agreeably to the *law* of *gradation*, they are carried to a still higher rank.

Persons of rank serving a due time, receive pensions from the sum of 2 per cent. preserved on purpose, from all the revenues of the *Pension*.

Scholars who have finished a full course of education in the *Pension*, and whose conduct is approved, fall into the civil service according to the progress they have made, with the rank of the four-

* No. 130. of Plan.

teenth, twelfth, and tenth classes. Those chusing the military service, at the expiration of six months in the lower ranks, become officers.

Scholars who distinguish themselves by their progress in knowledge, and by their good conduct, receive medals, books, and other rewards.

Persons of rank wear the *uniform* of the Moscow university.

The *Pension* is supported by the money paid by the parents or others for the education of the children, which can only be applied to the use of this institution.

The number of *boarders* or pensioners is limited to 250; and of *half-pensioners, i. e.* those who are educated and only dine at the institution, to 25; beside these, at the expence of the *Pension* are educated six *Pensioners*, children of poor persons of rank, military and civil, on the same foundation as the other pupils.

Admissions take place in January and July. The pensioners ought not to remain less than six years in the *Pension*.

Full pensioners pay annually for board and education 800 roubles. Half-pensioners pay annually 600 roubles; and a year, or half-year in advance. Each of them brings with him a silver spoon, four knives with forks, four towels, and a tea-cup.

Besides their board and education in the *Pension*, the pupils have the use of a library, a physical and mineral cabinet, globes, charts, plates, and piano-fortes; and for necessary articles, as books, paper, pens, ink, and pencils, the pensioners pay annually 50 roubles.

Clothes and linen are provided by the pupils; except that once the first, second, and third classes, receive an *uniform-coat*.

The *Pension* is conducted by the director, the inspector, members of the council of the university, the curator, and honorary members, chosen from among the parents of the pupils; and this government has its own seal.

In the *Pension* for Nobles are taught, I. Under the head of Moral Sciences—religion, morality, and logic, with the history of philosophy. II. Under Political Sciences — law, natural, Roman, civil and crimi-

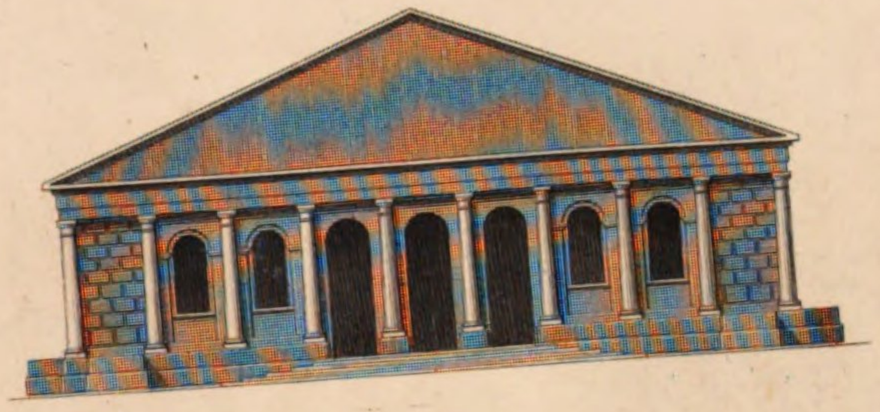
nal, diplomatics, Russian law. III. Under Physical Sciences — experimental philosophy and natural history. IV. Under Mathematical Sciences — arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, analitical geometry, the differential and integral calculus, mechanics, and the science of fortification and artillery. V. Under Historical Sciences — ancient and modern general history, and Russian history, geography and statics, chronology. VI. Under Belles Lettres — grammar, rhetoric, criticism, and the theory of the arts. VII. Under Foreign Belles Lettres — Greek, Latin, German, French, English Italian. VIII. Under distinguished Arts — drawing, writing, music on the piano-forte, violin, and flute; singing and dancing. IX. Under Gymnastic Exercises — fencing, military exercise, and riding.

The session continues eleven months. During the month of July there is a vacation.

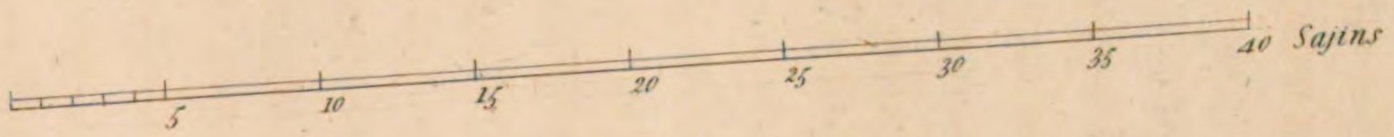
To complete the course of education at this seminary, the pupil must pass through three classes; the lowest, the middle, and the highest, each of which has two divisions, the elder and the younger, besides the preparation class.

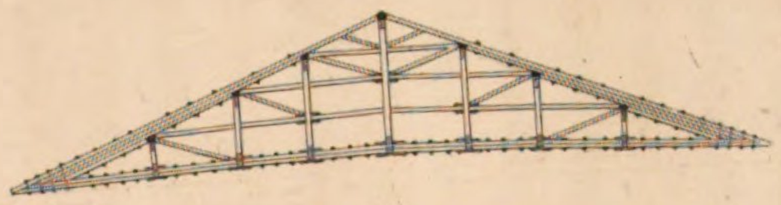
The pupils ought to be out of bed when the bell rings at five o'clock, and to be dressed by six o'clock in the morning, to occupy themselves with the repetition of their lessons to the guardians till seven o'clock. At seven they assemble to hear the morning prayers, and the reading of the Gospel in the dining-hall, and then to breakfast. At eight o'clock they repeat their lessons with the guardians. From nine o'clock till noon they are engaged in the classes of the sciences. At twelve o'clock dinner is served; then they rest and walk till two o'clock, when they again should repeat their lessons. From three to six they attend the classes for languages and arts. At six o'clock a collation, rest, and walk; at seven, repetition of the lessons with the guardians. At eight o'clock, supper, and after supper they ought to attend evening prayers. At nine o'clock all go to their bed-rooms.

The regulations for the preservation of the health of the pupils; the maintenance of regularity and order; the arrangements for out-









The Exercise House.

London, Published by Thomas Cadell, Strand, Nov.r 1828.

goings and incomings of the pupils; the cleanliness, dryness, regulated temperature, supply of fresh air in the bed-rooms, and in the school-rooms; the beds, the food, are all said to be excellent.

For every two rooms, in which are placed twenty pupils, two guardians, Russians or foreigners, are engaged, who take charge of the pupils, hear their lessons, walk with them, &c. and talk with them. The students are allowed to play at innocent games.

The pupils use the vapour-bath every fortnight.

This institution promises to watch over the health, the morals and religion, as well as the general education of the noble youths committed to its care; and encourages them to the practice of virtue, to attachment and fidelity to the emperor, love of country, affection and gratitude to parents, esteem for their teachers, obedience and submission to their superiors, application to the sciences, humanity and mildness to their companions.

A church has lately been added to this institution, and consecrated to the *Elevation of the Cross;* and it is intended to erect a menage.

Some of the teachers in the *Pension* are men of real merit.

The Exercise-House. * — The inconvenience, and sometimes impossibility of training and exercising troops out of doors during winter, in the rigorous climate of the north of the Russian empire, renders exercise-houses absolutely necessary. Their utility is equally evident at times, during summer, when they protect the soldier, and afford him a cool retreat during his manœuvres from the oppressive heat, and an almost scorching sun. Therefore the government has furnished both the capitals, as well as some of the chief towns in Russia, with these excellent edifices.

Adjoining to the Winter Palace at St. Petersburgh, there is a very handsome *Exercise-house*, which claims the stranger's attention, and was unequalled in Russia. It is now, however, far surpassed in its size, its solidity, its architecture, and its elegance, by the new exercise-house at Moscow, an enormous edifice, which rose before our eyes, as if by magic spell, in the year 1817.

* Plan, No. 132.

At the rearing of this massy and magnificent pile of building, it was really an amusement to view the innumerable crowds of labourers, tradesmen, and artizans at work.

The Exercise-house is an excellent illustration of what can be done by the division of labour; particularly when we remember that that labour was executed by Russian slaves, and a few, who, I believe, were paid for their work by the piece.

This edifice presents two similar sides, or fronts, and two similar ends.

The plan of this building was projected by Lieutenant-general Betancourt, and its construction was superintended by General Charbonnier: to the first it is a solid monument, and promises to bespeak his genius and taste when he shall have been long deaf to praise: the activity and the zeal of the latter is too well known to require commendation.

	Sajins.	Feet.
The length of each front is - -	80	560
The breadth at each end - -	24	168
The height - - - -	6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$	42 or $43\frac{1}{2}$

The foundation of the Exercise-house was dug very deep and wide. It was filled up with stones and bricks, large and small, properly disposed, and immense quantities of thin lime were then poured on to fill up all the interstices, and thus cement the whole mass together. Over this concealed foundation is elevated a hewn hard sand-stone basement to the height of about eight feet, of remarkable solidity and thickness, for the height of this edifice. Immense stones form the front of this basement; the interior is of brick. This basement projects beyond the incumbent brick wall, which is also of great density. Each front of the edifice is adorned with 32 plain Ionic columns of stuccoed brick, at regular distances, and between which are placed the fine large arched windows, and the doors. The unpainted oak frames of the windows, and the oak doors, by their shade make an agreeable variety of colour to the white walls. The ends of the edifice are similar to the fronts; each

is ornamented by eight columns, or ten including the corner columns, which are common to the fronts and ends.

When we enter this building, not yet plastered internally, we are agreeably surprised at the magnitude of clear space before us. Casting our eyes on the broad ceiling, we search insensibly for its support, and finding none but the walls, we experience a disagreeable sensation, and some have imagined that they saw the centre gently yielding, and have made a quick retreat.

The mechanical structure of the roof of this building interests all; a roof of such length, breadth, and weight of materials resting merely on the walls; such an almost self-supporting ceiling seems next to incredible. We recommend the visitor to visit the garret of this building. Ascending by a small circular stair in the north-west corner, so many beams and cross beams, &c. present themselves, that you immediately think of an enormous man of war on the stocks.

A model of the roof is displayed in the interior of the Exercise-house, from which our sketch was taken. The mechanism is so simple and evident, that all will comprehend it; I am much surprised that such a model should have remained unknown till the nineteenth century.

In summer, the interior of the Exercise-house is cool and pleasant for the troops. In winter it is warmed by means of a number of stoves. During the visit of the Emperor at Moscow in 1817–18, this edifice was opened with a good deal of eclat. His majesty afterwards often passed his hours in it in examining the troops.

In this house it is stated that many thousand troops can be exercised at the same time. *

* Since the above was finished, I have seen in the *Kremlevskii Expeditsiya*, in the Senate-house, (Plan, No. 22.) a plan for an immense Exercise-house, the design of the Russian architect, Mr. Kozakof, which was prepared by order of the Emperor Paul. It was to have been built on the *plostchad*, near the Ivan Velikii. I found, by admeasurement, that the breadth of this intended edifice was twenty-nine sajins, *i. e.* five sajins, or thirty-five feet wider than the present Exercise-house. But what most interested me,

*The Petrovskoi Theatre** was erected in the reign of Catharine II., by Mattocks, an Englishman.

"An Englishman," says Richter, "is the undertaker and director of the theatre. He came by accident, twenty years ago, to Moscow, as an actor. Without money, without knowledge of the language of the country, unacquainted with the manners and the *penchant* of the Moscovites, he ventured to undertake the direction of the theatre. By his diligence and activity, and perhaps by his good fortune, his hardy enterprise succeeded. He obtained so much credit, that he found himself in a situation to build the present stone theatre." In this theatre, concerts and masquerades were given. The masquerade-room is said to have been uncommonly spacious and grand.

This theatre was burned by accident in the year 1805. Its walls remained, and still remain, but the interior is ruined and unrepaired. Now, judging from the ruins, it appears to have been a large, nearly square, plain edifice, three stories high: it exhibits, at present, but a huge mass of brick and mortar, and seems to have been built without great taste as to its exterior, but, I believe, was well arranged within.

Mr. Mattocks had some disagreement with the government, which terminated unfavourably for him. He now lives in the country, and at no great distance from Moscow. Some years ago he constructed, after immense labour, a most beautiful piece of mechanism; a musical clock, which plays a number of tunes, at the changes of which, new scenery presents itself to view. He sold this clock to Mr. Lukmanof, whose magazine in the *Stretenka*, or as oftener called the *Lubianka*, deserves a visit on account of its curiosities. Mr. L. has repeatedly refused large offers for the above clock.

The Assembly House of the Nobility † is situated at the north-

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was the discovery, that the Russian artist had also given a plan of a roof, which was to support itself on the walls upon mechanical principles. The mechanism is very different from General Betancourt's, and more complex; and I am not certain if it would be nearly so secure. The one edifice stands before our eyes, the other exists only on paper.

* Plan, No. 133. † Plan, No. 136.

west end of the *Ochotnoi Riad.* Altogether, it is a large pile of building, or as it were, a number of edifices joined together, so that its *façades*, though built upon a plan, is not very agreeable to the eye. Its east end is adorned by four Doric columns; its north front by six Ionic columns; and its round north-west corner, over which springs a dome, is surrounded by pillars of the Corinthian order. The front edifice is two stories in height, but behind it, and as it were, within it, is elevated a higher square massy edifice, which has a disagreeable effect when viewed at a little distance, and takes away all harmony between the parts of the edifice. The house, I believe, formerly belonged to General-in-Chief Prince Dolgorukii, and was bought and converted to its present use during the reign of Catharine II.

In the grand hall, it is said that 2000 people of both sexes may assemble; its other apartments are splendidly arranged. In it are also held the meetings of the nobility of the district of Moscow, when called together by any business of importance.

After its ruin in the year 1812, I have been informed that his majesty granted 100,000 roubles for its re-establishment.

The number of its members is considerable, and each gentleman annually pays fifty roubles, and each lady twenty-five roubles for its support.

The *Girnoye Provleniye Mine-Administration*, or College of Mines, was lately transferred to the Machovaya street, and after the plan of Moscow was finished in the numbering. It is therefore placed last in the *Tverskaya Chast*, and without a number. It is a plain edifice, and deserves notice only on account of its use.

The Ochotnoi Riad. — These words at Petersburgh generally mean the Bird-market, also called *Ptitchnoi Riad.* The adjective *Ochotnoi*, simply means, of or belonging to the sporting amateur; as hunter, fowler, fisher, &c., from the noun *Ochota*, pleasure, or the chace, &c.

At Moscow we find the Bird-market, but the *Ochotnoi Riad* is also the greatest general provision-market in the city. Wednesdays and Saturdays are the chief market-days, especially from five o'clock

till ten in summer, or from seven till twelve in winter; but there are daily supplies. It has been said that this market was held at *Galitzin*'s square, but there is no such place in Moscow. *

The *Ochotnoi Riad* occupies a kind of oblong square, with rows of shops on every side. On the market-days, the whole place is also filled with stalls and provisions of all kinds, and a great concourse of people.

This market offers quite a new and singular spectacle to the curious stranger, from the abundant supply of pigeons, peacocks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, ducks, and other poultry; a profusion of singing-birds, grey-hounds, lap-dogs, house-dogs, and even cats, &c. An enormous quantity of game, particularly in winter, is transported here from great distances.

At the real *Ochotnoi Riad* are sold all kinds of singing-birds, as blackbirds, thrushes, larks, starlings, goldfinches, nightingales, canaries, linnets, &c.

There is also a great profusion of winter game.

At this market, the stranger may sometimes see a kind of exercise, or amusement very commonly practised in Russia, even by boys, and which has already claimed the notice of different authors. By whistling and employing a long white rod, the bird-catchers make their pigeons subservient to their commands, retarding or accelerating their flight at will.

The chief markets at the Ochotnoi Riad have the following names:

The *Miasnoi Riad*, — Butcher-market.

The *Rebnoi Riad*, — Fish-market.

The *Khlebnoi Riad*: — where are sold all kinds of flour, grain, kroop, peas, salt, butter made in the Russian and British manner, both salt and fresh.

The *Gorshetchnoi Riad*, — the market for all kinds of glazed and unglazed earthen vessels.

The *Schepenoi Riad*, — the deposit of wooden vessels, barrels, &c.

* Clarke's Travels. Raymond, vol. ii. p. 288.

The *Lukovoi Riad*,—or Leek and Onion-market, also included under The *Zelonoi Riad*,— or Vegetable-market: where are exposed leeks, onions, cabbages, savoys, turnips, carrots, parsley, parsnips, cauliflowers, cellery, radishes, artichokes, asparagus, many kinds of sallad, cucumbers, mushrooms, &c.

At the *Ochotnoi Riad* are also sold abundance of apples, pears of inferior sorts, plums, cherries, gooseberries of a tolerable quality, though mostly of a small size, currants, red, white, and black, all large and excellent, strawberries, wild and cultivated, raspberries, &c., in telegas, or small carts, and on stalls.

In the warm months of summer, after rain, the quantities of mushrooms exposed here, as well as in the other markets of Moscow, is astonishing. At all times, but especially at the end of the year, and in winter, immense quantities of dried mushrooms are brought here in telegas.* Thousands of telegas of cucumbers are exposed for sale in Moscow toward the middle of autumn, for salting with herbs.

The *frozen markets* are among the curiosities of Moscow. They are held toward the conclusion of the great *fast* before Christmas, especially on the Sunday immediately preceding the 25th of December, when the Russians lay in provisions, not only for that festive season, but often for the remainder of the winter.

The two chief frozen markets in Moscow, are at the *Ochotnoi Riad*, and at the *Ballote*, in the *Zemlianoi Gorod*. The appearance of these markets has been described by various authors, both at Petersburgh and Moscow; and Coxe has given a very interesting detail in his travels, of the scene at the Residence, which may be nearly applied *verbatim* to the old capital. He says, "A long street, above a mile in length, was lined on each side with an immense store of provisions, sufficient for the supply of the capital during the three following months. Many thousand raw carcases of oxen, sheep, hogs, pigs, together with geese, fowls, and every species of frozen

* Vide Catalogue of edible mushrooms in the Appendix.

food, were exposed for sale. The larger quadrupeds were grouped in various circles upright, their hind legs fixed in the snow, with their heads and fore legs turned towards each other. These towered above the rest, and occupied the hindermost row; next to them succeeded a regular series of animals, descending gradually to the smallest, intermixed with poultry and game hanging in festoons, and garnished with heaps of fish, butter, and eggs. I soon perceived, from the profusion of partridges, pheasants, moor-fowl, and cocks of the wood, that there were no laws in this country which prohibited the selling of game. I observed also the truth of what has been frequently asserted, that many of the birds, as well as several animals in these northern regions, become white in winter, many hundred black cocks being changed to that colour; and some which had been taken before they had completed their metamorphosis, exhibited a variegated mixture of black and white plumage."

House, or *Palace of General Apraxin.** — This enormous establishment forms a great square edifice, with its front toward the Znamenskaya street. The structure is two stories high, over a low basement. The grand façade is by far the longest of any private edifice in Moscow, and, indeed is surpassed by few of the government buildings. The centre of this façade is adorned with eight Corinthian columns, otherwise the style of the architecture of the whole square is very plain.

This magnificent residence was almost totally consumed in the year 1812, and rose with astonishing rapidity from its ashes.

In James's Travels in Russia, will be found some interesting remarks, and a view of this house in ruins.

In the year 1818–19, while the principal part of this great dwelling was engaged by the proprietors, part of one side was occupied as a public theatre; in another part was an exhibition of wild beasts; part of the front was converted into an apothecary's shop, with the Imperial eagle before it; and to render the contrasts still more striking, another part of the edifice exhibited a barber's insignia.

* Plan, No. 497.

The Angliiskoi Club, or *English Club*, was instituted between thirty and forty years ago; abolished in the reign of the Emperor Paul I.; and re-established after the ascent of Alexander to the throne. Some English gentlemen were active in its institution, and a copy of the regulations of the English club at St. Petersburgh was procured, and in a great measure adopted: hence the name of this club. But although it still retains the name of English club, the English members are few in number.

This club has frequently changed its situation. It is now in the Dmitrovskaya street, in the house of —— Muravief, which formerly belonged to Prince Urusof. It is a very long and massy edifice, rented at 9000 roubles a year.

The members of this club pay annually 50 roubles.

Public dinners for the members are given twice a week. Formerly, the dinner was remarkably cheap, only two roubles per head; and even now, an excellent dinner costs but three roubles. Suppers may be had every evening.

At this club, some of the members pass much of their time, in society in the reading-rooms, where are received foreign and Russian newspapers and periodicals, &c., or in playing at cards, billiards, and other games.

In one month, above 5000 roubles for cards alone were expended; and in one year, no less a sum than 36,000 was received for cards. It must be remembered, however, that the Russians seldom play twice with the same pack, as good cards may be purchased at the club for two roubles per pack. Cards are, indeed, the chief revenue of the club, and the profits on their sale are necessary for its support. These profits are about cent per cent.

The elegant and beautiful *palace of Pashkof** is imposingly situated on an elevation on the west side of the Machovaya street. It is three stories in height, and its front is embellished by four fluted Corinthian columns, and statues, and a fine pediment, and over its

* Plan, No. 496.

roof is raised a handsome belvidere. The wings are each adorned by four Doric columns. Before the house runs a beautiful balustrade, with splendid gilded lamps over its pillars. It is certainly one of the finest specimens of architecture in Moscow, and would have a pre-eminent place in most cities of Europe. The reader will find a description of this edifice, and a representation of it in Clarke's Travels, as well as in the works of different writers.

Pashkof is said by some to have been originally a merchant, to have acquired great wealth, and to have been afterwards ennobled. He is dead, but the house, which was burnt in the year 1812, remained to his family, and is now almost repaired.

The *Stretenskoi monastery** is one of the most remarkable objects in the third division of the city. It stands near the *Stretenskiya Vorotŭi*, or *Gates*. In this monastery there is a church dedicated to the *Streteniye*, or *Meeting of the Miraculous Image of the Virgin Mary of Vladimir*. This church was built of wood in the year 1395, during the reign of the Great Duke Vasilii Dmitrievitch. It was called *Stretenskoi*, on account of the meeting on this place of the image mentioned, during its removal to Moscow, or when in that year, for the deliverance from the invasion of the Tartar Khan, Temir Aksak, this image was carried through the town, and led to its rescue from the attack of Agar. The image is now in this cathedral church, which was built in the year 1679, by order of the Tsar Phedor Alexievitch. This monastery gave name to the street in which it is situated, the *Stretenka*. †

The cathedral church is in the middle of the court, and is surmounted by five green domes, and is dedicated to the Vladimir Virgin Mary.

On the 21st May is celebrated at this monastery, the meeting of

* Plan, No. 142.

† I beg, once for all, to remark here, that many descriptions of monasteries, cathedrals, churches, ceremonies, images, &c., are taken from the Russian authors; hence a frequent stiffness of style, as well as many opinions, which may appear singular to the British public. In my translations, I have aimed at fidelity, and not at elegance of language: at truth and sense, and not at cadence and sound.

the miraculous image of the Mother of God of Vladimir, a festival, or *prasdnik*, instituted on occasion of the renewal of this image in the year 1514. On this day a *holy procession* takes place to the Streterskoi monastery, instituted to commemorate the deliverance of Moscow from the invasion of the Khan of the Tartars, Machmet Girei, in the year 1521.

On the 23d June, a similar ceremony, which was instituted in the reign of the Tsar and Great Duke Joann Vasilievitch, celebrates the deliverance of Moscow from the invasion of the great hordes of the impious Khan, Achmet, in the year 1480.

On the 26th August, a *holy procession* takes place, commemorative of the meeting of the miraculous image of the Virgin of Vladimir, which was transported from Vladimir by order of the Great Duke Vasilii Dmitrievitch, in the year 1395; the promenading of this image around Moscow, is supposed to have saved the city from the invasion of the Tartar Khan, Temer Aksak. *

The Zlatoustinskoi Monastery † has a cathedral church dedicated to the Father Joann Zlatoustii, archbishop of Constantinople: hence its name. This church was built on the place where a wooden church was formerly erected by the Great Duke Joann Vasilievitch, in honour of his guardian angel, in the year 1479; adjoining to which, another church was directed to be built, in the name of the Holy Apostle Timothy, on whose day, *i. e.* the 22d of January, he was born. This monastery obtained, in the year 1706, the privilege of *Archimandracy*, *i. e.* of having an archimandrite as its superior. It is reckoned in the third class of monasteries.

The other churches are dedicated to the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary; to the Life-giving Trinity; to Joann Voina; to *Zacharii* and *Elizaveta*, which was built by a sum of 2000 roubles, given by the Empress Elizabeth.

This monastery is placed in a street between the *Pokrovka* and

* Vide Khrist. Mesiats. p. 77. 93. 128.; and Putyevod. Moskv. part iii. p. 34.

† Plan, No. 143.

the *Miasnitskaya*, and is surrounded by a wall, which was built in the year 1711, and which, besides the churches, includes a belfry built in the years 1712–14, and the monks' houses, which are small.

The Rojestvenskoi Nunnery * gave rise to the name of the street in which it is situated, on the *Rojestvenska.*

The cathedral church at this monastery was built by the Tsar Joann Vasilievitch, and the Tsaritsa Nastasia Romanovna, and is dedicated to the *Rojestvo*, or Birth of the Virgin Mary, hence the name of the monastery. It contains also another church dedicated to Joann Zlatoustii.

The church of the Archangel Gabriel, or the Clean Ponds †, excites the attention of the stranger by its tower called *Mentstchikova Bashnya*, or Tower of Mentschikof. It is an old-fashioned church, which, it is said, was founded in the year 1705. By another account, it is believed to have been a wooden church, which was burnt in the year 1629. It was then rebuilt of stone, and was the private chapel of Prince Boriatinskii up till the year 1789. ‡

This church is handsome, and is surmounted by the tower above mentioned, which is one of the highest in Moscow, and being in the most elevated part of the city, is a very conspicuous object. It was struck by lightning many years ago, and I have been told, that before that accident, it was much higher. Like most of the higher towers of Moscow, at the fourth stage or story it terminates abruptly in a short thick pyramid, surmounted by a gilt ball and cross.

The church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in the *Pokrovka* §, was built by the foreign merchant, Sverchkof, but in what year, I have not been able to determine. It appears to be very ancient.

In it are three *prideli* dedicated to the prodigies of the Mother of God; to John the Baptist; and to Peter the metropolitan.

* Plan, No. 144. † Plan, No. 145.

‡ Khrist. Mesiats. p. 266. Putyevod. Mosk. part iii. p. 63. § Plan, No. 164.

It is a fine structure, three stories high, with a large broad tower, or fourth story, surmounted by a gilt cupola and cross. Over the third story, on the east and west sides, spring three small tin covered turrets, bearing gilt crosses. It is all painted red, intermixed with white lines, as round the windows, and is adorned with numerous Corinthian pillars. Its first story is surrounded by a gallery. The belfry is of the same height with the central dome, and is ornamented also with pillars, fine arches, turrets, a gilt head and cross.

The whole style of the architecture, with the variety of colours mingled together, and its ancient appearance, render it worthy the regard of the visitor of Moscow.

The history of *the new Lutheran church* is extremely interesting. It was formerly situated in the quarter of *Le Fort*, but was burned in the year 1812. It is now to the south of the Pokrovka.

"The Moscovites," says Olearius, "tolerate all sorts of religions, and suffer all nations to live among them, as Calvinists, Lutherans, Armenians, Tartars, Turks, and Persians, excepting none but Jews, and Roman Catholics. There is a great number of Protestants all over Muscovy, and in the city of Moscow itself, there are above a thousand who have free exercise of their religion. Those of the reformed religion, and the Lutherans, had their churches heretofore in the quarter of *Czaargorod;* but it is about twenty years since that the Lutherans lost theirs, by the imprudence of their wives, because those of merchants would not give place to the officers' wives, who, indeed, were but servant-maids dressed up a little finer than they had gone before. The contestation grew so high, that they came from words to blows in the very church, with so much scandal, that the patriarch, then accidentally passing by, having understood the occasion of their falling out, commanded the church to be demolished, which was immediately done. But they were permitted to build another in the quarter of Bolsoigorod. They took away their church from those of the reformed religion, because, not content with the wooden chapel which had been given them within the White Wall, they would needs build there an edifice of stone, which

was in a manner finished, when the patriarch, who had not given his consent for the doing of it, caused both to be pulled down. Now *foreiners* have neither churches nor houses within the city. For the Germans, finding themselves exposed to the derision of the Moscovites, after the patriarch had ordered them to go in a habit distinct from that of the inhabitants of the country, to free themselves out of that persecution, petitioned the Czaar to protect them against the outrages and affronts they daily received. On the other side, the priests complained that strangers built on their foundations, and lessened the revenue of the livings; so that the great duke, to please both sides, assigned them, without the city, near the gate called Pokrofki, a place big enough to contain all the houses of *foreiners*, who immediately demolished those they had in the city, and in a short time made up that part of the suburbs which is called *Nova Inasemska Slaboda* (*Nova Nemetskaya Slaboda*), where the Lutherans have two churches, and those of the reformation two more, one for the Dutch, and the other for the English; and where they have this further satisfaction, that they converse but little with the Moscovites, and are out of all danger of those frequent fires which commonly begin in the houses of those barbarous christians." *

The Foundling Hospital † is situated on the north elevated bank of the Moskva river, and on the west side of the Yausa. The situation is rather low in comparison with most of the surrounding ground, for there is a gradual fall from west to east, till you reach the hospital, and immediately on the east of the hospital from the bank of the Yausa, the ground rises into a small hill called *Vshivaya Gorka.* On the north front of the hospital the ground gradually rises till you reach the street called the Pokrovka. Before the south front is the river Moskva, and a fine open level part of the city, included by the crescent-formed turn of that river, and not over crowded with houses. The site is dry, and unincumbered, and the fresh air is admitted to the institution from all quarters.

* Olearius's Travels, p. 108. 1636.

† Plan, No. 182.

This hospital was founded in the year 1763, on the site of the former *Vasilievskoi Sad*, or Vasilievskoi garden. It consists of an immense square of building, four large stories high, besides the basement. The whole structure is quite plain, and the second story is much lower than the others, and the smallness of its windows renders this more conspicuous, and has a disagreeable effect. In the middle of the square is a general store-house for the hospital. The second part of the establishment is the Lombard, which was built by Demidof, and is of the same height with the hospital. It presents a long façade to the south, and from its centre springs a large clumsy sombre dome, with a small dome at some distance on each side. It presents nearly a similar front to the north.

The third part of the establishment consists of long ranges of building, two stories high, stretching within the wall, and near the Yausa. The gardens for exercising the children are near the great square edifice.

The Foundling Hospital is really an immense institution, though still unfinished. Were a square on the east of the Lombard built, the same as that on the west, I suppose in the whole world there would not be found such an enormous mass of building appertaining to any single establishment.

The *receiving-room*, at the north gate, is a great curiosity. Here is a *kantore*, or office for inscribing the names of the children; and an adjoining room in which are a number of nurses, and a quantity of small cradles which do not rock or move, furnished with red and white woollen blankets. Here the children remain a day or two, till a permanent nurse be fixed upon: they are christened; a ticket is prepared for them; and they are then either given out to wet-nurses or transported to the wards of the hospital. Most of these wards are immensely large rooms, of proportional breadth and height, and are kept very clean. They are arranged on each side of a fine corridor, which runs in each story round the square, and communicates at every corner by locked grated gates. Though of considerable breadth, they are too narrow for their great length; for in them at

times a disagreeable smell is perceptible, from which, however, the wards seemed free; every thing is clean, and in the most perfect order. Every nurse has her child; her bed placed in an iron bedstead; a cradle or box for the child; a small low box, which stands at the end of the bed, and serves equally for keeping her own and her child's clothes, and as a seat; and thus not only saves room, but renders chairs unnecessary. At the head of each bed is a ticket, containing the name of the nurse; the name of the child; the date of its admission; the state in which it was admitted; the supposed age at its reception. The nurses are well, though plainly dressed, and the bed-clothes are in good order. The children's clothing is coarse, but warm. Considering the frequent character and conduct of the parents, as well as the common circumstances at their admission, it can hardly be wondered at that they are not all distinguished by a healthy appearance. Some of them are swaddled, but most of them were loosely dressed. It is contrary, I believe, to the regulations to swaddle them; but this is a practice of which the Russian women of the lower classes are so fond, and so convinced of its utility, that among such a number of women as are here assembled, many *Kosácks* would be required to stand over them with whips to prevent its adoption. Their method of swaddling with the clothes, and of binding afterwards with a fillet the arms to the body, is so absurd, and must be so painful, at the same time that it is so prejudicial to health, that an *imperial ukaz* against its employment would hardly be misplaced. The rooms for the various classes are also large and spacious. In winter the temperature and ventilation of the whole establishment is well-regulated. The dormitories are separate from the class-rooms and work-rooms; are very airy, and the beds are by no means crowded; and particular attention is paid to the changing of the linen.

The foundlings are divided into distinct classes, according to their respective ages. The children remain in the nursery two years; at the end of which term they are admitted into the lowest class; the boys and girls continue together until they are seven years of age,

when they are re-classed. Both sexes are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The boys are taught to knit; they occasionally card hemp, flax, and wool, and work in the different manufactures. The girls learn to knit, net, and perform all kinds of needle-work; they spin and weave lace; and are employed in cooking, baking, and house-work of all sorts.

At the age of fourteen the foundlings enter into the first class, and have the liberty of choosing any particular branch of trade, for which purpose there are different species of manufactures established in the hospital, of which the principal are, embroidery, silk stockings, ribbons, lace, gloves, buttons, and cabinet-work. A separate room is appropriated to each trade. Some boys and girls are instructed in the French and German languages, and a few of the former in the Latin tongue; others learn music, drawing, and dancing. At about the age of twenty the foundlings receive a sum of money, and several other advantages, which enable them to follow their trade in any part of the empire; a very considerable privilege in Russia, where the peasants are slaves, and cannot leave their villages without the permission of their master.

I believe, at present, that the education of the foundlings is conducted according to the several vocations they make choice of; such as discover particular talents or dispositions, are sent to be brought up in the academy of arts, the theatrical school, the gymnasium of the academy of sciences, &c.; but the greatest part are educated for tradesmen and mechanics. The boys are discharged at four-and-twenty, and the girls at twenty, free of all obligations to the charity.

In the female work-rooms are made all the clothes for the children, for the girls, and part of those for the boys, in the hospital. In all the different classes, the females are occupied in a variety of needle-work. The beautiful and magnificent dresses for the priests, and the ornaments for the Russian churches, which are here prepared, claim particular notice, and form one of the chief employments in this institution.

The highest class of boys have a small library; a collection of na-

tural history; some philosophical apparatus, and a number of objects illustrative of mythology. All of the boys are well-dressed, in a kind of woollen yellow-coloured clothes, and the different classes are distinguished by a different coloured stripe on the right arm of their clothes.

The higher class of girls are very neatly dressed. They have globes, piano-fortes, philosophical apparatus, and a small library attached to their class-rooms. The lower classes of girls are also distinguished from each other by a stripe on the right arm of their frocks, or by different coloured dresses.

At the sound of the bell at eleven o'clock, the different classes assemble in their appropriate dining-rooms, which are very spacious. The youngest classes are attended by servants, but those of the first and second classes alternately wait upon each other. Each foundling has a napkin, a pewter-plate, a knife, fork, and spoon. The table-cloth and napkin are changed three times in the week. They rise at six, dine at eleven, and sup at six. The little children have bread at seven, and at four. Their time is all regulated, and when not employed in their necessary occupations, the utmost freedom is allowed, and they are encouraged to be as much in the open air as is possible.

Within the building there are two hospitals, one for the males, the other for the females, which are well kept and regulated.

In the hospital there is a theatre, in which the several decorations are the work of the foundlings; they constructed the stage, painted the scenes, and made the dresses. Comedies are occasionally acted: I believe tragedies but rarely, and the play often concludes with a ballet. The actors, actresses, singers, band of musicians and dancers, are from among the foundlings.

The kitchen is one of the curiosities of this establishment. It is kept in excellent order. The cabbage-soup, or *schi*, is prepared in a number of large boilers. It, as well as the *kasha*, or boiled buck-wheat mixed with butter and black bread, appeared to be excellent.

Attached to this establishment is a kind of dairy, in the country,

called *Skotnoi Dvore*, from which milk is transported, and to which I believe some of the weakly foundlings are sent to live with their nurses or attendants.

The Foundling-hospital contains a church, in which divine service is regularly performed. A proper attention is given to the instruction of the foundlings in religion and morality.

The Foundling-hospital, besides its peculiar destination, is at the same time a lying-in-hospital, and a seminary of education. In Russ it is in fact designated only by the latter appellation, *Vospitalelnii Dome*, or house of education.

The children are brought to the porter's lodge, and received without any recommendation. If no ticket be affixed to the child, the person is asked no other questions than whether it is baptized, and what is its name. The children, *out-foundlings*, are chiefly committed to the charge of the peasants' wives in the government of Moscow, or neighbouring districts; and in many of the principal towns are receiving-houses connected with the parent establishment. The character, as well as the fitness of the women for nurses, must be ascertained. At Moscow nurses will often stand day after day on the *Volnoye Mesto*, or Free-Place, rather than go to the Foundling-hospital, which is ready almost at all times to receive and to employ them, but the wages are very small.

The number of daily admissions is great: more nurses are frequently required than can be found, so that the food of the infants is often undesirable and improper, and the same nurse sometimes suckles two children; a practice now wisely and humanely abolished, in a great degree, by order of the present empress dowager.

The lying-in-house connected with the Foundling-hospital, admits all pregnant women who make application, without exception, without enquiry, and without expence. To this part of the institution an accoucheur is appointed, and a number of midwives. It is the duty of the accoucheur to teach midwifery to a number of women, mostly young, who are destined to become midwives for the city, or the government of Moscow, as well as to assist in all cases of diffi-

culty or danger. Before these young women are authorized to practise midwifery, they are compelled to practise in the lying-in-wards.

"The Foundling-hospital," says Coxe in 1783, "is supported by voluntary contributions and legacies, and other charitable gifts. In order to encourage donations, her majesty grants to all benefactors some privileges, and a certain degree of rank, in proportion to the extent of their liberality. Among the principal contributors is a private merchant, named Dimidof, a person of great wealth, who has expended in favour of this charity about 200,000*l.*"

Dimidof, *Pashkof*, and *Batashof*, have all been called merchants by foreigners; but they were, or are *noblemen*, who have had or still have extensive mercantile concerns.

The patroness of the Foundling-hospital is the present empress-dowager. The affairs of it are managed by a curator, guardians, a censor, a house-steward, and a book-keeper, &c.

The chief inspection of the girls is committed to the matron, the female guardians, and the nurses.

The funds of this institution are a per centage on money received and lent by the Lombard bank; a tax from all public amusements, as theatrical representations, masquerades, &c.; and from cards, which are stamped in the Foundling-hospital; besides voluntary contributions, legacies and donations, and the profits of the various articles manufactured in the hospital and sold to the public.

The Lombard gave formerly 6 per cent. for money deposited. Five are paid to the tender, and the 6th is deducted for the Foundling-hospital. On money lent, it demanded 6 per cent., one of which is for the same purpose.

At present, I am told, that the bank at the Foundling-hospital receives money and gives 5 per cent. only, and that it lends money at 6 per cent.

Foundling-hospitals seem to produce a variety of benefits:

1st. The prevention of child-murder.

Before the institution of the Foundling-hospital at Moscow, it is said that the horrid practice of destroying infants was very prevalent

in and about the city; *i. e.* among the free people, or those who had passports to work, and who were obliged either to maintain their children at their own expence, to expose them, or to have recourse to violent measures. Among the peasants of Russia, who are mostly slaves, a number of children is an advantage to the lord of their parents, and thus even immorality contributes sometimes to the augmentation of his property. The children belong to him, and are maintained, at least many of them, in a great degree at his expence, and at all times receive his protection; and, of course, the fear of want or the expence of rearing their children could seldom drive the parents to infanticide; though shame or pride, or the desire of concealment, might often do so, especially among the more polished. Child-murder is now unheard-of at Moscow.

2nd. They prevent the exposure of children; a crime not now known at Moscow.

Storch, in his Picture of St. Petersburgh, p. 207., speaking of the Foundling hospital, says, "Of the mortality no lists are published." I wished much to have seen tables, shewing the number of foundlings annually admitted since the foundation of the hospital at Moscow, the number of annual deaths, and the periods at which death took place, the diseases, &c., in order to have ascertained the true value of human life in such a magnificent and truly imperial institution; but, as yet I have not been able to obtain any such information: the only reports I could get were dated 16th January, 1819.

Foundlings, out of the hospital - -	7642
Ditto, in the hospital - -	1138
Total	8780
Total number who dined to-day within the establishment - - - -	1447
Foundlings, admitted yesterday - -	28
Foundlings, admitted last year - -	4340

This number, 4340, divided by 365 days, gives nearly the number

12 as a daily average of the admission. I was also told, in a general way, that a third part of all the foundlings lived.

I have been informed that Mr. Allen, the Quaker and distinguished chemist of London, — who lately visited Russia with philanthropic views, and who astonished the Russians as much by his simplicity of manners, his modesty and elegance of address, his good sense, the variety of his knowledge, as by the singularity of his dress or his covered head in the chambers of the grandees, — had succeeded in obtaining reports of the Foundling hospitals at Petersburgh and Moscow. Among the numerous topics of conversation, I regret now that I did not particularly speak of this matter with him when at Moscow. Since his departure I have heard various statements said to have been made by him, from information; and I have also heard their accuracy much questioned.

My opinion is, on the whole, in favour of foundling hospitals.

The Lombard and *the Loan Bank* for the nobility and the corporations, is an establishment connected with the Foundling-hospital, and resembles those of many other countries. It lends on gold and silver three-fourths of the value; on other metals one-half; and on jewels, clothes, furs, &c., such proportions as are thought reasonable; yet never below ten, and never above a thousand roubles. The value of the property brought is appraised by sworn taxers. The money is lent out for three, six, or nine months, at most for a year; being never granted for a longer period. The pledgers are allowed for re-payment only three weeks grace after the expiration of the term, with interest for a whole month. After this time the pawns are sold by public auction: from the proceeds thereof the proprietor faithfully receives all that exceeds the loan, interest, and expences. The interest on every ticket running for three months is half a kopeek per rouble, but a kopeek if the pledges be diamonds or other jewels. The Lombard is of farther service to the public, inasmuch as that money may be deposited there for an indefinite time, at yearly interest, as in a bank. In the latter case the lawful interest is paid in the coin of the capital.

Loan Bank. — The Loan Bank for the nobility and the corporations, is on a more extensive plan, and of greater importance.

Catharine II., in the year 1786, made a deposit of two and twenty millions of roubles for the nobility, eleven millions for the corporate towns, and three millions for the province of Taurida, to be lent out for the improvement of rural economy, of social industry, and the benefit of civilization in general.

The bank lends only on real estates. The value of a landed estate in Russia being estimated according to the number of boors upon it, the bank adopts the last revision as the rule of its proceedings in this respect, taking the boors at forty roubles per head; so that a proprietor of an estate requiring the loan of 1000 roubles, must give twenty-five boors as his pledge.

Such was the value of the peasants many years ago: afterwards, the boor was estimated at 80 roubles; and at present is received by the bank as the pledge of 150 roubles: so that a proprietor who pledges 25 peasants, receives 3750 roubles.

The loan was formerly made for twenty years, the mortgager paying annually five per cent. interest, and three per cent. on the capital; so that after twenty years, he has paid back the whole of his loan.

At present, the loan is made for twelve years. Five per cent. is paid the two first years; and the following ten years five per cent. is paid, and the tenth part of the capital annually; so that at the expiration of twelve years, the bank returns the pledge free to the proprietor.

The loans are subject to no other limitations than such as arise from the value and the security of the pledges; every one being allowed to apply for, and receive as much money as he is capable of laying down a lawful pledge for. The bank, however, lends no sum under 1000 roubles, and only by thousands, for the sake of avoiding the perplexities of extensive and intricate accounts. Consequently, only 25, 50, 75, 100, &c., boors can be pledged.

The mortgaged property is subject to no suit, to no confiscation,

nor to any demands from the crown, or private individuals. Every four years, one part of the pawn is discharged, equal in value to the capital already paid. The bank can redeem estates elsewhere mortgaged, or appropriated to the payment of debts, and mortgaged estates may be sold; but in that case, the purchaser takes upon him all the obligations which the seller was under to the bank.

The municipal magistracy of the government vouches for the worth of the pledge, and must be responsible for it. The interest is paid annually. The bank gives ten days' grace; whoever exceeds one month, pays a stated penalty per cent., and this likewise holds good of the second and third months. If payment be delayed beyond three months, the mortgaged estate is taken into charge by the noble court of wards. The interest and fines are paid from the incomings of the estate, and the remainder is paid to the proprietor.

The inhabitants of towns obtain loans on their real estates, paying yearly four per cent. interest, and three per cent. capital; and are, consequently, freed from their debt in twenty-two years.

With the bank is connected a deposit fund, which accepts money at four and a half per cent. The sums deposited may at any time be withdrawn. In regard to sums of very large amount, a previous notification is necessary. *

The Archives of the College of Foreign Affairs †, is a very plain strong old building, placed in an elevated dry airy situation, in a *perculok* between the Pokrovka and Solianka, with a garden behind it, from which is a fine view of Moscow. ‡ The rooms are vaulted in both stories, and some of them are provided with cast-iron floors. There are above thirty small apartments in the lower story, most of which are excellent, though a few be damp. No fires are kept here, nor stoves, in case of danger. In the upper story are a number of excellent apartments. During the invasion of the French in 1812, this edifice suffered little damage, though the buildings in the vicinity

* Vide Storch's Picture of Petersburgh, p. 210. † Plan, No. 183.

‡ The *Archives* were not deposited in the Kitai-Gorod. See Coxe's Travels, vol. ii. p. 56.

were consumed. It was formerly the *Posolskii Prikaz*, or *Ambassadors' Office*, and of it nothing is known previous to the year 1584. It now deserves notice, on account of its interesting and valuable contents.

According to Coxe, the archives, consisting of a numerous collection of state papers, were crowded into boxes, and thrown aside like common lumber, until the Empress Catharine II. ordered them to be revised and arranged. In conformity to this mandate, Mr. Muller disposed them in chronological order, with such perfect regularity, that any single document may be inspected with little trouble. They are inclosed in separate cabinets, with glass doors; those relative to Russia are all classed according to the several provinces which they concern, and over each cabinet is inscribed the name of the province to which it is appropriated. In the same manner the manuscripts relative to foreign kingdoms are placed in distinct divisions, under the respective titles of Poland, Sweden, England, France, Germany, &c. *

At present, the archives are arranged in about a hundred cabinets and presses. The state papers relative to Russia, under the names of the sovereigns, in separate cabinets: thus Ivan Vasilievitch IV., 1533; Phedor Ivanovitch, 1584; Boris Godunof, 1598; Dmitrii, 1605; Vasilii, 1606; Interregnum, 1610; Michail Phedorovitch, 1613, &c.

The archives are said to contain an immense number of documents, illustrative of the history of Russia; its religion, laws, general literature, poetry, &c., besides state papers.

The distinguished chancellor of the empire, Count Rumantsof, has already published several works at his own expence, among which, the most interesting is entitled *Sobraniye Gosudarstvenich Gramot i Dogarof*; Collection of Government Diplomas, and Contracts. Two large folio volumes of this work are already published, and the work is to be continued. They are filled with historical

* Travels, vol. ii. p. 56.

state papers, relative to different Russian sovereigns, and present a great mass of important matter.

The English state papers are gaudily, nay, splendidly ornamented; they are beautifully written on parchment; the margins are finely painted, and adorned with profusion of gold leaf. The state papers of other countries are far inferior in appearance.

Among the state papers from England, I particularly remarked those addressed to the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch, splendidly embellished with most vivid colours; while those sent to his worthy father, Philaretes, have a sombre appearance, in respect of his holy calling, as patriarch of Russia. By and by, we shall return to this subject.

These state papers in the College of Foreign Affairs, throw so much light upon some historical points, that I am sorry that Coxe, after having obtained permission, had not copied them. * I regret this the more, because it is now very uncertain whether I shall be able to gain the same liberty. If I fail, it is said, however, that the college has the design of having these papers published very soon at its own expence, at Moscow.

From Coxe we learn, that some of these state papers are published in Hackluyt's Voyages; and as I was permitted to take the numbers, the dates, and the titles of the whole, I, in the meantime, add them for the information of the reader, or the inquisitive traveller.

* Coxe's Travels, vol. ii. p. 63.

List of State Papers between Great Britain and Russia, which are contained in the Archives of the College of Foreign Affairs at Moscow, and are arranged as under.

No.	DATE.	YEAR.	
1	April 28.	1557	From Philip and Mary to Ivan Vassilievitch.
2	April 25.	1561	From Elizabeth to Ivan Vassilievitch. Illuminated.
3	May 18.	1570	From Elizabeth to Ivan Vassilievitch. Plain. The Tsar is called Emperor.
4	June 10.	1585	From Elizabeth to Phedor Ivanovitch. In Latin. Words employed, " Imperator Totius Russiæ, &c."
5	Jan. 15.	1588	From the same to the same, as No. 4. In English. About trade.
6	March 23.	1588	From the same to the same, as Nos. 4 and 5. In English. Words employed, " King and Great Duke, &c."
7	June 6.	1588	From the same to the same, as Nos. 4, 5, and 6. In Latin. Words used, " Imperator Totius Russiæ, &c."
8	May 27.	1594	From Elizabeth to Boris Godunof, High Lieutenant of Cazan of the Emperor of all Russia.
9	March.	1596	From Elizabeth to Boris Godunof. In English.
10	May 24.	1598	From Elizabeth to Godunof. " To the Right High Mighty and Right Noble Prince, &c." Seal, two lions couching.
11	May 3.	1613	King James to the Boyars. In English.
12	June 24.	1620	From King James to Philaretes. Congratulations on his return to Russia. Lion and unicorn on seal.
13	July 1.	1625	From Charles I. to Michael Phedorovitch.
14	Feb. 1.	1626	From the same to the same, as No. 13. Congratulations on Michael Phedorovitch's marriage. Fine vellum.
15	April 23.	1629	From the same to the same, as Nos. 13 and 14.
16	March 10.	1646	From the English parliament to Aleksei Michailovitch.
17	Dec. 16.	1648	From Prince Charles at the Hague, to Aleksei Michailovitch. About provisions.
18	Sept. 16.	1649	From Charles II. to Aleksei Michailovitch.
19	July 30.	1655	From the same to the same, as No. 18. From Co—— on the continent. *
20	——	1657	From Cromwell to Aleksei Michailovitch. Only a copy. Original was not received by the Tsar. In Latin. No signature. No seal.
21	May 25.	1663	From Charles II. to Aleksei Michailovitch, from Whitehall. Beautiful.
22	May 27.	1663	From the same to the same, as No. 21. Also beautiful.

* I had written with a pencil, and the half of the word was rubbed out. I think it was Cologne.

These papers, with translations in Russ, and copies of them, are all preserved under the title "*Angliskiya Gramata.*" Here are also Chinese, Turkish, Swedish, and French state papers.

Besides the rooms in the upper story of the edifice, for the transaction of business, there is a very good library of books in Slavonian, Russian, French, Italian, Greek, Latin, English, &c.; and in separate apartments, a collection of plates, plans, maps, and genealogical tables.

The Post-office* is not a very large nor remarkable edifice. The large double-headed gilt eagle over its pediment, will readily point it out to the stranger in the Miasnitskaya. It consists of a centre, and two long sides, or wings. It is not to be compared with the Post-office of Petersburgh.

The Offices and Colleges of General Provision, or Guardianship, No. 196 of Plan. — This structure claims notice on account of its use. In every province of the Russian empire is a tribunal under the name of the College of General Provision, to which is entrusted the care of all establishments which are intended for the alleviation of human misery, those excepted that have particular privileges, or charters. To these belong public schools, orphan-houses, hospitals, and infirmaries, receptacles for the poor, houses for incurables, mad-houses, work-houses, and houses of correction. The college of each government received from the Empress Catharine II., at its endowment, 15,000 roubles; which sum, with the revenues assigned to it, and the contributions of charitable individuals, was put out at interest in order to obtain a permanent fund, and to provide for such improvements as might be afterwards found necessary. The readiness with which the public co-operated to the promotion of this beneficent and useful design, was so general, and the liberality of several persons so considerable, that it would be no easy matter to point out a country in which private individuals have given such sums to the like purposes.

The *Chancery of Land Measuring*† is a plain two-story building,

* Plan, No. 191. † Plan, No. 184.

placed in a pleasant situation, adjoining to the Archives of the College of Foreign Affairs, surrounded by trees, from whence is a fine view of the city. Its name sufficiently indicates its use.

Commission Office for Buildings in Moscow. * — This plain and comparatively speaking, small edifice, is situated in a *perculok* off the *Pokrovka*, and is adorned with the Imperial arms. In it, I believe, plans of some of the government buildings are designed and preserved, and to it all plans for private buildings, changes, or repairs, are referred for examination. They are approved of, or disapproved of, or changed by the commission, which consists of a director and different members. The plan once being sanctioned, must be strictly adhered to in its execution, or the building may be demolished, or retarded.

The Salt Court, or Depot. † — This square of low building, without windows, and with an arched entrance, stands in the street to which it gives name, the *Solianka*, it being called in Russ *Solianoi Dvore.* Here are salt magazines, and numerous shops for selling salt by retail. We also find here deposited in the cellars, and exposed to sale, fish, particularly the beluga, caviar, wax, olive-oil, hemp-oil, &c.

The Bible Society. ‡ — Till within the last two years, the Bible Society was situated in an old low common-looking building on the north side of St. Nicholas gates of the Kitai-Gorod.

The present Bible Society was formerly the *Office of Secret Affairs*, then the *Tainnaya Expeditsiya*, or *Secret Expedition*, which by many foreigners was called the *inquisition.* It was erected in the year 1658.

Levesque gives the following history of the Secret Inquisition: "Mais les troubles intérieurs et l'esprit remuant de la nation, l'engagèrent à établir la Chancellerie secrète: espèce d'inquisition d'Etat, par laquelle le plus respectable citoyen pouvait être arrêté sur l'accusation du dernier misérable. Un homme de la lie du peuple, même un criminel, n'avait qu'à crier *slovo i delo* §: aussitot celui contre

* Plan, No. 185. † Plan, No. 186. ‡ Plan, No. 187.

§ The word and the thing, or affair.

lequel avaient été prononcés ces mots terribles, était trainé dans les prisons de la Chancellerie. Il est vrai que l'accusateur y était detenu avec l'accusé, et qu'il était soumis le premier à recevoir le knout ; mais s'il persistait dans son accusation, l'accusé subissait à son tour les mêmes tortures. Une punition sévère attendait le colomniateur convaincu ; mais, s'il était vigoureux et peu sensible, il était sûr de perdre son ennemi. Enfin, il résultait souvent de grands abus du secret qui régnait dans les procédures et dans les jugemens de ce tribunal, qui fut plus doux sous Alexis, qu'il ne le devint dans la suite." *

La Chancellerie Secrete was suppressed in the short reign of Peter III. †, and, I believe, was re-established soon afterwards, and remained till the reign of Alexander I.

It was afterwards the College of Mines, and was given by his present majesty, Alexander, to the Bible Society in 1818 ; a magnificent donation, indeed, equally worthy of the noble sovereign, and the noble object of its destination. What a contrast, from being a *Secret Expedition*, or an Inquisition, to become, in a mild reign, the depositary of thousands of Bibles, New Testaments, and Gospels, in about twenty languages ; a central depot of Christianity, in which secret inquisition is unknown ; a focus from which the divine doctrines of the way, the truth, and the life, are scattered over the Russian empire.

The Bible Society is a large massy edifice, with offices and a court, extremely well placed and adapted for its object.

The Medico-Chirurgical Academy. ‡ — This large edifice consists of three stories, with six Doric columns of the same height, forming a central portico, and two detached advanced wings. It formerly belonged to Mr. Platon Petrovitch Beketof, and was purchased by government for its present use. In the pediment, we remark the cipher of Alexander I., with these words below in Russ :

The Medico-Chirurgical Academy.

This academy is a division of the academy of the same name at

* Vol. iv. p. 100. † Same author. ‡ Plan, No. 190.

Petersburgh, so that its head is only a vice-president. Sir James Wylie is president of both academies. It is situated, as seen in the plan, in the street called *Rojestvenskaya.*

This academy possesses a very fair anatomical museum for the use of the professor and the students; and the collection in the three kingdoms of nature deserves great attention. The mamiferous animals, the birds, the insects, and the shells, are beautiful, and well preserved. The botanic collection is lately become very rich, by the purchase of the Herbarium of Dr. Trinnius, and of that of Professor Hoffman.

Mr. Zozima, a rich Greek, has lately added a Greek chair to the academy, which is to be supported by an annual gift of 1000 roubles for ten years at his expence; and he has received the thanks of its administration.

Mr. Zozima's private collection of medals, corals, pearls, and numismatics is distinguished.

Amidst a great variety of fine pearls, there is one which has pre-eminent claims, on account of its size, regular round shape, its perfection, and transparency; it weighs 28 carats. *

The lectures given in 1819 were as follow. †

I. *Sectio Medica.*

1. Mineralogy and Zoology, by the Vice-President and Professor Fischer.

2. Mathematics and Physics, by Professor Jonisch.

3. Anatomy and Physiology, by Professor Pikulin.

4. Chemistry, by Professor Reüss.

5. Botany and Pharmacology, by Professor Hoffman.

6. Pharmacosynthesia, or the Art of preparing Medicines, by Professor Reüss.

* Essai sur la Pelleguina ou la perle incomparable de Freres Zozima, par G. Fischer de Waldheim.

† Prælectiones in Academia Cæsarea Medico-Chirurgica Mosquensi; a die 1 Septembris, Anni MDCCCXIX, habendæ indicuntur a Vice-Preside et Senatu Academico. 1819.

7. Pathology and Therapeutics, by Professor Keir.
8. Surgery, by Professor Hillebrandt.
9. Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, by Professor Levitskii.
10. Professor Reüss, by consent of the Senatus Academicus, and of his own will, intends to continue to explain *Cornel. Celsi Libros de Medicina* on Saturdays.

II. *Veterinary Section.*

1. Mathematics and Physics. 2. Chemistry. 3. Botany, by the same professors as above under 2, 4, and 5. 4. The Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals, by Extraordinary Professor Milhausen. 5. The Doctrine of Epizootic Diseases, by the same. 6. Dietetics, Pharmacology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, by Professor Bunge. 7. Veterinary Surgery, by Professor Petrof.

III. *Pharmaceutical Section.*

1. Mineralogy. 2. Mathematics and Physics. 3. Chemistry. 4. Botany. 5. Pharmacology, by the same professors as above, under 1, 2, 4, and 5. 6. Pharmacy, by Professor Vorobievskii.

1. The Latin and German languages for the pharmaceutical tyros, by Extraordinary Professor Beketof. 2. The Russian and Latin languages and arithmetic for the veterinary tyros, by Dr. Scabreef. 3. The Greek language by John Bayla, Translator of the College of Foreign Affairs. 4. The art of delineating, by Preceptor Dietz.

Fruit Market. — During summer, the greatest part of the fruit is sold at the *Bargaining Shops*, about the south wing of the great façade, and by numerous hawkers who stand thereabouts, and in the Ilyinka. Abundance of fruit of the more common kinds is also sold at the *Ochotnoi-Riad.*

When winter is fairly set in, a regular fruit market is established. A vacant and spacious piece of ground, without and on each side of St. Nicholas' Gates of the *Kitai-Gorod*, is inclosed by wooden palisades, and a number of neat, painted, wooden, temporary shops are erected on each side of the street, as places of sale, while the

courts behind serve as the depots. As soon as the great sale is finished, these shops annually disappear; *i. e.* about the end of December, or in January.

At the end of the year, when the sales are fairly begun, this market will recompence a traveller for a visit. The enormous quantity and variety of fruit of different kinds transported here by telegas, or sledges; the groupes of peasants; the crowds of purchasers; the number of curious dresses; the noise and bustle of bargaining, selling, and scolding, with a few police officers, who keep order, make up the scene.

Fruit of all kinds at this time is generally bought very cheap, and it is the season of providing for winter. Apples from the city and environs of Moscow, from the Ukraine, from the Krimea, &c., are in abundance, and of a good quality. The transparent apples, called in Russ *Nalivniya Yabloki*, have long been famous, and are common in the neighbourhood of Moscow. Coxe, speaking of this kind of apples, says, "it is somewhat larger than a golden pippin, is of the colour and transparency of pale amber, and has an exquisite flavour. The Russians call it *Navlnich*. The tree thrives here in the open air, without any particular attention to its culture, but degenerates in other countries; its slips and seed, when planted in a foreign soil, have hitherto produced only a common sort of apple, but never the transparent species." * These apples are sometimes so beautifully transparent, that the core is seen distinctly, and adds a variety of shade to the amber colour; others are demi-transparent, and some are finely variegated.

Pears from the environs of Moscow, and the south of Russia, of inferior kinds; better sorts from the gardens in and about Moscow. In winter, the trees are kept in the hot-houses, and in summer they are exposed in the open air. Peaches and apricots are found in abundance at the great shops; the trees are treated in the same manner. A great variety of plums of the most common, as well as

* Travels, vol. i. p. 426.

of the finest sorts. Grapes, blue and white, of an inferior sort, but very good, from the south of Russia, are as low as forty or fifty kopeeks per pound, good grapes from eighty kopeeks to a rouble, which are brought from Kislar and Astrachan.

The *Kish-Mish* grape, of an oblong shape, of a reddish, or purple and yellowish colour, of a good quality, and without stones or grains.

The melons and water-melons are remarkable for their quantity, their size, their low price, and their excellent quality; a good sized one may be purchased for forty or fifty kopeeks.

Pine apples are in abundance, chiefly at the great shops; they sell high, but are of good quality.

Oranges and lemons are met with here, but the chief sale of them is at the *Bargaining Shops*, and among the hawkers; great quantities of those imported at Petersburgh are brought hence in the summer. Early in the Russian spring they are procured over land from the south-east.

We have been told, that about 6000 oranges and lemons are annually brought from Ostankina for sale; and, I believe, a number more are brought from the other orangeries near Moscow.

The fourth grand division of Moscow is the *Zemlianoi-Gorod Ville de Terre*, or *Earthen Town: i. e.* town surrounded by an earthen rampart; as was the case in more ancient times, though few vestiges of it now remain.

The *Zemlianoi-Gorod* was encircled by palisades, or a wooden enclosure, in the years 1591–1592, during the reign of Phedor Ivanovitch, after the invasion of the Tartars of the Krimea; and afterwards by an earthen rampart in the year 1618, in the reign of Michael Phedorovitch, in the Dutch style, and furnished with bastions.* The *Zemlianoi-Gorod* was then entered by thirty-four wooden gates, now invisible, and by two stone gates; the *Serpuchovskiya Vorotŭi*, and the *Kalujskiya Vorotŭi*, afterwards noticed, and which existed in an entire state long after the others.* Time has destroyed them

* Great Dictionary of the Russian empire, under head Zemlianoi-Gorod.

all; but like the places of the ancient gates of the *Beloi-Gorod*, those of the gates of the *Zemlianoi-Gorod* still retain their ancient appellations.

From the following quotation, it appears that the earthen rampart was renewed at no very distant period. "The rampart lay in disorder till the year 1783, in which, by order of the late Count Z. G. Chernishef, Governor-General, this fortification was repaired and put into its original state." * At what date this rampart was obliterated, I know not; scarcely a trace of it can now be observed.

The earthen rampart of the *Zemlianoi-Gorod* forms the only regular circular boundary in Moscow; and truly it *encircles* the other three grand divisions, the Kremle, the Kitai-Gorod, and the Beloi-Gorod. Promenades planted with trees, now, in many parts, take place of the old boundary; and it is designed to include the *Zemlianoi-Gorod* by an immense circular boulevard.

When Coxe visited Moscow, about the year 1780, he remarked that the *Zemlianoi-Gorod*, as well as the *Beloi-Gorod*, exhibited a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels, in no degree superior to peasants' cottages.‡

Till the French invasion, a great part of the *Zemlianoi-Gorod* was constructed of wood, which was burnt in 1812. Many structures have been renewed and repaired partly in wood, and partly in stone, while the poorer houses or hovels have not been rebuilt; so that while the *Zemlianoi-Gorod* is greatly improved, its ancient character, in a great degree, is lost.

The principal streets in this division are the Piatnitskaya, Yakimanskaya, Pretchistenskaya, Arbatskaya, Stretenskaya, Rogojskaya, Ostojenka, Povarskaya, Nikitskaya, Tverskaya, Dmitrovka, Petrovka, Miasnitskaya, Pokrovka, Taganka, &c.

The only existing gates of the *Zemlianoi-Gorod* are of modern date; the one is called *Suchareva Bashnya*, the other is nominated *Krasniya*

* Putyevod. Moskv. part iv. p. 4.; and the Great Dictionary of the Russian Empire.

† Travels, vol. i. p. 396.

Vorotŭi; they, indeed, may be reckoned common to the *Zemlianoi-Gorod* and the *Sloboda*. The *Zemlianoi-Gorod* is surrounded by above thirty suburbs, called *Sloboda*, which make more than half of the area of the city, and of which I shall speak immediately.

The *Zemlianoi-Gorod* includes six quarters, according to the division of the police, which are the

Piatnitzkaya,
Yakimanskaya,
Pretchistenskaya,
Arbatskaya,
Stretenskaya,
Yaüskaya,
} *Chast*, or Quarter.

In the *Piatnitskaya Quarter* is the *Church of the Transfiguration*, at the *Bolvanovka*.* It was founded by the Great Duke Ioann Vasiliévitch, on occasion of a victory over the Tartars, in the year 1465. He having the *powerful hand*, refused obedience to the Tartar Khan, and at length, when the ambassadors of the Krimea arrived from the Khan in Moscow, in the hope that the Great Duke, when he appeared *opposite* the *pride*† of their Khan's *wooden idol*, would worship it; to which, however, he would not consent. And when the Tartar ambassadors, with much pride, arrived in Moscow on the *idol's place*, and awaited such a ceremony, he sent his best armed men against their force, and ordered them to be brought to him in the Kremle, then, instead of worshipping, he seized the idol of the Khan, threw it upon the ground, broke it in pieces, and trampled it under foot, and ordered his Russian troops *to cut down* the Tartar ambassadors themselves and their people. On the very place where generally an audience was given the ambassadors (with their *Bolvan*, or idol), he built the church of the Almighty Saviour, which was then, and still is named *on the Bolvanovka* ‡; and which signifies *on the idol's place*.

* *Bolvan* in Russ signifies an *idol*. Plan, No. 214.

† *Protiv Gordosti*. Though I give the literal translation, yet, perhaps, we might have said *opposite* the *majesty*, or the glory.

‡ Putyevod. Moskv. Part iv. p. 68.

The Depôt of the Commissariat * is a handsome establishment, consisting of a large central structure of three stories, ornamented by numerous Doric columns with a balcony at their base, and supporting a pediment, on which are the imperial arms, shields, and helmets, &c. Below the pediment is the name of the edifice, in Russian gilded letters. The edifice is surmounted by four round large domes, one at each corner, where the wings join the body of the structure, and one at the street-end, or front of each wing. A handsome iron balustrade on a stone foundation passes in front of the centre, and between the wings; and the whole enclose a square: at the sides, near the corresponding wings, on the pillars of the balustrade, are placed some huge statues, the names of which are not indicated in my notes. The other front of the Commissariat, toward the Moskva river, has six Doric columns in its centre, and is rather heavy. This edifice was consumed in 1812, but it has since been completely repaired.

The *Yakimanskaya Quarter* contains the *Church of Ivan Voistvenik.* † This church is situated on the west of the great Yakimanskaya street. It is small, and attracts notice only on account of the curious and motley manner in which its exterior is painted.

The *Vinnoi Dvore*, the *Votki*, or *Spirit Court* or *Depôt* ‡, occupies an immense space, and forms two squares. Its long façade is of one story, without windows. The arched entrance is supported by Ionic pillars on each side, and over it rises a small tower surmounted by the imperial arms. At its iron gate a centinel is constantly stationed. This structure is remarkable chiefly on account of its length; and the whole establishment, on account of its use. In this great magazine is deposited the spirits, or *votki*, made at the distilleries belonging to the crown, or brought from the country by the distillers and sold to the crown, according to special regulations. From this depôt all Moscow and neighbourhood is supplied with *votki* in abundance; *i. e.* all the *Piteinŭi Domi*, *Kabáks*, or drinking-houses, as well as private individuals. The buildings have enormously thick

* Plan, No. 219. † Plan, No. 238. ‡ Plan, No. 243.

walls, and are all vaulted. In them, and in the court-yards, are lodged thousands of barrels of the precious *votki*, the *nectar* of the Russian peasants, which is measured in strength by the hydrometer, and sold according to law. Good *votki* by no means deserves the reproach thrown upon it by some travellers. As sold in the *Kabáks*, and in the shops, it is generally diluted and adulterated, and certainly is a fiery, slowly-operating poison. It resembles Scotch whisky. It is a kind of proof-spirit, according to pharmaceutical phraseology. It is called *Brandy* by the mistakes of travellers; and sometimes *Russian Brandy.* *

In the *Pretchistenskiya Quarter* is the *Zatchateiskoi Nunnery* †, which is situated near the *Pretchistenskiya Vorotŭi*, or Gates; between the Moskva river and the Ostojenka, and is a great ornament to this part of the city. At this convent there is a church dedicated to the *Zatchatiyé*, or *Conception of Holy Ann;* hence its name. This nunnery was erected in the year 1623, upon the place where was formerly the Alexiévskoi Nunnery, which, after a fire, was transported into the stone-town on the *Chertolye*, or Devil's field, the place where it now stands.

The *Church of Holy Ann* is handsome; it has Gothic windows and turrets; and indeed is all after the Gothic style. It is stuccoed and white-washed, as is customary, and with its green dome, looks well at a distance. The *trapeza* is lower than the body, as usual, and the adjoining belfry is neat enough, and corresponds in style with the church. The interior of this temple is elegant and splendid; it has a balcony or gallery above the *Royal doors*, and some adjoining chapels; the *trapeza* is large, and has also a number of very handsome chapels. Numerous fine chandeliers attract notice.

The Church dedicated to the *Image of the Virgin Mary of the Incombustible Bush* ‡, built at the expence of the maid Anna Mi-

* *Votki*, as it is universally pronounced, or *Vodka*, as it is literally transposed from the Russ, is called *Eau de Vie* in French, and in German *Branntwein.*

† Plan, No. 217. ‡ Khristian. Mesiatsoslof, p. 300 and 136. Exodus, chap. iii.

chailovna Anitchkova, on the place where the body of the sister of Alexei the metropolitan is buried, with a chapel to St. Alexei, and another to the Image of Our Saviour not made with hands, are worthy of attention, as also the houses for fifteen nuns, and for the Hegumina. This monastery is reckoned of the third class. It is surrounded by a plain wall twelve or fifteen feet high, with a kind of tower at each corner. This wall incloses almost a square of low one-story houses, all of which, except those for the nuns, are inhabited by nobility. There are said to be about *sixty individuals, of both sexes*, resident here; so that the nuns can neither be dull nor solitary among such a colony.

The *Moscow Commercial School** is situated in the Ostojenka street. Many years ago, it was instituted, as its name implies, for the education of youth in the necessary branches to fit young men for commercial pursuits, or the civil service. It admits poor boys approved of by the Government, and boys who are entered by their parents or guardians at their own expence. All are treated alike. Before the French invasion above 100 boys were in this school. Now there are only about 80 pupils. They are dressed in grey clothes. The school-rooms, and the bed-rooms, though crowded, are clean, and the small hospital is in excellent order. It is a most useful institution, and one of the best seminaries in Moscow; and seems to be well conducted. The stranger, who talks of the completely barbarous state of Russia, on visiting this establishment, might suppose himself in the most enlightened state of Europe.

Richter, in the year 1799, mentions this seminary in the following words: "Connected with the Foundling-hospital is a commercial school, which owes its existence to the liberality and public spirit of the late state-counsellor Prokophii Demidof, who gave the sum of 205,000 roubles in a present for its establishment. In this institution a hundred of the sons of the poorer merchants are educated for commercial pursuits, and taught languages." † At present the sons of both poor and rich merchants are brought up here.

* Plan, No. 263.

† Richter's Moskwa, p. 49.

In the *Arbatskaya Quarter* is the *Imperial Philanthropic Society*, which was lately transported to the Arbatskaya street. The edifice is in no way deserving of notice. This society distributes money to reduced nobility, to staff-officers, officers, and to soldiers who have quitted the service; to soldiers' wives; to the poor among the clergy, and those attached to the courts of justice, or in the civil service; to burgesses, and to tradesmen. Monthly reports are published of its transactions. I have heard that it is well conducted, and accomplishes the objects of its destination.

The Stretenskaya Quarter contains the *Strastnoi-Devitchei Nunnery* *, which stands at the *Tverskiya Vorotŭi*, or Gates, and is so named on account of the *Manifestation of the miraculous image of the most holy Mother of God, of her most honourable and celebrated Odigitrie*†, called *Strastnaya*, (*i. e.* suffering, or impassioned).

In the year 1641, this image was brought from Nishni-Novgorod, from a village called Paletz, and from the church of Kosma and Damian‡, to the capital, Moscow. At the meeting-place of this image, at the Tverskiya Gates, a stone church was erected in its name, and afterwards, in the reign of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch was constituted a monastery by (the name of) the image and church so called. § This nunnery is counted in the third class.

The *Cathedral Church at the Strastnoi-Devitchei Nunnery* is dedicated to the festival of the image of the *Strastnaya* Mother of God. It is very neat, though small, and is surmounted by a large gilt central dome, surrounded by four smaller green painted domes. It is two stories high, and each story is encircled by a piazza.

The other churches here are dedicated to the Rev. Father Alexei, *a man of God*, which is over the gates; to the Assembly of the Archangel Michail; and to St. Nicholas.

* Plan, No. 285.

† *Odigitrie* signifies a female traveller; a powerful assistant; or a conductress in the way. This appellation is given to the image of the most holy Mother of God, which was painted by the Evangelist Luke, and was placed in the cathedral at Constantinople.—Vide *Russian Church Dictionary*.

‡ Cosmas and Damien.

§ Putyevod. Moskv. Part iv. p. 8.

The houses for the nuns are very good, though mostly small.

The Reformed Church, or *L'Eglise Reformée*. — The reformed church has been established in Russia for a long time. Olearius speaks of it so long ago as the year 1636, and states also that there was one church for the *Dutch* and another for the *English*. This, I believe, is a mistake, for the Dutch, the English, and the other members of the reformed church were associated together. The combined congregation passed sometimes under the appellation of *Dutch Church*, sometimes of *Reformed Church*. I believe both Dutch and Swiss priests have been, at different times, its pastors. The latter, however, for many years occupied the situation, till shortly before the conflagration of Moscow in 1812, when Dr. Berefsord became minister.

The British residents at Moscow (and particularly a naturalized *English-Dutchman*, Mr. Tamez), were great contributors to and supporters of this church.

The Reformed Church was situated in the *Nemetskaya Sloboda*, but it was ruined in the conflagration of 1812. The walls and the ground alone remained. The hearse and church ornaments, books, and utensils were saved by the activity of the beadle, Mr. Leicht. At this period, the late Dr. Beresford, the first Briton who ever held the office, was priest. The congregation consisted of members of different nations, Germans, French, Dutch, Swiss, British, &c.; of all who belonged to the *Eglise Reformée*, as it was generally called.

After the destruction of this church, a representation of the misfortune was drawn up by Dr. Beresford. With the consent of the members, he found means to have it presented to her present majesty, the Empress Elizabeth, who sent a liberal donation of 40,000 roubles for the purpose of re-building the church. It was thought advisable by some of the members, that the ground and ruins of the old church should be sold; and accordingly they were disposed of for the sum of 8000 roubles. Soon afterwards a fine piece of ground was purchased nearly opposite the *Spaskiya Kasarmŭi*, or Barracks *,

* Plan, No. 456.

on the west of the great circle of the Zemlianoi-Gorod, for the sum of 12,000 roubles. Different plans of a church were presented, and at last one was fixed upon, and estimates were formed. The church was intended to have been a considerable edifice, and to have had two wings at a little distance, fronting the street, for the accommodation of the minister and those attached to the church. The wings, a dead-house, stables, and other offices were erected, and are now to be seen, but the church exists only on paper. It appears that the plan was too magnificent, for the money is totally expended; and the estimates of the architect, as often happens, proved far wide of the real expences.

The old ground and ruins of the church were sold without proper authority; the new ground was not purchased by a legal deed, though that error has been effectually remedied by a new *kuptchaya*, as it is called in Russ, or act of purchase. The plan surely had not been sufficiently examined before the building was begun; the estimates proved erroneous; and the erection of the wings before the church was rather an ambiguous plan of proceeding.

All these improper steps have arisen from a want of unity among the members of the different nations; perhaps, indeed, from a kind of jealousy of the whole congregation against the British, because Dr. Beresford, improperly and unfortunately, named the *Eglise Reformée*, the English and Reformed Church; and because, when the money was sent to the chief master of the police, it was committed by him to the hands of an English gentleman. It is proper at the same time to mention, that, unluckily, jealousies and disagreements also existed among the British members of the congregation.

By the gentleman with whom the money was lodged, and who naturally was obliged to take an active share in the business, all possible means were employed, by advertising in the newspapers, and by sending round the beadle to the members' houses, to obtain full meetings of the general congregation, but his attempts were vain. At last it was found necessary to act, or not to act. Meetings were again summoned, the business was discussed and entered on the

protocole, with the results of the deliberations of the members present, who subscribed their names. The protocole was then circulated for the subscription of the members who were not present, and when a number of signatures *reckoned to be sufficient* were obtained, important steps were decided. The result of all this jealousy, of remissness on the one side, and of unwarranted activity on the other, as already related, has been most unfortunate for the cause of religion.

The gentleman chiefly blamed in this mismanaged affair, as far as I can judge impartially, from a careful inspection of the whole business and documents, though he acted hastily, yet by no means deserves that censure and opprobrium with which many of the congregation visit him. His wish was to have a church; the public desired the same; and he took infinite pains to accomplish the general design. Many who have blamed him most bitterly, have sanctioned by their signatures some of the most important measures he took; others have signed one, two, or three of the deeds for the steps adopted; and I am inclined to believe that the congregation, *in toto*, was to blame. The church-wardens, who had never been deposed from their office, nor had given in a formal resignation which was accepted, and all the members of the congregation were bound by duty, if they saw public money mis-spent, or imagined so, to enter a protest against the measures adopted, in the protocole, which was at all times free to them; and certainly a body of the members, whose outcry is now so vehement, cannot but accuse themselves of want of activity and want of interest in so important an affair as the privilege or deprivation of a place of divine worship at Moscow.

In the year 1818, a laudable attempt was made to erect an *English Episcopal Church or Chapel*, unconnected with the *Eglise Reformeé*. A subscription was made by the British for this purpose; measures were entered into with the Rev. Lewis Way, to secure a subscription of 3000*l*. from Britain; and an annual collection was made among the residents for the support of the priest, and of the church.

Originally it was proposed to give the minister 3000 roubles, or 150*l.* per annum; as he would have it in his power to gain considerably by keeping an academy, and as it was probably the extent of the means of the congregation.* At a general meeting, and in a moment of liberality, after some objections had been made as to the inconsistency of teaching with the dignity of a clergyman, it was proposed to give a salary of 4000 roubles, or 200*l.*; a proposal which unfortunately met with universal consent. Afterwards it was found to be impossible for the congregation to give beyond 3000 roubles to the priest, as more than a thousand would be annually requisite for the expences of the chapel or church.

In consequence of this important obstacle; of a good deal of difference of opinion regarding public measures; of a decided wish on the part of some to have an *evangelical* preacher; of others to have a *moral* preacher; and of a third class who desired a pastor who would mingle *evangelical truths* with *moral doctrines;* the plan completely fell to the ground. Now every man may preach to his family according to his own ideas, or carry them to one of the foreign congregations.

It was, and is, a most desirable object that an English church or chapel should be erected at Moscow for the use of the British residents, and particularly for their families; and, perhaps, when Britain has recovered her wonted prosperity, it would be a wise measure to solicit the assistance of the British parliament, or of the British public.

Number of British at Moscow. — It may be interesting to conclude this article by remarking, that from a copy of the register of the British in and near Moscow, I am enabled to make the following statement: There are 66 individuals and 24 families, which contain 42 adults, and 50 children: therefore the total of souls is 158. A

* In the original paper, which I myself circulated among the members, I made this proposition, although I afterwards signed the resolution to give 4000 roubles to the priest. Had the original proposal been kept to, there is reason to believe that it would have succeeded.

number of couples have no children; of some families one of the parents only is British, and part or the whole of the children belong to other churches. A number of those reckoned children are already adults, though living with their parents. Probably this register does not contain the names of a few individuals not well known, and a few who have arrived at Moscow since the year 1818: so that, in estimating the total of British souls, in and near Moscow, at 200, we cannot be far from the truth.*

The number of subscribers, including the heads of families, who signed in 1818 for the annual support of a minister of the church of England, amounted to above 60. The number of subscribers with the same view in the year 1820, reckons, I believe, about the same.†

House of the Military Working Battalion. ‡ — This is a house, or rather a number of houses, where, as its name implies, a military battalion are employed. The great building is long, and three stories in height, furnished with Corinthian pilasters, but by no means elegant. There is here a court, surrounded by semi-circular buildings, and a two-story edifice on each side of the Petrovskaya street, in which stands, besides, a number of small houses.

This establishment is but of modern date, and is placed under proper government, with directors and masters. Its propriety and

* Vide Table II. Part II.

† Since the above article was concluded, another attempt has been made. An annual subscription has been obtained of about 4500 roubles for the stipend of the priest, and other expences. About 1500 roubles have also been collected to defray the clergyman's expences from Britain to Moscow. Mr. Niemen, priest of the old Lutheran church, with the consent of his congregation, has kindly offered the use of that church to the British for the performance of divine service, after their own service is finished.

As there now reigns a great deal more harmony among the British regarding public measures, as the general desire is to have a place of worship and a pastor, of their own nation, and as the subscribers may extend their subscription, it is to be hoped, that ere long the doctrines of the Gospel will be uttered by a British voice, and duly appreciated by a British congregation, in the ancient metropolis of Russia.

‡ Plan, No. 300.

utility are not yet well known, but it is expected to be advantageous. Here are made for the government all kinds of iron and cabinet work, and machinery, &c. It is a curious sight to see a battalion of soldiers employed as smiths, carpenters, turners, &c., while military order is preserved in all their movements. They have workshops also detached from this edifice.

The *Yäuskaya Quarter.*—The *Pokrovskiya Kazarmŭi*, or Barracks*, form a handsome building, finely situated in an airy open quarter, on the east of the great circle of *the Zemlianoi-Gorod*, and south of the *Pokrovka* street, from whence is derived its name. The chief edifice is three stories in height over the basement; its centre is adorned with eight Doric columns, with a flight of steps at their base, and supporting a pediment with the Imperial arms, which form an elegant portico. The long wings are two stories high. These barracks were erected a number of years ago by the architect Geraldi, and are calculated to contain about 1000 troops. When the court was at Moscow in the year 1817, they were converted into a military hospital, which was well arranged, and was capable of containing a great many sick.

The temple of Cloacina deserved the notice of all, particularly of the physician. Here was first adopted, in Russia, the method of consuming the fetid vapours, which naturally are generated in such a place, by constant open fires.

Of the *Serebrenskiya Bani*, or *Baths* †, a curious and interesting representation is given in a set of twelve plates, which were published a number of years ago, but are now become rare, in consequence of the burning of Moscow. In the table alluded to, are represented the *naiades* of Russia rushing from the vapour-bath, and precipitating themselves into the Yäusa; some are calmly enjoying the pleasures of the stream, others preparing to follow their associates, while the *gods*, amused and delighted at the sight, or thinking it unfair that the nymphs should remain alone, join in the sport. ‡

* Plan, No. 327. † Plan, No. 332. ‡ Vide p. 112.

*Batashof's House**, situated on the *Vshivaya Gorka*, is an object of great attraction. The style of its architecture, the unity of its proportions, and the chasteness of its ornaments, rival each other. It consists of a body, whose centre is ornamented with a balcony, from which spring numerous Composite columns supporting a fine pediment; and of two wings, which, with a handsome balustrade, inclose a small court before the house; and of two more distant additional wings, all facing the street. This edifice perpetuates the name and character of Polikof, a Russian architect.

Batashof is generally believed to have been a merchant. He was a nobleman who had, indeed, manufactories, and was engaged in commercial affairs, like many of the nobility.

In 1812, Murat occupied Batashof's house for a short period; he was burnt out, however, and then passed to the house of Count Alexei Kirilovitch Razumovskii, on the *Gorochovoi Pole.*

The Slobodi, or Suburbs. — This immense oblong circle, or rather irregular polygon, completely surrounds the *Zemlianoi-Gorod.* The suburbs amount to thirty-five in number, which to enumerate without fixing their boundaries, would be a useless task.

Part of the suburbs have an appearance similar to the Zemlianoi-Gorod.: *i. e.* consist of a mixture of stone and wooden houses, interspersed with superb mansions, and mean hovels. But to speak generally, many of the *slobodi* may be reckoned *villages in town.* Amidst the suburbs there is much open pasture, some corn fields, and a good deal of waste land. Place a stranger in many places of this division of the city, as in the *Preobrajenskaya Sloboda*, he might suppose himself as distant from Moscow as from London; but for the capital in perspective, he would immediately conclude that he was in some distant village in the interior of the empire.

The finest, and the most important of the suburbs, is the *Nemetskaya Sloboda*, where there was formerly a German colony, and where now many Germans reside, particularly artists and mechanics, and

* Plan, No. 498.

where they have their churches. The German merchants mostly dwell near the centre of the city, and of course near the seat of commerce. The *Slobodi* or suburbs are included by the eleven remaining quarters of the city.

In the *Basmannaya Quarter* stands *The Church of the Great Martyr Nikita.** This church was built in the year 1517, at the expence of the Great Duke Vasilii Ivanovitch, who accompanied to this place the holy images transported from Vladimir by the metropolitan Varlaäm; on account of which circumstance, there was formerly a *holy procession* to this church. It was rebuilt in the year 1751, at the charge of the parish.† Though this church be generally named as above, yet it is proper to remark, that it is rather a chapel, and that the chief church within the walls is dedicated to the *Festival of the Meeting* of the Miraculous Image of the Most Holy Mother of God of Vladimir.

The Church of the Ascension of Our Lord on the *Gorochovoi Pole*, or Pease-field‡, is a very handsome edifice, with a large central dome, surrounded below by Ionic columns, and covered externally by numerous wall-paintings. It has an adjoining elegant belfry.

The Old Lutheran Church § was erected of wood in the year 1575, by order of the Tsar Ivan Vasilievitch. It was rebuilt in the reign of the Tsar Boris Godunof, with the assistance of Prince Gustavus, son of the king of Sweden, who was at Moscow, and of the Tsar, who ordered the belfry to be built, and three bells to be suspended at his expence.‖ Being afterwards burned, it was rebuilt a third time, on a place before the *Phlorovskiya Vorotŭi*, which was bought from the widow Jochima Lumsen.¶ The church is a plain oblong building, surmounted by a square low tower without bells, terminating in a green pyramid, and bearing the cross. The church is painted

* Plan, No. 338.

† Khristians. Mesiatslof, p. 273.; and Putyevod. Moskv. part iv. p. 205.

‡ Plan, No. 339.

§ Plan, No. 342.

‖ The churches of foreigners are not permitted to have bells suspended in Moscow.

¶ Putyevod. Moskv. part iv. p. 207.

yellow, and the roof black. Its interior is well fitted up, the altar is elegant, and the seats are commodiously arranged. It is provided with a good organ.

The Glavnaya Apteka, or Chief Apothecary-Shop *, was formerly situated in the Mochavaya street, and was arranged by an *ukaz* of Peter the Great in the year 1701, from whence *may be dated the beginning* of *apothecary-shops* in Russia. It was afterwards placed in the *Zapasnoi Dvorets* †; and lastly, this house, which belonged to Mr. Demidof, was converted into the general apothecary-shop; or, as the name over the gate informs us, as *Meditsinskaya Kantora* and *Zapasnaya Apteka: i. e.* Medical Office and Provision Apothecary Shop. It is a low one-story building, fitted up in a frippery style. The rail before it looks almost as if cut out of solid, though made of cast iron, and is heavy and encumbered, as well as the gate.

The Zapasnoi Dvorets, or *Reserve Provision Court.* †—This building was made the chief apothecary depôt of the empire, I believe, toward the end of the reign of Peter the Great; and, I suppose, derived its present name from the *Zapasnaya Apteka.* Its front is very long and plain, one story in height, besides the basement; the centre is two stories high, and ornamented with Ionic columns and pilasters, and surmounted by a dome, over which springs a small turret, and the Imperial arms. There is nearly a square behind consisting of store-houses, cellars, &c., for the preservation of government stores.

Kurákin's Charity-House, or Infirmary ‡, bears the following inscription over the gate: *Priemnui Dome Knyezei Kurakinich utcherejdenŭi*, 1742 *Godu: i. e.* Receiving-House of Princes Kurákin, instituted in the year 1742. In the centre of the building is a fine church dedicated to St. Nicholas, which is rendered very striking by an image, or representation of the Trinity: God Almighty is on the right, with a globe; Jesus Christ on the left, with the cross; the Holy Ghost is represented by the dove shedding light on every side; and cherubims surround the whole.

* Plan, No. 344. † Plan, No. 345. ‡ Plan, No. 350.

The Krasniya Vorotŭi, or *Red Gates.* * — These gates were erected in the reign of the Empress Catharine II., to commemorate the visit of the Emperor of Austria, Joseph II., to Moscow, in the year 1780. Many falsely relate that they were erected in honour of the coronation of the Empress Elizabeth. Joseph II. had his residence in an adjoining house or palace.

The west front of the Red Gates is very elegant. Three stone pyramids are placed on each of their sides. They are penetrated by a wide and high central arch, on each side of which is a small gate for foot passengers, ornamented with Doric columns and pilasters, painted in imitation of marble. Over the central arch is, as it were, a solid pedestal, or mass of building, on which stands Fame on one foot. The figure is gilt, holds a gilt trumpet, and rests upon a gilt ball. Below it we remark the Imperial arms, and immediately over the arch are two angels with trumpets. Over the two lower, and small entrances on the sides, are placed statues and other ornaments. These gates are all painted red, except the statues, columns, vases, &c.; hence their names. They are triumphal gates.

In the *Ragojskaya Quarter* is the *Spaso-Andronikovoi*, or *Spaso-Andronïef Monastery* †, which was built about the year 1360, at the expence of St. Alexei the metropolitan. He had been for the second time to Constantinople, and while returning to Moscow by the Black Sea, there arose a terrible storm, which threatened the destruction of the vessel, and all on board. Alexei therefore petitioned God for mercy, and made a promise, that on the day they reached a port, he would build a holy temple in the name of the saint to whom homage was rendered on that day. The storm ceased, *and by the providence of God*, they arrived without accident on the 16th of August. Accordingly, on his return to Moscow, being on a visit to St. Serge at Radoneje, he begged his pupil, Andronik, to whom he gave all things necessary for the building, to take charge of the erection of a temple in the name of the *Image of our Lord not made with hands*,

* Plan, No. 351. † Plan, No. 352.

upon the Yäusa river. At the completion of this temple, he placed in it the Image of our Saviour not made with hands, which he had brought from Constantinople, and built a monastery.

Andronik was chief of this monastery, from whose name, and that of the cathedral church, it was called Spaso-Andronïef.

The *mostchi*, or uncorrupted relicks of the most excellent Andronik, with those of his successor Savius, are deposited in this church, and in the same tomb. The *Spaso-Andronïef* monastery is in the second class.

The temples at this convent, are — the Cathedral, named *Spasa Nerukotvorrennaho obrasa*, or of the Image of our Saviour not made with hands. The Church of the Archangel Michail, with three *prideli*; 1st. dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: 2d. of Alexei the metropolitan, built by the Tsaritsa Evdokia Phedorovna, born Lapuchin for the interment of the Lapuchin family; though the body of Evdokia Phedorovna, first spouse of Peter the Great, is interred in the *Novo-Devitchei* nunnery; 3d. of the Birth of the Virgin Mary over the holy gates.

Many persons of eminence are buried in this cathedral, and the monumental inscriptions deserve attention.

The Spaso-Andronief monastery attracts the notice of the stranger at a distance, on account of its fine spire fronting the west. This spire has a massy foundation. The first story is very elevated, with a kind of tower, surmounted by a cross at each side, and through which is a high elegant arched entrance, with a fine iron gate; over this gate is an *Image of our Saviour not made with hands.* The second lofty story is embellished with Doric columns, and the third and fourth stories with Corinthian columns, and with arches for the bells. This spire terminates like that of the Novoi-Spaskoi monastery, in a kind of tapering pear-shaped head, with fluted sides, over a ball, and bearing the cross, all highly gilded. Yegotof, a Russian, was the architect.

The church of the *Image not made with hands*, is not very remarkable, nor large. Over its porch, a representation, or image of the Trinity demands attention. God Almighty in the figure of an old

man; Jesus Christ in that of a young man; and the Holy Ghost in that of a Dove, with rays diverging among crowds of flying angels, are here seen, with the inscription in Slavonian, *BG; i. e.* a contraction for *Bogh*, God, over the centre. We remarked also representations of Jesus Christ and his sheep; of the transfiguration; of Moses receiving the ten commandments, &c.; upon the walls of this edifice.

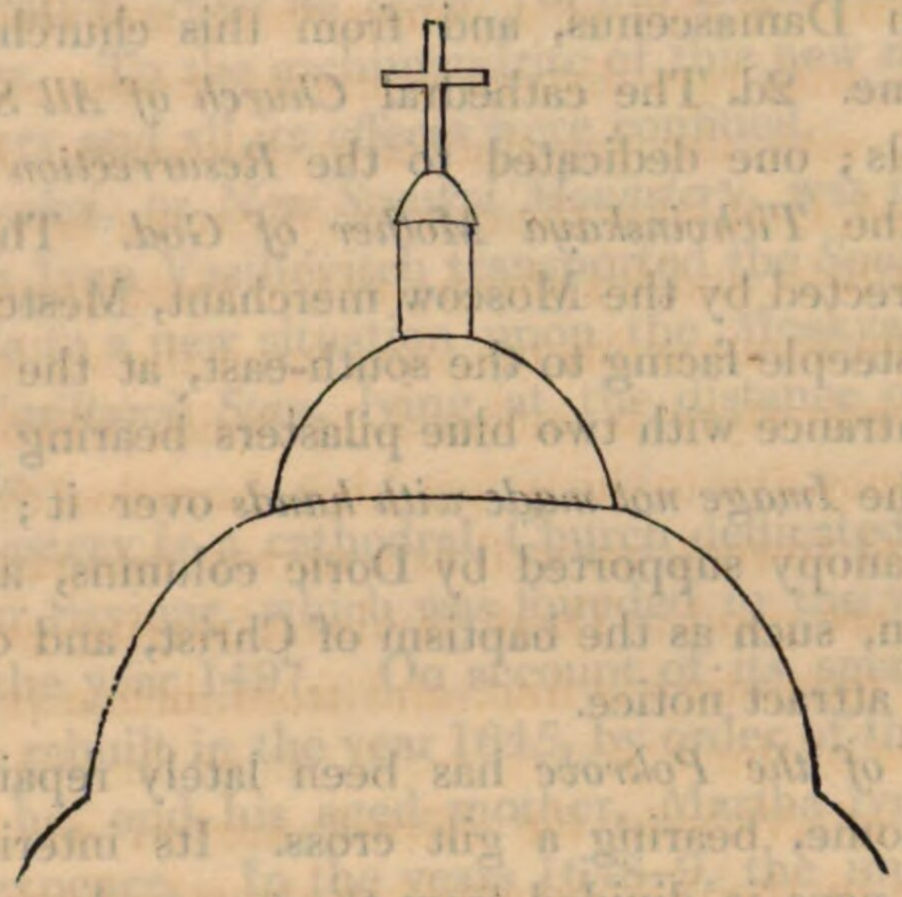
The whole monastery is inclosed by walls, which are not very thick, from twenty-five to thirty feet high, furnished with embrasures, battlements, and towers, as well as a narrow rampart. The houses for the monks are good. There is also a burying-ground. The situation of this monastery is fine, and from hence is a curious and picturesque view of the city.

The Church of Nicholas the Miracle-worker, na Yamach *, is a splendid edifice in the Nikolayamskaya street. Each of its sides is embellished by eight Doric columns, and a fine flight of steps. The round ends, one of which serves for the altar, and the other for the *trapeza*, are also surrounded by Doric columns. Over the centre of the roof, rises an elegant high central dome, with many windows separated by Corinthian columns, overtopped by a small tower, or lantern, and this by a round gilded head, ball, and cross. Four low smaller domes, with gilt crosses, surround the great dome, but not in the same style as those of the Uspenskoi Sobore in the Kremle. The adjoining belfry is ornamented by rows of Corinthian columns, and terminated by a finely gilt spire of inconsiderable height. The interior of this temple is magnificent.

The whole edifice, except the belfry, is surrounded by a handsome low wall with stone pillars, and an iron balustrade.

The Church of the Old Ceremonialists, or *Believers* †, is also an elegant temple. It consists, as usual, of body, altar, *trapeza*, and belfry; but it differs from most churches, the whole building being of the same height. Over the body of the church arises a large central dome, with four smaller surrounding similar domes, all of a singular shape, thus:

* Plan, No. 354. † Plan, No. 359.



These domes are painted green, and adorned with gilded crosses.

The square belfry is very handsome, and, as usual, displays the cross.

The white-washed walls, the green painted domes, and the yellow gilt crosses of this temple, elevated in an open space, amidst green fields and trees, all combine to render its appearance delightful.

The Taganskaya Quarter contains the *Pokrovskoi Monastery* *, which is pleasantly situated near the *Pokrovskaya Zastava*. It was built by an *ukaz* of the Tsar and Great Duke, Alexei Michailovitch, but in what year is not well known.

At first, this monastery was reckoned in the diocese of Moscow; and in the year 1744, by an *ukaz*, it was given to the then existing Krutitskii diocese for the establishment of a seminary, which remained there till 1788, when the monastery was again transferred to the diocese of Moscow, and the pupils sent to the dioceses to which they belonged.

In this monastery are two stone churches: 1st. The Church dedicated to the *Pokrove*, or *Protection of the Virgin Mary*, with a

* Plan, No. 362.

chapel of Ivan Damascenus, and from this church the monastery derives its name. 2d. The cathedral *Church of All Saints*, in which are two chapels; one dedicated to the *Resurrection of Christ*, and the other to the *Tichvinskaya Mother of God.* These chapels, or *prideli*, were erected by the Moscow merchant, Mestchaninof.

The yellow steeple facing to the south-east, at the right of which is an arched entrance with two blue pilasters bearing gilt Corinthian capitals, and the *Image not made with hands* over it; and an elegant well, with a canopy supported by Doric columns, and covered by paintings within, such as the baptism of Christ, and other scriptural scenes, equally attract notice.

The *Church of the Pokrove* has been lately repaired. It has a single green dome, bearing a gilt cross. Its interior is superbly finished. The *nave* is divided from the *trapeza* by an elegant ornamented and gilded arch. The *ikonostas* is beautiful, with gilt Corinthian columns between the images. The *Royal Doors* are one blaze of splendour.

The Church of All Saints has a central gilt dome, with a small painted dome on each side of it, an arrangement which is by no means common in Moscow.

In the Church-Yard are numerous elegant grave-stones, tombs, and other monuments of the dead, generally consisting of gilt coffin-shaped stones upon low basements, or pedestals, and over which spring, variously adorned, pyramids, surmounted by crosses, &c. &c.

There is a neatness and order about this monastery which I have seldom remarked elsewhere in similar institutions.

The Novo-Spaskoi Monastery. — In the year 1272, the orthodox Great Duke Daniel Alexandrovitch, son of St. Alexander Nevskii, received the town of Moscow as an appanage, and about the 13th century built a monastery with a temple, in the name of the Rev. Daniel. It was situated below the town, on the Moscow river, and called *The Danilof Monastery*; he attached to it an archimandracy. The Great Duke Ivan Danilovitch *Kalita* transferred the monastery, with the title, to the town of Moscow and to the sovereign court, where the temple

of the Transfiguration (*Spas na Boru**) of our Lord was elevated, and built a monastery. To the archimandrite of this new monastery, the Danilof Monastery and all its effects were confided.

The *Novo-Spaskoi*, or *New Spaskoi Monastery*, was founded in the year 1462, when Ivan Vasilievitch transported the *Spaskoi Monastery* from the Kremle to a new situation upon the Moskva river, at the suburb called *Vasiltsovii Stan*, lying at the distance of three versts from the Kremle.

In this monastery is a cathedral Church dedicated to the Transfiguration of our Saviour, which was founded in the year 1491, and consecrated in the year 1497. On account of its small size and infirmness, it was rebuilt in the year 1645, by order of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch; he, and his aged mother, Martha Ivannova, a nun, defraying the expence. In the years 1648–9, the images and other church ornaments and utensils were presented by the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch. From inscriptions, it appears that the wall painting of the whole edifice was executed anew, by order of the Tsars Ivan Alexievitch and Peter Alexievitch, in the years 1689, 1690.

In this church is contained the *Nerukotvorennii Spasitelova* (or *Spasa*) *obraz*, or *Image of our Saviour not made with hands*, to which the epithet *miraculous* is generally added, and with great propriety, if we can have faith in the following account.

"In the year 1645, July the 12th, in the town of Khlinof, in the porch of the church of the Trinity, before the *image of our Saviour not made with hands*, (by whom painted, or placed there, or in what year is not known,) an inhabitant of that town, Peter Palkin, who had been blind three years, stood and worshipped, and unexpectedly received his sight. After that time, many miracles were performed by this image.

"On account of these miracles, in the reign of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch, was sent from Moscow to Viatka, by order of his majesty, Paphnutii, the *Hegumin* of the Boghoyavlenskoi Monastery,

* Vide description of Spas na Boru, and of Danilof monastery.

who took possession of the image not made with hands. At its transportation to Moscow, it was first placed in the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremle, and soon afterwards was carried to the monastery of the Transfiguration of our Saviour, or *Spas na Novome.*" In the year 1647, by order of the Tsar, a copy of this miraculous image was painted and sent to Viatka. *

Gibbon, in his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. ix. p. 115, has given a most interesting history of the famous and miraculous image of Edessa, which he calls the "*Image made without hands,*" from the Greek word Αχειροποιητος. †

I think the translation, "*Not made with hands,*" less exceptionable. The Russians express the same in the Slavonian and Russian languages, in the word *Nerukotvorenii;* and according to Gibbon himself, the Jesuit Gretses treats "*de imaginibus non manu factis.*"

The particular notice of the image of Edessa leads me to make a few remarks regarding three characters which are always found upon it, as well as upon all the images, or paintings of our Saviour in the churches of the Russo-Greek, and of the Greek persuasion. These three characters are arranged in the glory around the head, sometimes thus: O. ѠЕ. H. but oftener thus: ѠЕ. O. H.: and thus O. Ω. N. in Greek. Their meaning is not understood by nine-tenths of the Russian clergy, and by the greatest part of the remainder, they are interpreted by the three Russian words, "*Ote Ottsa Nebesnaho:*" signifying, "From our Heavenly Father;" or by these words, "*Ote Ottsa Nasheho:*" "From our Father." ‡

The 16th of August is the festival of the "*Image not made with hands.*" In the year 1820, divine service was performed in a church

* Khlinof is situated on the Viatka. † See Note, p. 119 of the same volume.

‡ A friend to whom I read these remarks, and to whom I am indebted for assistance in my researches on many occasions, suggested that the three Slavonian letters might mean, *On Otets Nash*: He is our Father; an idea which I am now astonished had escaped the Russian divines, because there would have then been sense in the interpretation, and the appearance of truth in the explanation.

at Semyonovskoyé dedicated to this image. After the performance of the other ceremonies of the day, an eloquent and pathetic sermon was delivered by one of the priests, who had the said image immediately before him, with ѿ. О. Н. displayed in large characters on one of the holy banners of the church. After the conclusion of his harangue, I asked him the meaning of these three letters, pointing to the banner, and found, to my surprise, he knew nothing of them. I was still more astonished half a year afterwards, when having by circumstances made his acquaintance, I learned that he was well versed in Slavonian and Russ, and had a good knowledge of Latin and Greek, as also of his divine profession, and the ceremonies of the Greek faith.

In different editions of the *Tserkovnii Slovár*, or Church Dictionary, under О. ѿ. Н. arranged as here, the true sense of these letters is given in the Slavonian word *Sŭi*, or *Sustchii; i. e.* being or existing; and the origin is mentioned to be Greek, but no farther explanation is added.

The ignorance of many of the clergy with whom I had conversed upon this subject, excited my curiosity the more to ascertain the origin and meaning of these three characters. In consequence, I addressed myself to the archimandrite of the Greek Monastery and Academy at Moscow, who politely conducted me into the principal church of this institution, and shewed me the same images of our Saviour, with the Greek letters О. Ω. N. placed around the head. These, said he, make Ὁ ὢν in Greek. The Slavonian words *Sŭi* and *Sustchi* had previously suggested the idea of a reference to the extraordinary words "I Am, That I Am." Exod. chap. iii. v. 14. On examining a Greek Bible, the whole matter was explained by these words; Ἔγω ειμι ὁ ὤν.

As is well known, the Russo-Greek Church received its religious ceremonies, images, &c., from the Greek Church, and no doubt the Greek letters О. Ω. N. were first transposed by the Slavonian letters О. ѿ. Н., after they ceased to use the original. The modern Russian alphabet does not admit either ѡ or ѿ. among its cha-

racters. The Slavonian letters Ѿ OH thus arranged produce a sound somewhat similar to the Greek letters ὁ ὢν; the first have no meaning in Slavonian, while the latter, in Greek, mean *Being* the participle, but perhaps may be well rendered, in English, by the noun (Supreme) *Being*. *

The original Hebrew word for ὁ ὢν, is ΕΓΕΙΕ. If the Greek ὁ ὢν be a faithful interpretation, which the Russians have exactly in the Slavonian word *Sŭi*, the English should have been, *I Am the Being*, and not "I Am That I Am."

The above related dereliction from the original Greek characters in the Russian church, is the more remarkable, because in many instances it has adhered to Greek transcriptions with accuracy. We shall give only one case. The Greek letters are not changed, except in having a Slavonic appearance, in the inscription always remarked on the pictures, or images of the Virgin Mary. These characters are M. P. — Θ. Υ.: the two first on the right, and the other two on the left side of the head. With these, I have likewise puzzled many of the Russian clergy, although the Church Dictionary explains them correctly in the Russian words, *Mater Bojii*, or Mother of God. They are contractions in Greek for Μητης Θεϑ, of the same import with the Russian words.

If the clergy give an explanation at all, they falsely interpret these four letters, which they regard as Slavonic, as the initials of the four following words: "*Maria Rodi Pharisėėm Utchitelya;*" *i. e.* Mary the Mother of the Teacher of the Pharisees.

The temples at this monastery are, —

1st. The *Cathedral Church of the Transfiguration*, though smaller, is built exactly after the model of the Uspenskoi Sobore in the Kremle, and stands in the centre of the court. Its five domes are painted green, and surmounted by gilded crosses. The gallery or entry of this church deserves notice on account of some curious

* Ὁ ὢν — ἡ ουσα — Το ὄν. "Seneca (Epist. 58.) complains, that even the Το ὄν of the Platonists (the *ens* of the bolder schoolmen), could not be expressed by a Latin noun." Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. iii. p. 343. Note.

wall paintings. It was occupied as a stable when Napoleon was at Moscow: — a profanation never to be forgiven by the peasantry. 2d. The *Church of the Pokrove*, or *Protection of the Most Holy Mother of God*, built in the year 1673, by order of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch, with two chapels; one dedicated to the Great Martyr Varvara, or Barbara, the other to St. Serge. 3d. The Church dedicated to the *Prodigies of the Most Holy Mother of God;* an ancient church, interesting on account of the elegant tombs of the Cherkaskii and the Sheremetof families. 4th. *The Church of St. Nicholas*, with an hospital, built in the year 1676.

The walls of this convent form an irregular pentagon, with a tower at each angle; and besides the churches, and the houses of the monks, and of those attached to the monastery, they contain a court and stables, garden, &c. The height of the walls is 24½ feet; their thickness seven feet: they were begun to be built in the year 1640, and were finished in 1750: like the walls of the other monasteries, they have battlements and embrasures, and a covered rampart, which forms, as it were, a great piazza, or gallery. The five large towers at the angles have sixteen sides, with round green conical summits, surmounted by small tin-covered spires, which are terminated by stars.

The *Kolokolnya*, or Belfry, on the east, is a magnificent structure. It consists of four elevated stories: the under story is perforated by the Holy Gates, and a small entrance on each side; the second story contains a church dedicated to *St. Sergii Radonejskii;* in the third story is a great bell weighing 1100 poods, which was cast by an *ukaz* of the Tsar and Great Duke Peter Alexiévitch in the year 1717 *; in the fourth story are different bells; over the fourth story is a cupola. This steeple has an immensely large square foundation, surmounted by a balustrade: the first story is surrounded by Doric, the second by Ionic, and the third by Composite columns; in the

* From this it would appear, that in 1717 the title of Emperor was not always used by Peter the Great.

fourth story is a clock, and immediately above it is placed a blue-painted cupola, over which arises a lantern, and over the lantern a gilded pyramid with fluted sides, which is terminated by a splendid cross.* The height of this belfry is 235 feet 8 inches; its diameter at the base is 98 feet, and of course its circumference is 392 feet. It was begun in the year 1759, as is shewn by an inscription on white stone in the walls of the first chamber from the entrance on the south to the monastery: was founded at the expence of the monastery: and was finished by means of the sum of 20,000 roubles given by the College of Economy, by order of Catharine II., and by presents from some nobles, in the year 1785. The copper head and spire were gilded in the year 1786. The head with the cross cost above 20,000 roubles. The belfry in all cost 80,000 roubles.

In the Novo-Spaskoi Monastery are buried a number of individuals of both sexes, of the families of Románof, Galitsin, Boriatinskii, Yakovlef, Trubetskoi, &c. The tombs of *Martha Ioannovna*, mother of Michail Phedorovitch, who died Jan. 27th, 1631, and of Irina Michailovna, daughter of Michail Phedorovitch, who died Feb. 8th, 1679, claim particular notice from their connection with the present reigning dynasty of Russia, *Románof*.

The Novo-Spaskoi monastery stands in the first class. It has a number of good houses for the accommodation of the archimandrite and of thirty resident monks. It is one of the finest in Moscow. Its environs are open, especially toward the Moskva river.

Simeonovskii Monastery. — When or by whom this monastery was built is not clearly ascertained. In it are several churches; 1st. That dedicated to the *Assumption of the Virgin*, which was consecrated in the year 1405, and which stands in the middle of the court. It resembles the Uspenskoi Sobore; its five domes are green, with ancient gilded crosses, and it has an adjoining belfry. 2. The singular *Church*

* Had this steeple been carried to a greater height, it would have been extremely handsome. Instead of terminating abruptly over the clock, it should have had a spire. Its broad foundation and height do not well correspond.

of St. Sergii, the miracle-worker, with a large square *trapeza* curiously painted. 3. The *Church of the Discovery of the Cross.* 4. The Church of *Ksenophont and his Society*, at which there is a chapel dedicated to the *Descent of the Holy Ghost.* 5. The Church of the *Prodigies of the Most Holy Mother of God.*

Besides these churches, adjoining to the cathedral is a three-story-high red-painted oblong square belfry, singularly tasteless and uninteresting. The monks' houses are numerous and good. The monks, I was told, are forty in number.

On the walls are numerous towers, all varying in appearance, though they have a general resemblance: some of them with large, others with slender bases; some of them white-washed, others partly covered by brown or reddish tiles; some terminating in round knobs, others with pendants, and others with crosses.

The Simeonovskoi Monastery is most magnificently situated on the steep banks of the Moskva, and commands a very extensive and beautiful view of the metropolis. Though within the *vall*, or earthen rampart, yet it is quite in the country. A finer or more choice retreat can scarcely be imagined.

At a little distance this monastery has a most imposing appearance, and is like a small colony or town within the walls. The white walls overtopped by various-shaped and coloured towers, the singularly painted churches, the green-painted domes of the Cathedral of the Assumption, the high red and yellow houses of the archimadrite, and of the monks, and the red belfry, are all grouped together; and the *melange* is striking and singular. *

At this monastery are interred many members of the families of Cherkaskii, Buturlin, Golovin, Mstislavskii, Suleshef, Tatistchef, besides metropolitans, monks, nuns, &c. &c.

* In one of the churches, I think in that of the Assumption, we were shown some immense elevated machines, like inverted bells, in which, we were informed, that in ancient times, the sovereign's family occasionally sat during divine service.

The *Krutitskoi Uspenskoi Sobore*, or Cathedral, now simply mentioned as a Church, though an ancient Cathedral, stands south of the Novo-Spaskoi Monastery, on the elevated (*Krutii*) bank of the Moskva; hence its appellation. It formerly gave name to a diocese, and was the see of a bishop, who was called *Krutitskoi Archirei*, and also *Saraiskii and Podonskii Archirei*. This cathedral was consecrated during the time of the Great Duke Daniel Alexandrovitch. There was once a seminary established in it, which was translated to the Pokrovskoi Monastery.

The *Government Krutitskiya Barracks* are surrounded like the monasteries by a wall, and stand within the precincts of the ancient bishop's see, and take their name from the old cathedral last described. They consist of good three-story, modern, plain edifices, with the necessary offices, with the Church of the Assumption in front. They can hold about 1000 troops. The entrance is neat and elegant, through two arches, over which is a single story, ornamented somewhat in the Hindu style, and painted green and yellow.

The *Powder Magazines* are not far distant from the Simeonofskoi Monastery, and are included with a number of trees by a fosse and earthen rampart. They are ten in number, all of a single story, of an oblong shape, and detached from each other at regular distances. Here is a signal post, and sentinels are constantly stationed. These magazines are capable of containing an immense quantity of powder.

Donskoi Monastery. — In the *Serpuchovskaya Quarter* is situated the *Donskoi Monastery*, which belongs to the first class, and was built in the year 1591, during the reign of Phedor Ioannovitch. The Khan of the Krimea, Nuradin, and his brother Murat-Girei, at that period invaded Moscow. Not being able to oppose the superior forces of the *Agarians* or Saracens, the Tsar ran to the kind *Protectress* with all his *Siglit**, and seized the image of the *Donskaya Mother of God*, which had been presented to the orthodox Great Duke Dmitrii Ioannovitch by the Kozáks of the Don. A holy procession took place around the en-

* *Siglit* means Senate; or the civil and military administration.

campments of his army, the site built on, the *Vorobëovskoyé Pole*, or Sparrow Field; the image was placed in the moveable tent-church of the Rev. Father Sergii, and a complete victory was gained over the Agarians; in commemoration of which the Tsar ordered the church now called the *warm stone church*, and cells for the monks to be erected, and called the Donskoi Monastery. He then appointed a *Hegumin* and brethren, and gave the little village *Semenovskoye*, and the village *Romenka* as a present to the monastery, and appointed that a holy procession should yearly take place to it on the 3d of January. Afterwards, the Tsar and Great Duke Alexei Michailovitch, fixed that this procession should take place on the 19th of August, which to this day is annually continued.

In the year 7193 (1685), after the death of the Tsar Phedor Alexiëvitch, his sister, the *Tsarévna* and Great Dutchess Yekaterina Alexiëvna, begged permission of the Tsars, her brothers, Ioann Alexiëvitch and Peter Alexiëvitch, and her mother the *Tsaritsa* Natalya Kirilovna, to build a cathedral church, and a stone enclosure, which they granted, and gave from their own property no small sums for the edifice. She constructed a stone cathedral church and enclosure, which, however, were not completed. In the years 1697-8, after her death, the *heads* or cupolas, and the *ikonostas*, were finished by order of Peter the Great, and the stone walls were completed at *the expence and by the efforts* of the secretary Yakof Averkievitch.*

The Cathedral Church is a very elevated, and not inelegant structure, massy in appearance, and of a circular form. It is painted vilely. It has a central turret bearing a gilded cupola with a plain simple cross, surrounded by four smaller turrets with gilded stars, and crosses with the crescent below. The interior of this temple is richly decorated, and the walls are covered with coarse paintings of biblical scenes.

* For the history of this Monastery, vide Putyevod. Moskv. part iv. p. 80.; Istoris. and Topograph. Opisan. Gorod. Mosk. Gub. — Pribav. p. 36.; and Slovar Geograph. Rosiis. Gosudarst. vol. ii. p. 270.

Besides the Cathedral of the *Donskaya Mother of God*, there are in the Donskoi Monastery *churches* dedicated to, 1. The *Donskaya Mother of God* (a warm church). 2. The *Rev. Father Ephimii.* 3. The *Meeting*, or *Sreteniye* (of Our Lord), built by the Georgian Tsars, where they, as well as other distinguished persons, are interred. 4. The *Yavleniye*, or *Manifestation of the Tichvinskaya Mother of God*, over the gates. 5. The *Solemnity of the Image of the Mother of God of the Incombustible Bush.* 6. The *Holy Prophet Zacharias*, and the *Holy and Just Elizabeth*, parents of John the Baptist, under the belfry. There is nothing in them to justify particular details.

Within the walls are an excellent house of the archimandrite, and the houses of the monks, a fine circular well, the burying-ground, a small garden, and numerous trees.

In the different churches at this monastery, and in its large burying-ground, are interred members of the most ancient and most distinguished families in Russia; as the Galitsins, the Dolgorukiis, the Stcherbatofs, the Trubetskois, the Tolstois, the Narishkins, the Mestcherskiis, the Volchonskiis, the Khavanskiis, the Bagrations, the Ismailofs, the Sovolofs, the Jerebtofs, the Protosofs, &c., as well as archimandrites, priests, merchants, &c.

In the Church-yards are numerous elegant and well-designed monuments, obelisks, and tomb-stones; among which I have now and then passed an hour in interesting examination, and contemplative and solemn musing on life, death, and immortality.

A striking monument is erected to the late Madam Barishnikof, a lady of the Yakovlef family. She had eight children, and was cut off in the flower of her years. On the base of the marble tomb, there is a cast-iron bas-relief on which *Death* is personified as a gigantic muscular figure, holding a scythe in his left hand, and leading away a female victim. The husband is represented interceding with the fell tyrant to leave his wife. Eight children of different ages, with their attendants, in affecting attitudes, some looking up to heaven, some kneeling, petition *Death* to quit their parent: others entreat their mother not to separate from them; but she, with a

tranquil and resigned countenance, points to heaven, and indicates the glorious abode to which she is bound.

On the tombs are many interesting epitaphs and inscriptions. I will only quote that of the celebrated Ambrosius, whose body is deposited in what is called the warm church of the *Donskaya Mother of God:*

"1771, September 16, was interred the body of Ambrosius, archbishop of Moscow, who, in the 63d year of his age, was murdered by *the revolted rabble.*"

The expences attending an interment here are considerable: I am told, not less than 1000 roubles. The Donskoi Church-yard is chiefly filled with the mortal remains of the nobility.

The embattled walls of the Donskoi Monastery are about thirty feet in height, and have a rampart like the walls of the Kremle. Besides the embrasures, oblique port-holes penetrate these walls, like those of the Kitai-Gorod.

What a contrast! At present, the sombre-habited black-cowled monk takes his evening and solitary walk for solemn meditation, where once was the busy soldier, and the noise and bustle of arms and war!

The Donskoi Monastery is finely situated on the *Vorobėövskoyé Pole.*

Every monastery and church has its *Prasdnik*, or festival, on the day of the saint to whom it is dedicated. These festivals are days of great rejoicing, mirth, and folly. In the country, the whole peasantry of the village where the prasdnik is to be celebrated, as well as the peasantry in the neighbouring villages, assemble and attend the celebration of divine worship, during which they pay particular devotion before the saint's image, to whom the church is dedicated. The same ceremony takes place at all the churches in town. But at the festivals of the cathedrals and the monasteries, there is a holy procession from the *Uspenskoi Sobore*, of a greater or less number of the clergy, according to the importance of the festival. They walk on foot with uncovered heads, in regular order, accompanied with the holy banners, crosses, books, &c., and are protected from the crowd

by the police and gens d'armes on horseback. The image of the saint, to whom the church is dedicated, is peculiarly distinguished, and numerous burning candles are placed before it.

At the Donskoi Monastery, on the 19th August, the fête begins by the chiming of the bells, and divine service; the completion of which is the signal for general mirth; — in fact, for the commencement of a Bartholomew fair. Crowds of visitors arrive throughout the day, and pay their devotions before the image of the *Donskaya Holy Mother of God.* In the evening, at the entrance under the north belfry, is placed an image of the Virgin Mary, and abundance of holy water. Every visitor makes his devotions before this image, is asperged with holy water by a priest, by means of a small brush, deposits his charity, and passes into the interior. I remarked that the *peasantry* were really *asperged* with dexterity, and in very rapid succession; but that the priest slowly *dropped* the water from the end of the brush into the hands of the *nobility*, and with it they rubbed their faces.

For some days preceding this fête, many hands are employed in erecting tents, puppet-shows, stands of every kind, horizontal and vertical swinging machines, indeed, the scenery which characterizes a fair in England. On the plain before the monastery are grocers' stalls, cook-shops, fish-shops, taverns, and Kábaks; tea-tents, in which the gipsies sing, dance, &c.; a great variety of fruit and vegetables are also found; a number of immense, circular, elegant *Votki-Tents* are elevated, around the interior of which are placed numerous great copper pots, or tubs filled with *Votkii.* The persons employed to sell this *nectar* of the day, can scarcely answer the demands of the crowd, who, according to the quantity they purchase, receive it in a larger or smaller unglazed shallow earthen vessel, for which a deposit is given till returned. Spots of ground by the north wall of the monastery are covered with water melons in great profusion.

What attracts our greatest attention, are crowds of peasantry every where squatted upon the field; men, women, and children, married and unmarried, forming different parties, and enjoying their various

refreshments, while some others obtain a place within the drinking-tents, or the tea-tents. All bellow forth their rude untutored music in merry chorus, especially after the *votkii* has exhilarated their spirits, and the air resounds with the noise of revelry. In eating and drinking, dancing and singing, ogling and courting, enjoyment takes a hundred forms. Then come quarrels and abuse; drunkenness, and rolling, and tumbling usually conclude the day. Such a fête is a perfect Russian scene, where much of the low national customs and manners of the people may be studied.

The Police are stationed every where about the monastery to preserve order, and to regulate the procession of the innumerable carriages of the nobility, and especially of the merchants, who arrive at the monastery in the afternoon, perform their devotions, and then see the fair. As soon as the twilight approaches, the Police interdict the sale of *votkii*; but when the weather is fine, great exertions are requisite to disperse the crowd; so that it is 11 or 12 o'clock at night before the curtain drops.

The *Danilovskoi Monastery* was built by the Great Duke Daniel Alexandrovitch, son of the Great Duke St. Alexander Nevskii, at the place where his *holy relicks* were discovered on the 30th August, 1652, after the lapse of 349 years from his death, which happened March 4th, in the year 1303. *These relicks were found uncorrupted*, and were brought to the church, built in remembrance of the *Seven General Assemblies, or Councils*, at this monastery, by order of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch, and the Patriarch Nikon.

The early history of this monastery is clouded in much obscurity. It is situated near the Danilovskaya Zastava, on the banks of the Moskva river. In it there is a Cathedral-church dedicated to the *Pokrove*, or *Protection of the Virgin Mary*, which is old-fashioned, and has a single central dome, and detached belfry. Neither the Church of the *Seven General Councils*, the Church of *Simeon the Stolpnik*, or *Stylite*, nor the Burying-ground, deserve particular notice. Some of the buildings for the accommodation of those attached to the monastery are very good. The monastery is surrounded with

embattled walls, having towers on their angles, as is generally the case.

Paul's Hospital is a plain two-story edifice, with a high basement, situated in the Petropavlovskaya street. It was built by Kozakóf, senior. The centre is embellished by two massy, square, plastered pillars, with four round columns between them, all of the Doric order; and each side is furnished with two small square pillars, with two round columns of the Corinthian order. The portico is elegant; before it is a handsome flight of steps, and above the columns we remark the words, "*Imperatorskaya Pavlovskaya Bolnitsa*," *i. e.* Imperial Hospital of Paul. Above this inscription are the Imperial arms, and the year 1801, the epoch when the present Emperor, Alexander, came to the throne. Over the roof, rises the dome of the church in this edifice, which is dedicated to St. Paul.

This hospital was founded in the year 1763, or rather the edifice was converted into an hospital by the then Great Duke and Tsarévitch, Paul I., and was supported at his expence. It was then capable of containing fifty patients, who were well lodged, fed, and attended. This institution is kept in good order, and at present admits a greater number of patients.

Dr. Häas of Moscow, during the time of his attendance as physician to Paul's hospital, introduced a regularity and arrangement which had been previously unknown. An operation-table invented by that gentleman is very ingenious and commodious, and interests the Operative Surgeon.

Galitsin's Hospital * is one of the finest and noblest institutions I have ever seen. It is charmingly situated, at a proper distance, on the gently elevated banks of the Moskva, in the enormously wide street called the *Kalujskaya Ulitsa*, with open ground on each side. It is provided with a considerable garden in front, and with an immense garden behind, which is bounded on the west by an elevated terrace of mason work, adorned with a *bisetka*, or small temple at

* Plan, No. 385.

each corner. This garden is tolerably well laid out, and is open for the convalescents in summer, *as well as for the use of the public*, who frequently in warm weather, take advantage of its numerous and shaded walks, to avoid an ardent sun.

The front of the building presents a long façade, three stories in height, with a projecting centre, supported by six handsome Doric columns resting upon an equally projecting base, level with the ground story, and furnished with a stair, faced with a low balustrade on each side. At the bottom of the columns is the entrance to the church, and the base is perforated by a small door, which conducts to the ground story and to the garden. The centre forms a handsome portico. Above the columns, in the central triangle, is an excellent clock, and below it, in gilt Russian letters, are the words, "*Galitsinskaya Bolnitsa.*" On each side of the clock, and farther back, is a small tower, surmounted by a gilt cross, which serves as a belfry for the hospital church. In the centre of the edifice, behind these small towers, stands a large handsome slate-coloured dome, on the top of which is a small tower, or lantern, furnished with Ionic columns, surrounded by a rail, and surmounted by a gilt ball, over which ball is elevated a simple gilt cross. From this lantern the view of Moscow is superb. The central dome belongs to the church, which is neatly arranged, and elegantly embellished, and provided with a band of choristers. The vocal music of this church being celebrated, it is generally visited by strangers about eleven o'clock on Sunday forenoons. The church is of a circular form. The dome is supported by reddish stone-imitation Ionic columns. The walls are covered with paintings, illustrative of biblical history. At the east side, there is a niche occupied by the altar, and in another on the west, opposite the altar, is a monument erected to Prince Dmitrii Michailovitch Galitsin, consisting of a marble bust of the founder of the institution upon a pedestal, behind which stands a granite pyramid, the cross and the anchor, statues of Faith and Hope in marble, and Cupids of the same material. On each side of the monument is an appropriate inscription. The wings of the hospital are two stories high, and are

joined to the great façade; at each of the junctions is an arched entry. Each of the fronts of the wings has an arched entrance in the middle, with two Ionic columns on each side. Between the projecting wings is an iron balustrade, supported upon a hard sand-stone foundation, and furnished with two gates. A plot of ground has lately been inclosed by a wooden palisade and a balustrade, and a foot-path is elevated on the outside of this inclosure, for foot-passengers. It is intended here to have a garden, which, when completed, and the trees have grown up, independently of its utility, will render the appearance of this hospital still more magnificent.

Galitsin's hospital was built after a plan of the late Russian architect, Mr. Kozakóf, senior, and does the highest honour to his taste.

Behind the hospital, on the west, is the *Boghodelnya*, or *Infirmary for Invalids*, a plain brick building; and on the east, is the *Picture Gallery*, a neat edifice, which was formerly open to the public on Sundays after divine service. The Boghodelnya owes its foundation and chief support to the present head-director, Prince Sergii Michailovitch Galitsin. The Picture Gallery consisted of an extensive collection of paintings, of different schools, which I believe the founder of the institution acquired when he was ambassador at the court of Vienna. This collection was lately sold, and the *Gallery* is to be turned into a small hospital for the reception of an additional number of patients.

In the centre, behind the hospital, and in the middle of a large grass-plot, there is a pyramid erected, above the base of which, on the south side, is the following inscription:

"1801, *22d. September.*"

The base of the pyramid, on this side, is furnished with a marble tablet and inscription, which indicates that the church in the hospital was consecrated to the Tsar Dmitrii, in the presence of Alexander I., and of the Imperial Family. On the three other sides of the pyramid, above the base, there is a head, on a marble tablet,

placed in the hard sand-stone; and below these heads, on the three corresponding sides of the base, are the following inscriptions, also on marble tablets. — On that to the east,

"*To Prince Dmitrii Michaïlovitch Galitsin,*
the Founder of this Institution."

On that to the north,

"*To Prince Alexander Michaïlovitch Galitsin,*
the beneficent Accomplisher *of the will of the Founder.*"

On that to the west,

"*To Prince Sergii Michaïlovitch Galitsin,*
who has destined a capital for helpless old age."

The garden behind is large, but not in good order; and the ponds in their present state are certainly a nuisance, particularly for convalescents. They should either be kept cleaner, or, what would be better, in a situation where ague is so common and so apt to return from the most trivial causes, filled up, and the ground altogether drained. Utility, not beauty, is the primary object of such charities. Where they can be combined, so much the better.

The internal disposition of this hospital is, upon the whole, very good: the apartments are numerous, and none of them very large; the ventilation of the rooms is well managed, but unfortunately the corridores are by far too narrow and confined. The heating of the wards is well regulated in winter. The bedsteads are of iron. The beds, bed-linen, and the patients' body-clothes, the apartments, and the patients themselves, are all kept in the neatest possible order. Indeed, the good management of this hospital has passed into a proverb. Under the direction of Prince Alexander Galitsin, and Professor Muchin, as physician, the hospital was well arranged at first, and continues to be excellently conducted under their successors, Prince Serge Galitsin and Dr. Albini.

The general plan of this institution was approved by the Empress Catharine II., on the 6th of March 1794.

The late Prince Dmitrii Michaïlovitch Galitsin, out of love and gratitude to his country, (as it is expressed,) left a large capital for the erection of an hospital, in which suffering humanity might find an asylum and assistance, upon the following conditions: 1st. That an hospital should be built capable of containing fifty patients (and this number to be increased when the funds permitted), besides lodgings for those attached to the hospital, an apothecary-shop, a laboratory, kitchen, cellars, and other necessary buildings. 2d. That there should be a church established, and furnished with proper ornaments, utensils, dresses for the clergy, books, &c. 3d. That the hospital shall be sufficiently furnished with all necessary articles; as linen, and beds for the sick, necessary furniture, medicines, and also surgical instruments. 4th. For the church there shall be one priest, with two assistants; for the assistance of the suffering, one physician, two surgeons, two under-surgeons, an apothecary, with an assistant, four dressers, four men-nurses, four women-nurses, and a midwife. 5th. For the internal regulation there shall be an inspector and overseer, of the rank of staff or superior officer, and attached to them a book-keeper and two clerks; and, 6th. The above-named persons of rank, and others attached to them, shall have their lodgings in the building, service, wood, and candles. 7th. All indigent and poor people of both sexes shall be received into the hospital without money, as well foreigners and free people, as those of the monastic, or clerical rank; excepting, however, the *slaves of the nobles*, and people who have means to pay for assistance. 8th. The hospital is to be under the care and government of the chief director and relation of the founder, Prince Alexander Galitsin, who shall, during his life, designate a worthy successor. 9th. The Governor-General of Moscow shall be the curator and patron of this useful and humane institution. 10. The hospital is to be free from all police duties, and from giving quarters to the military, &c. 11th. For the support of the above-named institution there shall be de-

posited, *to all eternity*, in the Imperial Foundling Hospital, from *six to seven hundred thousand roubles*, at 5 per cent.; the 6th per cent. remaining, as a present, to the hospital. 12th. Besides the above capital, there shall be deposited in the *reserve chest* of the Foundling Hospital, twenty thousand roubles, there to remain at compound interest, as a stock, for any extraordinary occasion, as repairing the hospital, &c.

(Signed) Prince Alexander Michaïlovitch Galitsin.
Prince Michaïl Michaïlovitch Galitsin.

These were the two brothers of the distinguished founder.

		Roubles.
The physician received per annum, formerly	-	1000
receives now	-	1500
Surgeons each, - formerly	-	400
now	-	500
Book-keeper, - formerly	-	400
now	-	700
The *Econome*, - formerly	-	1200
(besides provisions) now	-	ditto.

In addition to the original sum bequeathed by the founder of this hospital, his brother, Prince Alexander Michaïlovitch Galitsin, left a village of 500 peasants, which now supplies the institution with flour, barley, millet, and other necessary articles of food.

The present chief-director, son of the other brother of the founder, Prince Sergii Michaïlovitch Galitsin, with the leave of the crown, two years ago, bought an estate in the *Government* of Vladimir for 350,000 roubles. With the same permission, the Picture Gallery was sold by auction, and produced 200,000 roubles; the lottery of the remaining pictures brought 40,000 roubles; making in all 240,000 roubles, and leaving a deficit of 110,000 roubles for the payment of the estate, which, probably, Prince Galitsin will supply.

The hospital annually expends above 80,000 roubles. The annual

revenue of the hospital falls short of this sum between 20, and 30,000 roubles. Prince Sergii Galitsin, in the true spirit of Christian charity, most nobly furnishes the deficiency.

The number of patients admissible to the hospital is now increased to - - - - -	105
The number of invalids admissible into the Boghodelnya is - - - - - -	105
Total beds	201

This noble institution does not produce all the benefits which its magnitude would lead us to anticipate. Only 210 *patients and invalids* is a very trifling number for such an immense structure. Elegant buildings might well have been erected, and crowding, which certainly, in the climate of Moscow, is very injurious, altogether avoided; yet surely such large means ought to have produced a much larger sum of good. The legitimate object of all benevolence is to obtain the utmost extent of benefit from the funds it appropriates. It often occurs that the number of sick, 105, is full, and the free servants of those who are willing to pay cannot obtain admission. Indeed, it may be said, that those admitted are transported to a palace, and enjoy the freedom of not over-crowded apartments, while others are denied admission, and in the very neighbourhood suffer great privations. This should not be, especially as the hospitals in Moscow, *which receive the slaves of the nobility*, or their *free servants*, are by no means sufficient to answer the purpose, even when the requisite money is ready to be paid.

Under the patronage of the present Emperor and Dowager Empress, who, when at Moscow, regularly visit this hospital, and under the guidance of so able, so attentive, and so liberal a chief-director as Prince Serge Galitsin, every improvement will be made in this institution that may conduce to general utility. The conversion of the Picture Gallery into an hospital is a wise measure, and the

interest of 240,000 roubles will annually relieve and assist a number of sick.

The *Merchants' Charity-House*, or *Infirmary*, is situated near the *Kalujskaya Zaztava*, on the bank of the Moskva river, and close to the earthen rampart of the city. The situation is low, but agreeable in summer. Its white walls, its church and its belfry, with their green dome and spire, are a great embellishment to the Moskva, especially in summer, when partly embosomed by the surrounding wood. This edifice was formerly the *Andréévskoi Monastery*, and was constituted so in the year 1764. The church here, dedicated to the *Resurrection of Christ*, was built in the year 1689. In it, over the gates, there is a temple dedicated to *Andrei Stratilat*, built in 1765; and under the belfry, a chapel built in 1784, at the expence of Count Sergii Borisovitch Sheremetof. This edifice was afterwards bought by, or presented to, the Society of Merchants of Moscow, and converted into a charity house, and is still adapted to the same use. Of its regulations I am altogether ignorant.

Provision-Magazines. * — These provision-magazines consist of about thirty one-story wooden houses, built like the peasants' cottages, and have a sombre appearance, especially as they are unprovided with windows. They are situated in the Petropavlovskaya street, and belong to the government.

The Cattle Yard, or *Court.* † — The cattle yard is a great oblong square, with brick two-story houses in front, and surrounded by lower store-houses. In summer, herds of cattle are driven into it, and in winter it is filled with heaps of sheep-skins, wool, fresh and salt beef, pork, &c.

The Custom House. ‡ — The custom house incloses a square, the front of which is protected by palisades, and the three sides by low brick buildings.

The Oil Court § is surrounded by low buildings, and has but a mean appearance. In it are deposited enormous quantities of hemp-

* Plan, No. 387.
† Plan, No. 388.
‡ Plan, No. 389.
§ Plan, No. 390.

oil, called *Postnoye Maslo*, which is used, during the fasts, by the lower classes.

The Konnaya Skatchka, or *Race Course*. — The race course is an extensive plain, and well adapted for its purpose. In former years it was kept in good order, especially during the life of the late Count Alexei Orlof-Chesmenskii, when horse races, in the English style, were also frequent. At present, such races are rare, and the course is not at all in condition for them. Here, however, every afternoon in summer, are trained the famous Russian trotters in *droshkies*, and scores of matches are made and settled. On trotting races a good deal of money frequently depends.

The *Konnaya Plostchad*, or *Horse Market*. -- A market is held at this place on Wednesdays and Sundays. The horses exposed for sale here are chiefly cart and carriage horses, and sometimes a few trotters.

Titof's Fabric, or *Manufactory*, is charmingly situated to the south of Galitsin's Hospital, and between the Bolshaya Kalujskaya street, and the Moskva river, and occupies a large space of ground. This establishment deserves a visit, on account of its manufactures. Here cotton and linen cloth is worked and dressed, stamped, and dyed. Mr. Titof was lately the *Glava*, or Chief of the Society of Merchants of Moscow. * He is a merchant, and by his industry and good fortune has enriched himself.

The *Neskushnoi Sad*, or the *Merry Gardens*, are delightfully situated near the Kalujskaya Zastava, on the Great Kalujskaya street, and stretch to the Moskva river. They replace at present the old Vauxhall of Moscow. Every Sunday, during summer, when the weather is fine, amusements and entertainments are prepared for the public, as horsemanship, dancing and singing, tumbling, tight and slack rope dancing, fire-works, setting up of balloons, &c. There is

* Something like Lord Mayor, though neither possessing the rank in society, nor the dignity, nor the power, of that honourable office in Britain.

an inn in the garden, where all kinds of dinners, refreshments, tea, &c., may be ordered. A band of musicians are always engaged. Sometimes an immense crowd, particularly of the merchants, and a few nobility, attend these amusements. The promenades are delightful, as the spot is calculated by nature for such scenes. The views from it are varied and agreeable. The garden, however, and summer-houses are in want of repair.

Wooden House of Countess Orlof-Chesmenskaya. — It is impossible to give a better idea of the style of living of the nobility in Russia about forty years ago, than by describing that of the late Count Orlof-Chesmenskii. The *Wood-house* is situated in the Serpuchovskaya Quarter, upon an elevated spot in the Kalujskaya Street, commanding a fine view of the vast city of Moscow, and the neighbouring country. It occupies an immense tract of ground, and is like a country seat within the boundaries of the city. The front of the whole range of buildings, with the intervals between them, measures almost a thousand feet. The basement story of the two principal edifices is constructed of stuccoed brick, but the upper story is of wood, painted of a green colour. Few plainer edifices are to be seen in the city. They are more distinguished for their internal, than their external magnificence. The suites of apartments are remarkably well adapted for receiving and entertaining company.

The *manege* is excellent of its kind, and of no small size. Below the gallery for the band of musicians, the interior of its walls were formerly hung with pictures of English racers, and races, and famous horses of all nations; here are also rooms for entertainments. Till lately, in niches, were seen statues of soldiers of the Preobrajenskoi regiment of guards, of which Count Orlof-Chesmenskii was colonel, in full uniform.

The Count lived in the true style of old Russian hospitality. He had an immense number of retainers, dependants, and servants. Besides keeping a daily open table, he often gave splendid entertainments to his friends and to the public. His table was plentifully

served, and his variety of Greek wines satiated the taste of the most fastidious and refined.

The present Countess Orlof Chesmenska is distinguished for her equestrian dexterity. When the weather is indifferent, or too cold for exercise out of doors, she frequently amuses herself in the manege, which is heated in winter, and in a very imposing eastern style. A band of musicians take their station in the gallery, and continue their many performances so long as the Countess prolongs her exercise. She is generally accompanied by her companion, Miss Porter, and by her equerry. The manege is sometimes lighted up, or even illuminated for the same purpose.

As a specimen of Russian manners, I shall be excused for describing a *Carousal*, as it is here called. When the court was at Moscow in the year 1818, the Grand Dukes Nikolai Pavlovitch, and Michail Pavlovitch, and a party of the court ladies and gentlemen, as well as friends of her Excellency, were invited to the manege, which was well illuminated. The company assembled about seven o'clock in the evening, and the band of the *Ismailof* regiment of guards amused them with martial music, alternating with light airs. Tea, coffee, wines, pastry, confections, jellies, and a variety of fruits, were all prepared in the entertainment room. The grand dukes arrived. The company partook of the many good things, which were handed about in profusion by numerous lacquies. Saddled horses were in waiting for the equestrians. They mounted, and after exercising themselves and their horses for a few minutes, then dismounted and retired into the adjoining room. Having arranged their amusements, and gone through a number of country dances, quadrilles, &c., on foot, they remounted, and performed the same on horseback, during which a good deal of horsemanship was displayed in the starting, pacing, trotting, cantering, galloping, and halting on the reins. Both the grand dukes mounted their horses, and performed their parts with great ease. Among the ladies, it is but justice to say, that the Countess Orlof-Chesmenska and Countess Chernishef bore the palm. They acted their parts with as much calmness, agility,

and address, as if they had been on foot. Princess Potyemkin's horse attempted to throw her, but she dexterously disentangled herself from the stirrup, sprung from him, and alighted on her feet more alarmed and affronted than hurt.

The *Palace*, or *Stone-House* of Countess Orlof-Chesmenska, is situated beyond the hospital of Galitsin, in the Kalujskaya street. It occupies a considerable tract of ground, and is completely *rus in urbe*. The central structure is three stories in height, besides the basement. Over the entrance in the lower story is a balcony, from the base of which spring four pairs of small pillars of the Corinthian order, backed by pilasters, which support a triangular pediment, containing the cipher of the Countess. On a level with the central balcony, and on each side, at some distance, is a semi-oval balcony, supported by composite columns, which rest upon the ground. At a considerable distance from this building, stand the plain wings, two stories in height. Kozakóf was the architect.

The Gate is very clumsy, and the entrance is stiff. On each of its sides is elevated a heavy square pillar, which serve also as watch-houses for the sentinels. Over one of these pillars is a great *cornucopia*, decorated with grapes, and supported by the left hands of two female figures, who display bunches of grapes in their right hands. On the right side of the cornucopia is a basket of leaves, and on the left a pail full of grapes. On the other pillar is another great *cornucopia*, decorated with roses and leaves. A male on the right, with shaggy beard, and sad melancholy eyes, supports the cornucopia with his right hand, and holds his left hand near a fire; a female also supports the cornucopia with the right, and holds a bunch of roses in her left hand.

In the basement are the kitchens, store-houses, &c. In the ground story a large hall and stair-case: on one side a suite of rooms; on the other the dwelling of the house-steward, the tea and coffee rooms, &c., called the buffet; and in the back, apartments for a few of the servants. The second story is occupied by a fine suite of apartments, consisting of anti-chamber and anti-room, great and

small dining-room, drawing-room, recess, sitting-rooms, bed-room, cabinet, besides the dancing-hall. The third story is occupied as accommodations of those attached to the Countess, and as *sleeping-rooms.* The wings belong to the music-master, the musicians, the lacquies, and the servants.

At the time this house was possessed by Mr. P. G. Demidof, there was a good collection of plants here, of which the celebrated Pallas published a catalogue in 1781*, which now no longer exists, some of its rarer plants now and then make their appearance, probably from seeds which had been deeply buried in the ground.

At present the garden behind the house is neatly laid out with good walks, and flower-parterres, embellished with numerous statues. The *orangeries*, or hot-houses, are excellent, and in them a great quantity of fruit is annually produced. On the south-west is the Angliskoi Sad, or English Garden, which of late has been greatly improved. The walks, the temples, the hermitages, the statues, the pond, the Russian bath, besides the elegant two-story summer house, charmingly placed, all attract the notice of the visitor of these gardens, which are open to the public.

As long as the Countess remained at the *wooden house* of her father, the same general mode of living was continued, but the public entertainments ceased soon after his death. In 1816, within the gates of the wooden house, were about 600 servants, including, however, not only the servants immediately attached to the house, &c., but also those employed about the manege, and riding-horses, coachmen, carters, smiths, carpenters, glaziers: — with those at the *stone-house*, the total number of servants must have amounted, in 1816, to between seven and eight hundred.

Though not fond of society, the Countess keeps open table every day for the old friends of the family, her relations, and her own friends; but as she dislikes large parties, she does not so frequently give entertainments as her father did. A band of 30 or 40 mu-

* Enumeratio Plantar. Hort. Demidovii recens. Pallas, 1781.

sicians play every day during dinner, and still, unless the party be large, there are *two or three lacquies* for each guest.

At a ball in the summer of 1816, for the splendid illuminations alone no less a sum than 20,000 roubles were evaporated in smoke and brilliant flames. The ball given to the Emperor, when the King of Prussia was at Moscow in 1818, was very splendid, and is said to have cost 60,000 roubles. This ball I shall shortly describe. — The weather being dry, and the air filled with clouds of dust, in the afternoon a great body of the fire-company were employed in playing with their engines upon the roads over which the imperial and royal visitors were to pass. Having finished this task, they were drawn up in regular order adjoining to the Countess's palace, provided with abundance of water in case of fire, and there they remained till after the conclusion of the ball. Some squadrons of Kozáks, Gens-d'armes, and Police, made their appearance between four and five o'clock, and in due time took their stations to keep the Kalujskaya street clear, to regulate the placing of the innumerable carriages, and to preserve general order. The palace was brilliantly illuminated, particularly the ball-room. The Empresses, the Grand Dukes, the Crown Prince of Prussia, with their suites, the Ministers of Russia, the foreign Ministers, and the flower of the Russian Nobility, nearly 500 persons, had assembled. About eight o'clock their majesties the Emperor and the King made their entrance in a very affable manner, and received the compliments of the company.

The Emperor advanced to the ball-room on light fantastic toe, surveying every corner with an observant eye. The King followed, with a more solemn air and martial step, and opened the ball by walking a polonaise with the Empress-dowager; the Emperor led Countess Orlof Chesmenska: the members of the Imperial and Royal families, and the nobility, followed. The court before the house, and the surrounding gardens, were now finely illuminated. The evening was passed in polonaises, in waltzes, and in quadrilles, &c. His Imperial Majesty distinguished a number of ladies by

dancing or walking a polonaise with them. At 11 o'clock their majesties the Emperor and King quietly departed. At one o'clock the Empresses, the Grand Dukes, the Crown Prince, &c. and the whole company, sat down to a splendid table. Gold and silver, porcelain and crystal, fruit of all kinds, and clusters of artificial plants and flowers, &c., formed its ornaments. The numerous choice dishes, jellies, desserts, in which a mixture of Russian, German, and French cookery prevailed, were served up in the most elegant style, by crowds of lacquies, habited in gaudy livery, seldom used, unless some of the imperial family is present. After supper, the dancing recommenced, and continued till the empresses took their adieu, and the company then gradually disappeared.

Novo-Devitchei Nunnery. — In the Khamovnitcheskaya Quarter is the Novo-Devitchei, or New Virgin Nunnery, elevated in a picturesque situation on the *Devitchei Pole*, or Virgin-Field.

In this nunnery there is a cathedral church dedicated to the *Solemnity of the Miraculous Image of Smolensk*; and from an inscription cut in stone in the altar, it appears that it, together with the monastery, was built by the Great Duke Vasilii Ivanovitch in the year 1524, and that the *Skhimonachina*, *Yelena*, called *Devotchina*, was its superior. In the year 1396, during the reign of Vasilii Vasilievitch, and the time of the metropolitan John, Misail bishop of the town of Smolensk, together with the *namestniks*, governors, or lieutenants of the sovereign, begged the Great Duke that he would be pleased to return the miraculous image of the Smolenskaya Mother of God, which George had formerly taken from them. When the Great Duke, by advice of John the metropolitan and other archireis, agreed to this petition, then celebrating a *solemnity*, and having taken this holy image, which was placed in the church of the Annunciation, rendered it to the above-mentioned bishop, as well as other images that had been seized, *and with the honourable crosses and holy images*, the metropolitan, *with a sacred assembly*, as well as the Great Duke with his court, the grandees and boyars, and a great crowd of the people of Moscow, *honourably* escorted it two *poprist-*

*cha**, and after the celebration of divine service they returned back to town. The Great Duke ordered a copy of the image of the same dimensions, to be painted and put in the place of the other image. During the reign of the Great Duke Vasilii Joannovitch, in the year 1525, after the building of a monastery and a cathedral church on the place to which they had escorted the Smolenskoi image, accompanying the *copied image* with the cross, they placed it in the temple newly erected in honour of the most holy Mother of God of Smolensk, and then fixed the day of its solemnity on the 28th of July; on which day there is annually a holy procession to the Novo-Devitchei monastery. Hence the origin of this monastery, which stands in the first class.

1. The *Cathedral Church of the Smolenskaya Mother of God* is smaller, but built in the same style as the *Uspenskoi Sobore* of the Kremle, with the addition of covered galleries as entrances. It is surmounted by five gilded domes, which are all overtopped by old-fashioned gilded and ornamented crosses over the crescent. The interior of this church is richly decorated, especially the *ikonostas*. The image of the Smolenskaya Virgin Mary is particularly distinguished, and embellished with garlands and roses, and before it a lamp or candle is always burning. Its three chapels are dedicated to the *Miracles of the Archangel Michail;* the *Holy Martyr Sophia* and her three daughters, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Love;* and the *Holy Apostles* and *Deacons*, *Proroch* and *Nikanor*. A very elegant *Grobe Gospodnye*, or Tomb of Our Lord, with a cover highly embroidered in gold, and otherwise ornamented, and with a representation of Our Saviour upon it, is in this cathedral.

The bodies of the *Tsaritsa* Evdokia Phedorovna, and the *Tsarévnas*, are disposed along the south side of this temple; the internal disposition of which is the same as that of the Uspenskoi Sobore in the Kremle. The relicks of various saints are preserved here in

* *Popristcha*, is a Slavonian biblical word, which signified a *measure*, consisting of a *thousand great paces*, in each of which were reckoned five lengths of the foot. In Russ it has quite a different meaning at present.

glass-cases. On the walls and pillars are numerous huge images. Over the holy table a canopy is supported by gilded Corinthian pillars, from the centre of which is suspended a gilt dove. Upon the whole it is a fine temple.

2. The *Church of the Assumption of the most holy Virgin* has a single gilt dome, is but small, and no way elegant. It has an extremely large *trapeza*, in which are two magnificent chapels all gilt and covered with images, adorned by Corinthian columns in front, and pilasters of the same order at the sides; the *royal doors* are also highly gilt. They stand opposite to each other; one is dedicated to James the Apostle, the other to *John the Divine*. This church has four long covered entrances.

3. Above the last named temple is the Church dedicated to the Descent of the Holy Ghost.

4. Church of Ambrosius, bishop of Milan, with an hospital. The *trapeza* of this church forms the hospital, which contains the famous *graven image*, or *idol*, of *Parascovia Piatnitsa*, made of wood, or some composition resembling wood. It is about three feet high, and is placed in a rather darkish corner on the right, and in a glass-framed press. The head of this image or statue is highly decorated. The brow is covered with embroidered ribbonds; over the head is a lace cap with a garland of roses, and above them a white veil. Around the neck are suspended strings of pearls. The breast is covered with embroidery and precious stones. The robe is all over ornamented with various figures, worked in silver and gold. The shoes are made of rose-coloured satin, highly embellished and set with valuable stones.

This image or statue we were told was brought about fifty years ago to the nunnery, but its history I have not yet been enabled to trace. We were permitted to touch the face and hands. On the fingers were iron rings; one of the fingers was broken.

Two of the nuns accompanied us from the cathedral, shewed us the monastery, and described this idol. They were extremely contented with a silver rouble.

The 26th of July O. S. is the festival of Parascovia. The stranger should then visit the church of Ambrosius. To his astonishment he will behold the Russian peasantry and nobility performing the same devotions which they are accustomed to render before their paintings, or images, to a graven image ; — to an idol.

5. Church of the Rev. Father Varläam and Joseph, below, in the belfry.

6. Church of the Apostle and Evangelist John, in the middle of the belfry.

7. Church of St. Nicholas, in a tower of the wall.

8. Church of the Transfiguration, over the front gates. The entry from the north has three arches, over which is a very high slender structure, with five gilt domes bearing crosses.

9. Church of the *Pokrove* or Protection of the Virgin Mary, over the back gate.

In all these churches are twelve altars.

A handsome belfry stands at the south-east of the cathedral church. It consists of four stages, or stories, each surrounded by a circular balcony. Each story becomes smaller and smaller, so that it has a pyramidal shape, and the last is surmounted by a small tower ; this by a gilt head, and the head by an old-fashioned gilt cross. It is also furnished with German musical bells.

The walls of the Novo-Devitchei nunnery are similar to those of the Kremle, and about thirty feet high ; their battlements are neare to each other, and they have oblique port-holes besides the embrasures. The rampart is exactly similar. The towers of the walls, round and square, are twelve in number, and are very different from those of the walls of the Kremle. They all terminate abruptly, are built in the Gothic style, and resemble bastions. Besides the churches, they inclose numerous houses for the *Hegumina* and the nuns, a garden, a burying ground, &c. All the structures here are of stone.

The red walls and towers, the churches with their domes, and the houses, with the surrounding scenery, especially the Sparrow Hill

in the back ground, render the appearance of this monastery very picturesque and pleasing from the north.

During the French invasion of 1812, this nunnery was strongly fortified, and numerous cannon planted on the walls.

I was told that the Novo-Devitchei nunnery contains seventy nuns, and eighty probationers, which I take to be far from the truth. The nuns are all dressed in black, with black caps, and their heads covered with black veils. The probationers, or *Beltsi*, are also dressed in black, with velvet caps, and fixed by black or brown ribbond tied in bows, with the ends depending; below this hangs their hair to a great length, neatly plaited and bound at the extremity with various coloured ribbonds.

About sixty nuns are said to have remained in this monastery during the possession of Moscow by the French; the rest abandoned their situation.

The hour of the *vetchernye*, or vespers, (between three and four o'clock,) is particularly interesting. The Hegumina, a decent old lady, with a calm and serious countenance, approaches and takes her station in a box on the right, and opposite the *ikonostas*. All the nuns draw nigh, crossing themselves before the images, and saluting each other as they bend their way to make their bow to the abbess, and afterwards take their places in the nave and in the trapeza. The singers are chiefly placed on the left, as well as before the Hegumina's place. A clergyman performs the service, and a probationer reads part of the Gospel, &c., standing before the royal doors, and sometimes with a volubility of tongue which I have never heard equalled. The singers chaunt different parts of the service, and are joined by the chorus, in *Gospodi pomilui* and *halelujahs*, &c.

I have been much affected, in a dark cloudy day, with the sombre interior of the church, the lighted candles, the burning incense, the solemn voice of the man of God, the chaunt of sacred music at times interrupted by silence, and the calm and serious appearance of the nuns headed by the sanctified abbess.

The tombs most deserving of notice are the following:—of the

Tsarévna, Anna Ioannovna, daughter of the Tsar Ioann Vasilievitch, who died in the year 1550:—of the *Tsarévna*, Sophia Alexievna, daughter of the Tsar Alexei Michailovitch, who played such an important part for a while in the affairs of Russia, and is better known as the sister of Peter the Great. Over her tomb is the following inscription:—"In the year from the creation of the world 7212, and from the birth of Christ 1704, on the 3d July, on Monday at one o'clock of the day, in memory of the holy martyr Jakintha, and the transportation of the relicks of the holy father St. Philip, the metropolitan of Kiëf and of all Russia, died the servant of God, the daughter of the most orthodox and most pious great *Gosudar*, Tsar and Great Duke Alexei Michailovitch, Autocrat of all Great, Little, and White Russia, of blessed memory; and of the orthodox and most pious great *Gosudarina*, *Tsaritsa*, and great Dutchess Mariya Ilinitchna, of blessed memory; the great *Gosudarina*, the orthodox *Tsarévna*, and Great Dutchess Sophiya Alexievna; her name's day was the 17th September, and from her birth she was forty-six years nine months and sixteen days of age; among the nuns she was five years eight months and twelve days, and her name was Susanna; but among the *Skhimonachinas* her name was again changed to Sophia; she was buried in the church of the most holy Mother of God of Smolensk at this place, July 4th; she was born the 17th September, 1657, and took the veil in the year 1689:"—of the *Tsarévna*, Evdokiya Alexievna, who died 1712, daughter of Alexei Michailovitch:—of the *Tsarévna*, Ekaterina Alexievna, also daughter of Alexei Michailovitch:—of the *Tsaritsa*, Evdokia Phedorovna, among the nuns of Elen, first spouse of Peter the Great, on which is this inscription:—"In the year 7239, and from the birth of Christ 1731, August 27th, died the servant of God, the orthodox *Gosudarina*, *Tsaritsa*, and Great Dutchess Evdokia Phedorovna, born Lapuchin, spouse of the Emperor Peter the Great, by whom were born the *Tsarévitches*, Alexei and Alexander Petrovitch; after the manner of nuns she submitted to the tonsure in the Pokrovskoi nunnery, which is in Sujdal, in the year 1696; and in 1727, by an ukaz of her

grandson the Emperor Peter II., she was transported to this monastery, where she was buried in the 60th year from her birth, and her name's day is the 4th of August.

In the churches, and in the large burying-ground, are interred many princes and nobility, chiefly females; as the Sheremetofs, Golovins, Dashkofs, Soltikofs, Boriatinskiis, &c. besides the heguminas, and nuns of the monastery.

*Church of John the Precursor.** — This church was destroyed when the French had possession of the Novo-Devitchei nunnery, that the surrounding ground might be clear, in case of an attack. It was elegantly rebuilt in the year 1818. Each side is embellished with Doric columns, and surmounted by a single dome, and has an adjoining belfry, with a tin-covered spire.

The Podvorye of the Chudof monastery † deserves attention on account of the curious manner in which its exterior is painted.

Khamovnitcheskiya Barracks. ‡ — These barracks consist of three large edifices joined together by arched gates, with a small low building at each extremity. The whole façade measures nearly 2000 feet, and with the ranges of stables and offices at the ends and behind, incloses a large court-yard.

The centre of each building is three stories in height, but the upper story being shorter than the others, the ends are only two stories in height. Each centre is adorned by eight Doric columns, and two Doric pilasters, over which is an oblong pediment.

The back of each presents piazzas the whole length of the building in every story. The interior is well arranged as barracks.

These barracks were erected a few years ago, after a plan of the Russian architect, Mr. Kozakof junior, and do him much honour. I have been told, that they are capable of containing 5000 troops by one, and 10,000 by another, though probably the last number is exaggerated.

The *Khamovnitcheskaya Quarter* includes much open ground, fields, &c.; some massy houses, as —— Maslof's, built like an

* Plan, No. 396. † Plan, No. 402. ‡ Plan, No. 405.

English house, with three balconies, and Corinthian columns in the centre; some fine, and as it were, country houses, some fabricks, wide streets, but few of them regular, many wooden houses, &c.: — a complete *melange.*

The *Devitchei-Pole*, or Virgin-Field, is a great uninclosed park, which is used for reviews of the troops, and at times as a promenade.

Cemetery of Lazarus. * — In the *Sustchevskaya Quarter* is the Cemetery of Lazarus, with a church, which is dedicated to the Descent of the Holy Ghost, and contains a chapel dedicated to Lazarus. It was founded in wood, in the year 1749, and consecrated in 1750; demolished and built of stone in 1783. It is a fine massy, almost square edifice, with a single green dome at the east, and two low square belfries at the west end. It is surrounded by a low white-washed wall, which is adorned with a round tower, with a conical green top at each corner. Without the walls are a number of elegant tombs; within the walls is the house of the priest, and many handsome monuments. That of —— Khlebnikof particularly attracted my notice. It is inclosed by a stone building with large windows. It consists of a large basement of stone, with a single coffin-shaped stone above it. On this reclines a reverend old man, folding in his right arm a child who supports the cross, while on his left another child eagerly regards him.

This church and cemetery are surrounded by trees.

Catharine's Institute. † — It is a large three story stuccoed edifice, quite plain in its architecture, and in a very good situation.

This institute was founded by the Empress Catharine. It is now placed under the patronage and care of the dowager-empress, Maria Phedorovna. The direction is vested in a committee of management. In it are received pupils from the age of six years, one half, I believe, of whom are noble, and the other half of the burgher class. The tuition is under the care of a directress, who has a number of inspectresses and assistants under her, besides the masters. The young ladies are distributed into separate classes, distinguished from

* Plan, No. 437. † Plan, No. 438.

each other by the colour of their dress. They remain here six, eight, ten, and even twelve years. In this institution, the pupils are taught Russian, German, French, Italian, and, I believe, some of them English, writing, arithmetic, the elements of religion, geography, history, music, drawing, declamation, acting, and various kinds of needle-work. Those of the plebeian class are also brought up to various kinds of work.

The pupils are encouraged to the cultivation of knowledge by marks of distinction, ribbonds and medals. Proper attention is given to their morals, health, exercise, recreations, and amusements. At their dismission from the Institute, the noble pupils who are poor, as well as those of the burghers, receive a small sum of money.

This is an excellent institution, and is peculiarly advantageous to the poorer, or reduced nobility; their children are thus not only well educated, but the parents are also enabled to live more suitably to their wonted rank in life. Yet it too often happens, that the intercourse which the plebeians of this institution hold with those of more exalted rank, gives them views and expectations elevated far above the sphere they are destined to fill; they lose the enjoyments which attach to their own rank in society, and are shut out by their limited resources from the higher sphere to which they aspire; they enter the world, from which they have been secluded, as strangers going into a foreign land, as ships in an unknown sea without a compass. I am happy to add, however, that under the present dowager-empress, the greatest care is given to the future destiny of these poor girls: — an object well worthy of an enlightened mind: and a solicitude for their well-being has been a security against evil.

Alexander's Institute * is a large handsome structure of brick, as yet unplastered. The centre is three, and the sides two stories high. It has a very elegant portico of seven arches, surmounted by eight well-proportioned white-stone Corinthian columns, with the words *Alexandrovskoye Utchilistché, i. e.* Alexander's School, in the general entablature, over which, in the central pediment, are the

* Plan, No. 439.

Imperial arms. Two large detached wings, with a handsome balustrade, and two gates, inclose an oblong square court before the institution. When stuccoed and painted, the appearance of this building will be much improved. The situation is open and airy. The internal distribution and regulation are excellent. This charity is arranged nearly upon the same plan as Catharine's Institute. It was founded in the year 1802, by Alexander I., and takes his name. Mr. Geraldi Senior was the architect of both of these charities.

The Hospital for the Poor of the Foundling Hospital, generally called the *Marieninskaya Bolnitsa*, or Mary's Hospital *, is an extensive edifice of two stories in height, over an elevated basement, with a handsome flight of steps, from which arise eight Ionic columns, with these words in Russ on the general entablature:—"Imperial Hospital for the Poor of the Foundling Hospital;" and, as usual, the Imperial arms, and the figures 1805. Two wings, with a balustrade between them, surround a court in front of the hospital. It was founded at the instance of the dowager empress, *Maria* (*Phedorovna*,) hence the origin of its name. It is very well conducted, and is of immense use to the poor.

A large number of patients annually undergo the operation of *lithotomy* in this hospital. The operator is Professor Hiltebrandt, of the Medico-Chirurgical Academy, whose dexterity and celerity in performing it are wonderful; and his success so great, that to hear of the death of one of his patients, either in public or private practice, is a very rare occurrence. It is greatly to be desired, that the result of the professor's practice, and his modes of treatment, should be given to the public; and he speaks of publishing. He has performed the operation spoken of above a thousand times.

Catharine's Hospital † consists of a number of small buildings, which are all of wood, and one story high. Some of them are painted yellow, with green window-shutters on the outside, like Venetian blinds, and are handsome enough; others are old, and have a very sombre appearance.

* Plan, No. 440. † Plan, No. 441.

The situation of this hospital is open and airy.

It was erected in the year 1775, at the expence of Catharine II., and is destined to contain 150 patients.

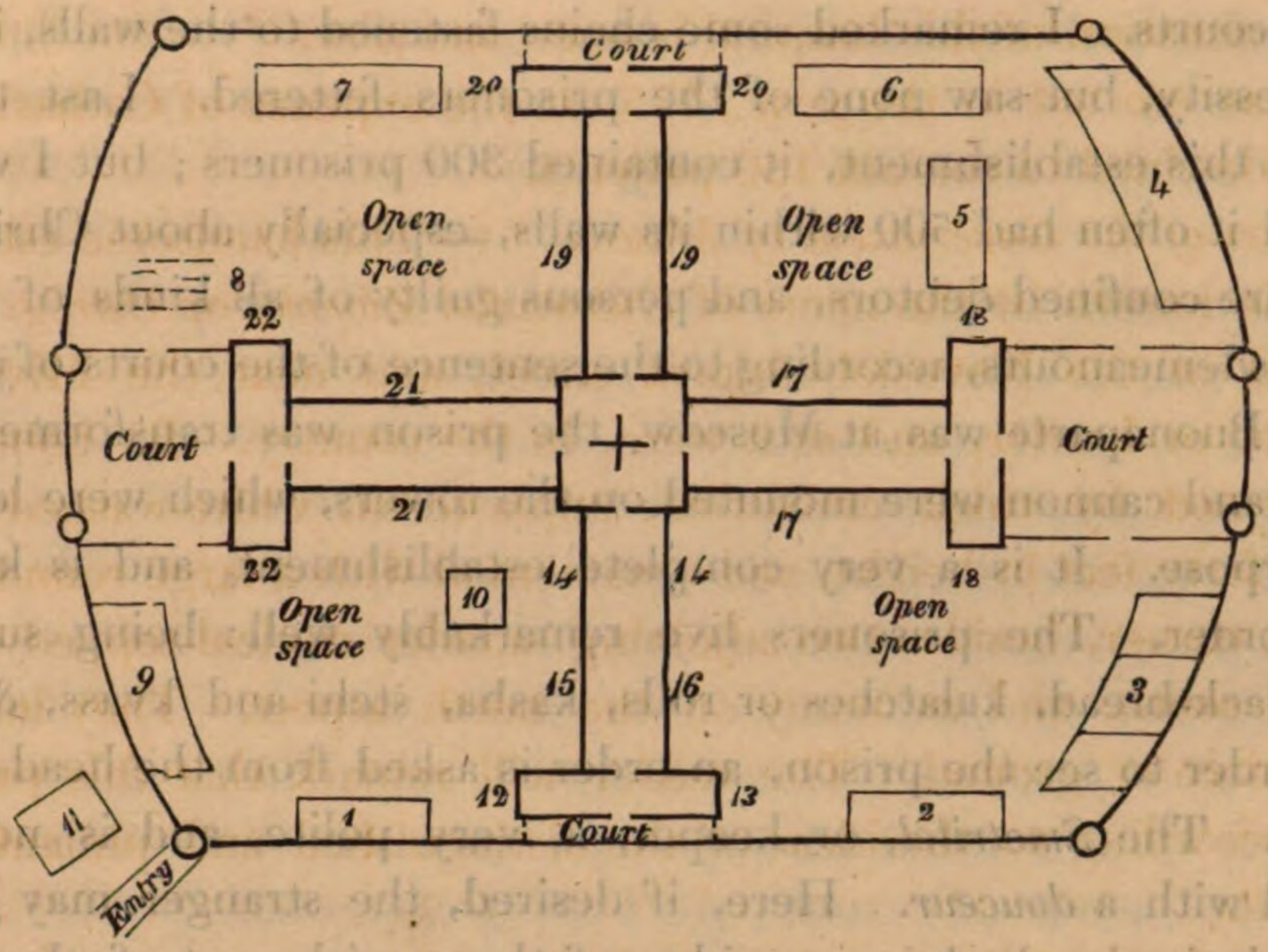
Prison of the Government of Moscow. * — This handsome establishment is known by the name of *Gubernskoi Zámok*, or *Ostróg*. It is situated in the Novoslobodskaya street, and near the Miyuskaya Zastava, or barrier, and as it were, in the country. Its boundaries are formed by thick embattled, unplastered, white-washed walls, nearly forty feet in height, and ornamented with a large round tower at each corner, besides two adjoining smaller conical-topped towers on the south, and as many on the north aspect. They inclose a large piece of ground. The reader will remark that this prison is built according to the ideas of the distinguished and philanthropic Howard.

Around the walls are offices and conveniences of every kind, besides the guard-house; and at the outside of the gate is a small stable for the horses of the Kozáks.

The prison itself is built in the form of a cross, the centre of which is occupied as a church. In the interior are ranges of rooms on each side of long corridors. The males and the females have separate divisions. There are rooms apart for the nobility, for free people, for soldiers, and for slaves. One end of the corridors terminates in the church, the other opens into the court, and both are furnished with iron gates. But a building of so great importance deserves a particular explanation.

From the square central church, the interior of which is elegant, proceed four arms in form of a cross, the extremities of which are again crossed by a long building. But let us follow the sketch.

* Plan, No. 442.



1. Secret rooms, a low building with small windows. 2. House of the superintendant. 3. Cellars, furnaces for boiling water, and necessaries, &c. 4. Arches with rails before them for drying clothes. 5. Russian bath. 6. For drying clothes. 7. Temples of Cloacina. 8. Fire-wood yard. 9. Guard-house. 10. A well. 11. A small stable for the horses of the Kozáks. The prison is only one story high. Each arm of the cross is divided by a corridor, with apartments on each side, and an iron-grated gate at each end. The different courts have high wooden divisions between them, stretching from the ends of the cross to the walls, and communicate by gates. It is a pity that the foundation of this structure was not more elevated, the ceiling higher, and the corridors wider. 12. A good kitchen. 13. *Kladovaya*, or chamber for bread and stores. 14. 14. Hospital for men; two long rooms each with forty beds. 15. Very neat apothecary-shop. It is entered from No. 14. through glass doors; this is not well arranged. 16. Cold store-room for medicines. 17. 17. Two long rooms for males well heated, with very broad benches along each side, and elevated about two and a half feet from the ground, on which the prisoners sleep. 18. 18. Small prison rooms. 19. 19. Rooms similar to 17. 17.; one range is the hospital for females, the other is a prison. 20. 20. Rooms in which the female prisoners wash. 21. 21. Ranges of rooms for nobility. 22. 22. Rooms for soldiers, &c.

Here are constantly stationed five under-officers, and seventy sentinels under arms, besides three Kozáks, with their horses always saddled, who are ready at every moment to convey intelligence to the head-master of police, &c. Except the entrance to the prison, all the gates are left open, so that the prisoners are free to walk out

in the courts. I remarked some chains fastened to the walls, in case of necessity, but saw none of the prisoners fettered. Last time I visited this establishment, it contained 300 prisoners; but I was informed it often had 500 within its walls, especially about Christmas. Here are confined debtors, and persons guilty of all kinds of crimes and misdemeanours, according to the sentence of the courts of justice. When Buonaparte was at Moscow, the prison was transformed into a fort, and cannon were mounted on the towers, which were levelled on purpose. It is a very complete establishment, and is kept in good order. The prisoners live remarkably well: being supplied with black-bread, kalatches or rolls, kasha, stchi and kvass, &c.

In order to see the prison, an order is asked from the head police master. The *Smotritel*, or keeper, is very polite, and is not displeased with a *douceur*. Here, if desired, the stranger may gratify his curiosity in obtaining an idea of the punishment of the *knoot*, and without having his feelings roused, while the executioner, with measured pace, plies his lusty strokes against the wall.

In the *Mestchanskaya* Quarter is the *Church of Philip the Metropolitan.** It is situated in the Mestchanskaya street, it was built of wood, and dedicated to Philip the Metropolitan, *on account of the meeting of the relics of this saint*, as they were transporting them from the Solovetskoi monastery in the year 1652. It was built of stone in 1686, and rebuilt in 1777.

The *Troitskoyé Podvorye*† was so called, because on this place the people of the Troitskoi monastery formed colonies. At first, wooden houses were erected. A stone house was built at the expence of the monastery in the year 1760, and the whole *podvoryé* was finished by an ukáz of Catharine II., and by a sum granted from the College of Economy.

This *podvoryé* is now become the residence of the metropolitan, or archbishop of Moscow. In it died lately the archbishop Avgustin, and it is now occupied by his successor, the metropolitan Seraphim. It is a very good house, with great conveniences, and a

* Plan, No. 448. † Plan, No. 452.

large plot of surrounding ground, woods, and garden, from which the view is very interesting.

*Hospital of the Moscow Post-office.** — Its name implies its use. Dr. Pheller is the physician.

The *Artillery Regimental Court* † is a large square piece of ground, situated as it were in the country, with the *Krasniyé Prudi*, or Beautiful Ponds on one side, and the *Kolontchevskoyé Pole*, or Field, on the other. It is surrounded by yellow painted palisades, and with a number of low yellow painted houses for artillery, artillery waggons arms, and military stores. In one of these structures, are many thousand stand of arms which were taken from the French during the campaign of 1812-13. In the middle of the court is the powder magazine, in which is a shop where powder is also sold by retail.

The Court of Amusement of the Chief-Hunter (Le Grand Veneur) ‡, is pleasantly situated near the *Sokolnitchya Zastava*, or barrier.

The *Spaskiya Kazarmi*, or Barracks §, consist of a number of buildings situated on the north of the boundary of the *Zemlianoi-Gorod:* they were formerly private houses, and were afterwards purchased by government, and converted into barracks. The origin of the epithet *Spaskiya* is applied to these barracks merely on account of their situation near the church of the Transfiguration of the Saviour, *Preobrajeniyé Spasa.* The reader will recollect its application to the Gates of our Saviour, or *Spaskiya Vorotŭi.*

These barracks, as a whole, are more commodious than beautiful; they can accommodate 10,000 troops.

Botanic Garden. ‖ — The Botanic Garden of the University lies on the east of the *Pervaya Mestchanskaya* street. Its situation is excellent. The collection of plants is not extensive. They are chiefly medicinal, for the advantage of the pupils of the university who attend the lectures of the celebrated Professor Hoffman, who lives here.

Only a thousand roubles are annually allowed for the botanic garden, including the wages of the gardener, who receives, I under-

* Plan, No. 453. † Plan, No. 454. ‡ Plan, No. 455.
§ Plan, No. 456. ‖ Plan, No. 457.

stand, 700 roubles a year. With 300, the balance, not 15 pounds sterling, what can be done to a botanic garden?

The Apothecaries' garden, under the care of the Medical *Kantore*, or office, was founded by Peter the Great, and, I believe, was given to the university at its institution.

The *Tower of Sucharof*, in Russ called *Suchareva Bashnya* *, was so called because it was built by the second Strelitskoi, or *Suchareva regiment*, so named from their colonel, *Sucharef*, and who did not join in the revolts of the *Streltsi*, particularly that against Peter the Great, in the year 1689, well known in Russian history. †

On the right side of the south wall is the following inscription:

"By order of the most pious, most tranquil, most sovereign Great Gosudars, Tsars, and Great Dukes, Ioann Alexievitch, and Peter Alexievitch, autocrats of all Great, Little, and White Russia, by the *Streletskii prikaz* (Court of the Streltsi), during the sitting (presidentship) in that office of the Bolyarii Knyez Ivan Borisovitch Troėkurof."

On the left side of the same wall is this inscription:

"Built by the second Streletskii regiment, at the Zemlianoi-Gorod, the Stretenskiya Vorotŭi, or Gates, and over these gates great chambers, and a tower (pavilion), with a clock, and near the gates on each side guard rooms, and government magazines, and behind the gates, towards the Mestchanskaya suburb, a Chasovnya, or chapel, with cells to the monastery of St. Nicholas, that is at Perara: this edifice was founded in the year 7200, (1692,) and finished in the year 7203, (1695,) and at that time the *Stolnik* Colonel Lavrentii Pankratyeva, the son of Sucharef, was attached to the regiment."

Afterwards, when the regiments of *Streltsi* were broken up, Peter the Great ordered this edifice to be converted into a school for the mathematical sciences and navigation, which, under the title of Academy of Navigation, was transported to St. Petersburgh, and in

* Plan, No. 459.

† Peter was at the suburb Preobrajenskoyé, when the news of the assembling of the Streltsi reached him. The regiment of Streltsi of Sucharef, faithful to Peter the Great, arrived to dispute the honour of guarding him. Levesque, vol. iv. p. 229.

the year 1753, changed its name to *Sea Cadet Corps.* A school for arithmetic and geometry remained at the tower as formerly. The admiralty office is also here.

The Suchareva Bashnya is the highest tower in Moscow, except the *Ivan Velikii* of the Kremle. The peasants sometimes name it the *jena*, or wife of Ivan Velikii, and say, that the two towers are approaching nearer to each other every year. It is a very conspicuous object from almost every quarter of the city, equally from its elevated situation, and its height. It is very often called the admiralty. It consists not only of a tower, but also of a large high edifice. This edifice is three lofty stories in height, each with Gothic-like windows. The first story is perforated by a single vaulted portal, which seems to have had formerly a gate at each entrance, or perhaps four gates, one corresponding to each of the four arches (in a line forming a broad single arch) which support the superstructure, with a surrounding gallery. The whole edifice, as well as the tower, is embellished with variegated and twisted columns, bearing Corinthian capitals. From the centre of this building arises an octagonal greyish-painted tower, consisting of four stories, over the last of which springs a short green octagonal pyramidal cupola, which ends in a small spire, surmounted by a gilded double-headed eagle, the crown, and the cross. The height of this tower is said to be nearly the same as that of Ivan Velikii.

The *Kolokolniyé Zavódi*, or *Bell Founderies*, are situated behind Sheremetef's hospital. Bells of all sizes are here suspended under wooden canopies, supported by pillars, ready for trial, and for sale, to supply the demands of the churches. Among others, is the foundery of Mr. Bogdanof.

*Strannopriemnoi Dome Grapha Sheremteva**, or Sheremetef's Hospital. † To no establishment could the name, *Humane Institution*, in

* Plan, No. 461.

† The Russian appellation of this establishment is equal to *Hospital-House*, or *Humane Institution ;* in French, *Hospice*, or *Etablissement Hospitalier*. For the sake of brevity, I call it simply Sheremetef's Hospital, but the institution consists of different charitable branches.

the widest sense of the words, be better applied. It is an extensive, noble, and magnificent edifice, standing on the north side of the great circle of the *Zemlianoi Górod*, adjoining to the *Suchareva Bashnya*, or Tower of *Sucharef*, in an open and airy situation, with a large garden behind. It was erected after a plan of the late distinguished Italian architect, Chevalier Quarenghi. It has no resemblance whatever to an hospital. It has the appearance of a fine Grecian temple. The edifice consists of a large semi-oval body, or centre, terminating on each side by a kind of square wing, all two stories high, and with an excellent iron balustrade, which incloses a green court in front of the centre, and running between these wings. In the centre of the body there is a magnificent *peristyle* of Doric columns, which are backed by numerous pilasters. Around the base of this colonnade is a flight of stairs. Over the peristyle is the *All-Seeing Eye*. From the centre of the green-painted roof rises a large dome, surmounted by a gilt ball, and this by a gilt cross. The front of the building is decorated by statues of the apostles. On each side, or in the wings, there is a portico, supported by six Ionic columns, over which there are balconies. The other parts of the establishment consist of other two detached wings, a range of back-buildings, houses for the curator and the physician, &c.

The internal arrangement is as good as the plan would admit. A semi-oval corridor is not well adapted for an hospital; luckily, however, it is spacious, and the ventilation is well managed. Most of the rooms are of a moderate size. The beds, bed-linen *, the patients, as well as their body clothes, are all kept in good order. This hospital is indebted greatly for its improvements to my countryman and friend, Dr. Keir, professor of medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical Academy; a man of no ordinary talents, and a distinguished

* In this hospital, the sheets are not sewed to the counterpanes, as is the case in many of the hospitals in Moscow, and in Russia, and seems a very inconvenient and ridiculous practice. For the advantage of foreigners, it may be remarked, that blankets are not used in Russia for the beds of the sick, the rooms being so well warmed as to render their use unnecessary. Each patient has a counterpane, sometimes wadded, and the upper sheet is attached by long stitches to it.

physician. Let us now look to the constitution of this valuable institution.

Count Nikolai Petrovitch Sheremetef having proposed to erect an hospital at Moscow, in which there would be an asylum for the poor, and for the sick, the Emperor Alexander issued an ukáz of the 25th April, 1803, to the Directing Senate, signed with his own hand, containing his approbation of the plan, and ordering a gold medal to the Count, with his portrait on one side, and on the other an appropriate inscription, to serve as a mark of public gratitude, and to transmit his memory to the most remote posterity, in recompence for the *acte éclatant* of his having devoted for public good a sum of two millions five hundred thousand roubles of his property. He also decorated the Count with the great cross of the order of St. Vladimir. *

The objects of this establishment are,

1st. To lodge, nourish, and procure necessaries for 100 indigent persons of both sexes labouring under the weight of infirmities, or of old age. The one half of this number, *i. e.* fifty, must be maimed persons, or afflicted with incurable diseases; the other fifty, persons of all conditions attacked by diseases. 2d. To treat gratis, fifty sick persons of both sexes, who may require medical assistance on account of their poverty.

Besides the following sums are to be annually employed in acts of public charity, conformably to the disposition made by the late countess Paraskovia Ivanovna Sheremeteva, the wife of the founder.

	Roubles.
1. To portion twenty-five female orphans deprived of all resources - - - - -	6000
2. To assist fifty indigent families of all conditions, by granting them pensions - - -	5000
3. To support and re-establish upon a proper footing,	

* Report says, that the Count stipulated that his marriage and his children should be made legitimate; which was easily done by a despotic ukáz.

	Roubles.
workmen with their families, by furnishing them with instruments and materials necessary for their trades - - - - -	4000
4. For donations and legacies to convents and to churches; for the release of prisoners for debts; for the interment of poor persons, and other acts of this nature - - - - -	5000

When the establishment is opened, 50,000 roubles are to be distributed in charity, or employed in acts of benevolence.

	Roubles.
The capital is to be five hundred thousand roubles, which will produce annually, a revenue of -	25,000
There is a donation made to this establishment, of a territorial estate, peopled by 8,444 souls, forming a revenue of - - - - -	50,000
Total revenue	75,000

The Annual expences are

1. For the support of the house, according to the statement - - - - -	43,000
2. Assistance to female orphans, and other indigent girls; to indigent families; poor workmen, and other good works - - - -	20,000
3. Accumulation of a sum destined for the improvement of the establishment, and to provide against unseen emergencies - - - -	2000
4. Those who shall succeed the founder in quality of curator of the establishment, shall receive annually	10,000
Total expence	75,000

In order to finish the building of the principal edifice, and carry the present objects into execution, there is a sum appropriated of

500,000 roubles, which, with the territorial estate valued at 1,500,000 roubles, and the 500,000 roubles placed in the Foundling Hospital, carries the value of the funds to 2,500,000 roubles.

Valuing the rouble at a shilling, this sum is equal to 125,000 pounds sterling; but in former days, as the rouble was more valuable, the funds probably equalled 150,000, or 200,000 pounds sterling.

The confirmation of the emperor is as follows:

1. That the house destined for the establishment shall be exempted from all taxes and civil obligations.

2. That there shall be granted to it a guard of surety, *i. e.* a guard of the government troops.

3. That every tribunal, without exception, shall be bound to lend it assistance, when required.

4. That the persons attached to the establishment shall be acknowledged to be in the service of the crown.

5. That at the decease of the founder, three of his houses shall be taken to form and reimburse the capital of 500,000 roubles.

6. That the village of Molodoi Toud, in the government of Tver, to which belong 8444 peasants liable to capitation-tax, (*i. e.* the obrok), shall never enter into any *part of succession*, but shall pass from the curator to the heir of that charge (who ought to be chosen among the most worthy of his children), as a property belonging to the establishment to all eternity. It shall attach inseparably to the institution, and its revenues be only employed for its support.

7. That in case the son of the founder may not leave an heir, there shall be provision made to transfer the guardianship to the descendants of the count's relation, Major-General Basile Sheremetef; if no male descendants exist in the same family, the nobility are to choose a worthy curator from the Sheremetef family.

8. That in the course of time, the place of curator shall depend on the choice of the nobility of Moscow.

9. That it shall be permitted to this establishment to have its church, and a priest chosen by the founder.

For the management of the hospital, there is a council to be held

every week, consisting of a general inspector, and his three adjuncts, the physician, and the priest. The protocol of this council was sent to the count during his life, but is now sent to the curator.

The six thousand roubles for the dotage of female orphans, and other poor girls, is divided thus :

1. One of the first class shall have 1000 roubles. 2. Two of the second class shall have each 500 roubles. 3. Six of the third class shall have each 300 roubles. 4. Six of the fourth class shall have each 200 roubles. 5. Ten of the fifth class shall have each 100 roubles.

Each applicant must produce a certificate, from persons worthy of confidence, specifying " That the supplicant has no portion, that her conduct is irreproachable, and that she is of age to marry." The council shall then determine, by a plurality of voices, in which class each ought to be placed. Privation of all assistance, and pure and distinguished conduct, shall obtain an exclusive right to the first classes. The money is not given till after the consummation of the marriages, of which a register is kept.

I have never been present at the interesting scene, the annual distribution of the money ; but my friends have returned from it with every sentiment of delight and approbation.

The sum destined for poor families is divided among fifty ; thus :

1. Ten of the first class shall obtain an annual pension of 180 roubles each. 2. Fifteen families, each 120 roubles. 3. Twenty families, each sixty roubles. 4. Five families, each forty roubles.

Persons overburdened with a numerous family, or loaded with infirmities, whether by age or disease, and thence rendered incapable of providing for their subsistence, whether father or mother, or persons retired from the service with pensions insufficient for their support, and forced, in consequence, to contract debts which would conduct them to complete indigence, shall have the right to claim the assistance of this *humane institution.* This money is distributed monthly to every one, according to his class.

With regard to the sum destined for churches, &c., I quote the original. The founder " fera parvenir au Conseil la liste des églises

et de monastères qui recevront des donations, afin *qu'il s'y fasse des prières* pour la conservation de ses jours, ainsi que pour sa famille."

There is something national in what follows, while speaking of the employment of sums that may be economized, among other purposes,

" Pour ajouter au traitement ordinaire des pauvres, *les jours de fêtes, soit un plat ou même deux, et un verre d'eau-de-vie à chacun.*"

The following quotation, illustrative of some statements in this work, will not be misplaced here in the original.

" Dès que tous les bâtimens de l'hospice seront achevés, ainsi que ce qui en est dépendant, la Dédicace en sera fait, le 23 Février suivant. On y procédera comme il suit: Après que l'église aura été solemnellement dédiée à Saint Dimitri de Rostowsky, dont elle portera le nom, l'office commencera par *des prières pour le repos de l'âme de mon Epouse,* décédée à pareil jour ; et après le service divin on fera l'ouverture de l'établissement ; bien entendu, que les pauvres ayant besoin d'asyle, ou d'autres secours, auront été rassemblés d'avance pour cette époque."

Notwithstanding the prayers of the church, Count Sheremetef died in the year 1809. His son was then only eight or nine years of age, and Major-General Basile Sheremetef became curator, or guardian. The institution was opened in 1810.

His excellency Senator Molinofskii, is the present director.

This institution has

	Beds.
For sick - - - -	50
For invalids - - - -	100
Lately added for invalid soldiers - -	10
Total	160

The young count (Dmitrii Nikolaëvitch) Sheremetef, lately on coming of age, added forty beds more; sixteen for the sick, and twenty-four for invalids, subalterns, and soldiers ; so the total of beds is now 200. He also has added 23,000 roubles of annual revenue

for the support of the additional beds, and the general improvement of the establishment.

Sheremetef's hospital admits free people, natives or foreigners, soldiers, &c., and accidents, but does not admit the slaves or servants of the nobility.

The expence allowed for the nourishment of each patient is twenty-five kopeeks, and for each invalid twenty kopeeks per day.

The average expenditure annually may be reckoned about 80,000 roubles, but when the additional beds are added, it will amount to 100,000 roubles.

What a monument is this establishment of private munificence! Who is there who believes that the prayers of the living can be useful to the repose of the souls of the dead, that would not be ready to lift up his heart in behalf of the Countess and Count Sheremetef? They must at all events be held in grateful memory.

In Sheremetef's Hospital all diseases are treated, except *lues venerea* and the itch. Cases evidently incurable and fatal, are even frequently received, such as patients in the various stages of pulmonary consumption, and protracted cases of diseased liver and spleen, accompanied with dropsy. Even patients are received when in *articulo mortis:* the relations thus avoid the expence of the funeral, and throw it upon the charity. In consequence of these circumstances, the proportion of deaths is greater in Sheremetef's Hospital than in the other public hospitals at Moscow, though not in a material degree.

The following report of this charity for one year may interest the philanthropist, and claims the attention of the physician. It gives an idea of the prevalent diseases, and of their terminations in the alternately cold and warm climate of Moscow. Besides the patients treated in the hospital from 1819 to 1820, there were 48 males, and 60 females; 90 brides, 50 poor families, and 165 workmen, with their children, received assistance.

Annual Report of Sheremetef's Hospital, from the 1st January, 1819, to the 1st January, 1820.

Names of the Diseases.	Inthehospital, 1st Jan. 1819.		Admitted afterwards.		Cured.		Received Alleviation.		Died.		Remained on the 1st of Jan. 1820.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Continued and inflammatory fevers	3	1	30	18	29	17	1	—	1	1	2	1
Intermittent fevers ...	2	1	23	20	21	20	—	—	1	1	3	—
Colds	2	2	32	10	32	11	1	—	—	—	1	1
Cough and Consumption	3	7	40	36	15	16	12	7	11	14	5	6
Rheumatism	1	2	34	47	31	35	1	9	1	1	2	4
Tumors and Wounds	3	3	38	22	30	13	7	9	2	—	2	3
Diseases of the Eyes..	1	1	2	8	1	8	2	1	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy and Palsy	1	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2
Dropsies	—	1	13	8	4	1	1	3	5	3	3	2
Obstructions in the Liver and the Spleen	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1
General Weakness ..	2	1	8	7	6	6	3	1	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Internal Inflammations	—	1	6	8	4	7	1	1	1	1	—	—
Frozen Feet	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemorrhage ex Utero	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chronic Affections of the Skin	—	1	3	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	—	2	6	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dyspepsia	1	—	4	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Throat	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Venereal Disease* ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fluor Albus	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3
Burns	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Throat from swallowing a bone ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bruises	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fractures of the Bones	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Deafness	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Breathlessness	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	20	25	252	215	190	151	34	38	25	26	23	25
Total	45		467		341		72		51		48	

* A case occurring in a servant belonging to the hospital, and proving fatal from the exhaustion of the body with an extensive gangrenous bubo *apparently* arising from gonorrhœa. There was no chancre or other primary venereal ulcer in this case, and no other secondary symptoms, excepting the bubo, shewed themselves; the case is not common. — J. KEIR.

In the Pokrovskaya Quarter are the House of Correction, and the Lunatic Hospital.* These are two establishments distinct from, though adjoining to each other, and therefore I do not know how they come to be classed together in the plan of Moscow, unless it be because they are both placed under the care of the College of General Provision.

House of Correction. — It consists of a plain long two-story central edifice and two wings.

In the apartments of this structure are nobility who have been sent here by the courts of justice; people who have offended their masters; and those who have disturbed the general peace.

The men are lodged in the central building, on the left of the entrance, to which is a large room with an elevated bank of wood along it, which serves, as in the jail, for beds; and in another similar room on the right, shoe-makers, rope-makers, &c., are at work. Up stairs the apartments are chiefly occupied by looms for weaving coarse broad woollen cloth. Two men are employed at each loom: one to throw the shuttle on each side; others are occupied in winding worsted, &c. In the wing on the right of the gate are apartments for the women. I remarked a crowd in one room spinning worsted for the weavers, with a number of men carding, it being reckoned heavy work. In the other wing is an hospital, one-half of which is allotted for the men, and the other for the women, in the different sides of the entrance. The apartments up stairs are occupied by those attached to the establishment, as the officer, the superintendant, &c.

I believe the chief punishments employed here are *hard labour*, beating with the *batoji*, small rods, across the buttocks; or across the back with a cane. I can neither praise the building nor the management of this establishment.

Lunatic Hospital. — It stands close to the House of Correction. In the centre and below is a large receiving or general room, from

* Plan, No. 466.

which, at each end, stretches a wide corridor the whole length of the building. The apartments on one side of the receiving-room are for the men; those on the other for the women. The disposition is the same in the upper story. Every patient has his own small room, with a window, bed, table, &c. When the lunatics are tranquil their room doors are left open, and the corridor with seats along it, serves as a general place of assembly, as does also the receiving-room up stairs. When unruly, they are confined to their apartments: I saw two chained round the body. The melancholy dejected aspect of Prince ———, who has 4000 peasants, forcibly struck me.

This establishment appeared in good order, and was pretty clean: it is a useful institution, but admits of great improvement: — the situation being rather low, is by no means favourable to health.

The *Invalid-House*, or *Infirmary of Catharine* *, is a large building in form of a quadrangle, two stories in height. In the middle of the square stands a church. In this institution are separate divisions for reduced infirm nobility, males and females; for reduced infirm free people; for wounded infirm soldiers, officers and privates; besides a school in which sixty poor boys are clothed, fed and taught Russian, German, and Latin, writing, arithmetic, &c., to prepare them for the service of the crown. There are also rooms for the infirm of the Foundling-Hospital, and rooms for the blind. The wards are large, on each side of corridors, or with a corridor on one side. The establishment upon the whole is kept in good order; the provisions are excellent; good black-bread, *stchi*, *kasha*, and *kvass*, form the daily food; but on Sundays and *Prasdniks* they have pies and white bread.

I was informed that within the walls of this infirmary there were 1200 souls. All the apartments, but especially those of the blind, were intolerably warm, and did not appear, contrary to custom, to have been regulated by the thermometer.

* Plan, No. 467.

This institution, like the two last, is under the care and direction of the college of General Provision.

Infirmary of the old Ceremonialists, or *Staro-Briadtsi.*—It was founded by Ilii Alexievitch. It is situated immediately without the *Preobrajenskaya Zastava*, on the east side of the *Preobrajenskaya Sloboda*, or suburb, which is as complete a country village as can be found in the interior of the empire, and of a very sombre appearance. Here Peter the Great had a residence, and from this suburb the famous *Preobrajenskoi* regiment of guards takes its name.

The invalid-establishment consists of two departments, one for the males, and the other for the females. Each department forms a large square, surrounded by high thick brick walls, with a tower at each corner. These two squares stand very close to each other. Their site is elevated, free and healthy. The square for the men includes a number of small houses for the people belonging to this department, as the superintendant, clergy, &c.; three or four churches; houses for the invalids, particularly a good yellow house, two stories high, behind the church in the centre of the square. The square for the men contains sixty invalids. The square for the women also includes houses for those attached to this department, some churches, among which is a handsome church in the centre, constructed in the usual style of Russian churches; a number of very excellent houses two stories in height, and whitewashed, disposed at different parts of the square for the accommodation of the invalid females, besides a number of low wooden edifices. The interior apartments were not clean; many of the invalids were at work, spinning, reeling, &c.; the heat of all their chambers was by far too great; and the odour was extremely disagreeable. In this department were about 100 women. The interior of this establishment by no means corresponds with the idea received from its exterior aspect.

The old ceremonialists are called in Russ *Staro-Briadtsi;* and not unfrequently, old-believers, or *Staro-Vertsi.* They are generally reckoned to belong to the *Raskolniki*, which means schismatics, sectaries,

heretics, or those who differ in doctrinal points and ceremonies from the established Greek church in Russia.

The establishment described is generally known by the name of the Infirmary of the Raskolniks. Under the impression that there was no harm in giving them the title I thought they themselves had taken, I asked our conductor how many *Raskolniks* these establishments contained. He startled at the question, and replied, "None: we are Christians; we are the *Staro-briadtsi;* we prefer the old writings, the old images, the old faith." Our conductor had been in the German church at Moscow, and thinks their form of worship *far superior to the German manner*, as was very natural.

In Levesque's Histoire de Russie, in the interesting appendix by Dr. Pinkerton, to his translation of Platon's Theology, and in Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, an account may be found of the *Raskolniks.*

The Lephortovskaya Quarter.—The *Catholic Church** was built in the year 1695, by an ukaz of Peter the Great, in the court of the foreign merchant Francis Gvasconii. The number of Roman Catholics at Moscow is small, and I have heard that their church is poor. I have never visited it.

Palace of the Suburbs, or *Slobodskoi Dvorets.*†—This palace formerly belonged to Bezborodka. It is a small edifice, two stories in height, over an elevated basement, with a handsome stair and Corinthian columns in front. It has two adjoining wings, and other two wings detached and at some distance. The imperial arms in the pediment, and the flag-staff surrounded by a small circular gallery over the centre of the roof of this palace, are the only remaining ensigns of sovereignty.

The Slobodskoi Palace has been used at different periods as the temporary residence of sovereignty, but especially by the emperor Paul. The accommodations being insufficient for the court on such occasions, a crowd of surrounding temporary buildings arose as if by

* Plan, No. 476. † Plan, No. 478.

magic power. When the emperor Paul was to be crowned at Moscow, thousands of workmen were employed night and day. This palace is now out of repair, the court has no want of it.

The Court Garden * — This garden belonged to the old palace built by Elizabeth, near the spot where is now the great palace of Catharine, which was converted into barracks by Paul I. Long ago these gardens were laid out with much taste, and with broad, handsome, well-made gravel walks, and ornamented with vases and statues. They form an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants.

The *Palace of the Tsarévitch Constantine* † was formerly the senate-house. The centre is two stories high, and embellished with columns. The semi-oval adjacent wings are one story high. It was formerly used, but since the French invasion its ruins alone are visible.

Palace of Le Fort. ‡ — As its name indicates, this palace belonged to the Genevese general, Le Fort, who distinguished himself in the time of Peter the Great. § It forms a quadrangle, two stories in height, except the east side, or back, which is three stories high. It is a very plain edifice, painted yellow, and ornamented with pilasters. It has also been called the Yellow Palace, or *Joltoi Dvoréts.*

After the evacuation of Moscow by the French in 1812, many dead bodies were heaped together in the square of this palace.

Catharine's Barracks. ‖ These barracks were formerly a magnificent palace, called *Yekaterinskoi Dvoréts;* afterwards, they were made barracks by Paul I. They were converted into an hospital in 1812, by order of Count Restópchin, and it is said that they are soon to become the seat of the imperial Medico-Chirurgical Academy, but this seems improbable.

This edifice, for I feel reluctant to call it *barracks,* forms an enormous oblong square pile of building, three stories in height, beside the basement, and well merits the name of palace from its magni-

* Plan, No. 479. † Plan, No. 480. ‡ Plan, No. 481.

§ Vide Levesque's Hist. de Russ. vol. iv. p. 235. and numerous *Lifes of Peter the Great,* &c.

‖ Plan, No. 482.

ficent appearance. Its two grand façades measure each 100 sajins, or 700 feet, according to the scale of the plan; but this, I think, must be incorrect. Probably 400 or 500, would be nearer the truth. The ends naturally measure considerably less: according to the plan, about 430 feet, or perhaps 250 or 300.

The centre of the east grand façade is embellished by a fine colonade reaching from the top of the ground story to the top of the building. This colonade consists of sixteen elegant columns of the Corinthian order, totally formed of hard free-stone, except the *acanthus leaves*, which are made of plaster, and has a balcony faced by a balustrade at its base. The ends of this façade project a little as well as the centre, and each is adorned by four similar columns, or rather demi-columns, and two Corinthian pilasters. Except the basement, which is faced with the common white-stone of Moscow, this edifice is built of brick, and stuccoed.

The east front is very elegant, but, according to my taste, is surpassed by the west front; the centre of which is ornamented with eight columns every way the same as those of the east front, and with a balcony, and low gilded balustrade at their base. This centre projects beyond the general building, as do likewise the ends, each of which is furnished also with six Corinthian stone columns.

There is conjoined in the west front a grandeur, a lightness and a consonance which delights the eye and ravishes the mind: — a grandeur from the size; a lightness from the fine disposition, and a consonance from the proportions of the different parts, and of the three splendid colonades. The situation of this palace, east of the court garden is flat, as it were on a great plain, the environs of which are marshy and woody, and has not been well chosen. Its history is simple. There was a palace built of wood on the Yaüsa in the year 1731, by the empress Anna Ioannovna, and was then called Anningoph. It was burned in the year 1753, and then the empress Elizaveta Petrovna ordered the Golovinskoi Palace to be erected, which was also burned; and in its place, in the year 1774, arose the magnificent Yekaterinskoi Palace, by an ukaz of the Em-

press Catharine II.: it was named in honour of the foundress. Bajenof furnished the plan of this palace. It was reared by Kozakof, and, I believe, with Mr. Camporesi's assistance. It is often called "*Golovinskoi Dvorets*," or Palace of Golovin.

In this edifice there is a church dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

*The Red Barracks** consist of a number of brick edifices, almost all of which are covered with red tiles. Some of them are as yet unplastered, others are stuccoed, and painted yellow. They are all two stories high, except some adjoining low wooden houses. At one period they were all unplastered and red-tiled; hence their name, *Red Barracks*. They are capable of containing some thousand troops.

Chief Military Hospital.† — It was founded in the year 1705, by Peter the Great;—supported during the reign of the subsequent sovereigns of Russia; — re-built during the reign of Paul I.; — and is now under the patronage of the present emperor. Its history is closely connected with that of medical science in Russia. It is an immense establishment, and consists of a number of edifices. The centre of the grand edifice is three stories in height, besides the basement, adorned with six Corinthian columns, at the base of which is a flight of steps, and over which we remark the imperial arms. The nearest pair of wings are two stories high, and each is embellished by four Ionic columns. The two more distant wings are furnished with Doric columns, and have a gate on each side. These buildings are all in a line, and present a very long stuccoed and whitewashed front. Besides some smaller buildings on the north boundary of the garden, we remark five separate two-story white houses, in which are lodgings for the superintendant, the medical officers attached to the hospital, &c. Behind and between the whole of these edifices there is a good garden, at the south side of which is a church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

This hospital stands in a delightful high airy situation. Its grand

* Plan, No. 483. † Plan, No. 484.

front is handsome and elegant, though we regret to observe that its site is not level, and two of the wings are by consequence much lower than the others.

When I last visited this hospital in January 1819, it contained 1200 patients; but it is capable of receiving 1500.

At a little distance, and opposite the foreign burying ground, on the Vedenskiya Gori, or hills, are a number of one story wooden, yellow-painted houses, which belong also to this hospital, and which are provided with beds for 350 sick.

At this establishment every thing seems conveniently arranged. There is a receiving-room, where the patients are examined by a physician or surgeon, and accepted; a bath-room, and baths well supplied with cold and warm water, in which those admitted, when their state allows of it, are all well bathed and cleaned, or in which the sick receive particular baths by order of the physician; and a room for the deposition of the patient's own clothes, when they receive the dress of the hospital.

Up stairs, in the centre of the front, a grand saloon, with a lofty arched roof, embellished at the ends by Corinthian columns, contains pictures of Peter the Great, Catharine I., Elizabeth, and Catharine II. From this hall is the entry into the balcony opposite to the summer gardens, from which the view is extensive and pleasant. This hall is destined for the reception of the emperor, who never fails to visit this hospital when he comes to Moscow.

Most of the wards of this hospital are immensely large, and capable of containing 120 beds. A single ward occupies the whole breadth of the building. In the centre, running lengthwise, a partial division is formed by broad-based pillars, between which are arched communications. Ranges of beds are disposed along the walls of these wards, and along each side of the pillars.

The bedsteads are of wood, and painted green. Each patient has two sheets, the upper one of which is stitched as usual to the counterpane. There is a small table between every two beds, on which stand pewter dishes for each patient, his medicines, &c. The clothes

of the sick are good. The heating of the wards in winter, and the ventilation at all times, is excellently managed. The floor of the hospital is painted of a brownish yellow colour, and is kept clean. Indeed, we found every thing in the cleanest and best order. The eye is delighted with the view of these immense wards, and the heart charmed with their utility.

The Military Hospital is a splendid establishment. It does the highest honour to the empire, and to all those concerned in its direction; and it will perpetuate the name of the architect, Yegotof, a Russian.

This charity is well-managed, and the legitimate object of such institutions completely answered. The edifice is large, but the number who receive its benefits is proportionably large. In this respect it forms a contrast to Galitsin's and Sheremetef's hospitals; and, if I be not mistaken, the expence of each individual is not much more than the half; — *i. e.* while each patient or invalid in Sheremetef's or in Galitsin's hospital costs from twenty to twenty-five kopeeks a day, those in the Military Hospital cost each only ten or twelve kopeeks. It must, however, be kept in mind, that the two former hospitals are *civil* hospitals, and the third is a *military* hospital.

The great number of patients placed together in the large wards of this hospital, I should, *à priori*, suppose to be disadvantageous, not only in acute but even in chronic diseases, and indeed even in health; but I have been told that the physicians and surgeons in attendance are of a contrary opinion, and that they have formed their judgment from comparative observations and experience. If this be just, and " facts are stubborn things," it would allow the speculative mind just room for conjecture, and perhaps might end in the conclusion, that diseases, either through the medium of the atmosphere, or some unknown energy, counteract each other. The subject deserves serious attention, particularly as that doctrine is not contrary to some natural phenomena, nor to the known efforts and powers of the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, to which physicians are indebted for two-thirds of their cures, fame and fortune.

Foreign or German Cemetery; or *Nemetskoyé Kladbistché.** — The noun *Némets* originally meant a dumb person, or a stranger, and the adjective *Nemetskii*, of or belonging to a stranger; but by one of those transitions which language sometimes insensibly undergoes, these words now signify a German, and of or belonging to a German. This transition may be easily explained. The Germans have always been by far more numerous in Russia than the emigrants of any other nation, and hence they may have been called *Nemtsi*, or Foreigners, at first, and afterwards this term may have become synonymous with the Germans. At the present day the lower classes, especially the merchants, imagine that there is little difference between the Germans and the English; indeed, they are quite astonished if an Englishman says he does not understand German, or if a German does not comprehend English. Often have I been forced to say a few words in German to prevent a Russian from believing that I was imposing upon him, — especially in bargaining, — in return to his German jargon, which frequently extends no farther than numerals, roubles, and kopeeks.

Levesque says — "Les Grecs et les Romains appelaient les étrangers Barbares; les Russes les appelaient muets; car ne pas parler leur langue, c'était, suivant eux, être privé de la parole." And he adds, in a note, "Du mot *némoi* ou *ném* muet, se forma *némets* étranger. Ce nom est resté aux Allemands. † At present, *Némets*, is a German; and *Nemka*, a German woman; *Nemetskii Yasík*, is the German language; and *Nemetskaya Zemlia*, means Germany. The English, have their own Russian names: *Anglitchanin*, an Englishman; and *Anglitchanka*, an English woman.

The foreign cemetery lies at the extremity of the *Preobrajenskaya Sloboda*, or suburb, and is bounded on the north and north-west by the *Kammer-Kollejskoi Vall.* It is a large oblong piece of elevated, dry, sandy ground, surrounded on the other sides by ditches and palisades, and contains at each extremity a house for the grave-diggers

* Plan, No. 486. † Histoire de Russie, vol. iv. p. 148.

and watchmen. It consists of two parts, the old, and the new lately added. It is filled, especially the old part, with numerous elegant monuments, tombs and grave-stones. If a man had any partiality for a fine situation where his mortal remains might repose, he would find it difficult to discover a more eligible spot than the Foreign Cemetery.

A scene more calculated to awaken human feelings, to demonstrate the vanity and transitory nature of human life, to call forth devout meditations and prayers, or to teach man his true nature and dependence on the Great God of heaven, never offered itself to my view. Here we behold, not only graves of every length, where repose male and female, young and old, high and low, rich and poor, master and servant, fortunate and unfortunate, good and bad, friends and foes;—all levelled by the hand of death;—the common scenery and property of every burying-ground;—but we regard the tombs of individuals of different persuasions, and of almost every country of Europe:— French, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Swiss, Swedes, Danes, Russians, English, Scotch* and Irish, are assembled in solemn peace.†

"Pallida mors pulsat æquo pede turres regumque pauperum tabernas:"—Neither party-spirit nor faction, religious prejudice nor intoleration are recognized in the tomb! What a lesson for the living!

* In passing among the tombs, the stranger will be struck with the epitaph on that of one of our countrymen:—"*He walked in the good old path!*"

† Not far distant from the Foreign Cemetery is the burying-ground of the *Starobriadtsii*, or Old Ceremonialists, as well as the Semenovskoyé Kladbistché, or Cemetery.

" But war has spread its terrors o'er thee,
And thou wert once in ashes laid;
Thy throne seem'd tottering then before thee,
Thy sceptre feeble as thy blade."

HISTORY OF MOSCOW FROM 1147 TO 1823.

I HAVE already treated of the name and foundation of Moscow, and completed the general and particular history of that capital, according to the plan mentioned in the Introduction.*

In the details of particular objects, I have alluded to numerous facts illustrative of the early history and progress of Moscow. Up to the year 1613, when Michail Phederovitch ascended the throne, and when foreigners began more frequently to visit this capital, we possess but few authentic documents worthy of record, and even these are often involved in considerable obscurity, and remain as monuments of the ignorance and barbarism, the bigotry and superstition of ages gone by. The history of Moscow, after this epoch, is best known to us through the works of foreign writers, and no longer requires such detailed notice. From the æra of the invasion of the French in the year 1812, Moscow assumes a most attractive aspect, and on that account I have devoted a number of pages to the investigation of the destruction and of the renovation of this ancient metropolis.

I shall now arrange, in chronological order, the most material facts.

In the year 1176, Gleb, Prince of Riasan, made a sudden incursion upon Moscow, of which he possessed himself, and afterwards destroyed it by fire. †

* See p. 6. 25, and 26.

† Stcherbatof, vol. ii. p. 360.; and Levesque, vol. ii. p. 388.

The dreadful invasion of Russia by the Tartars under Batii, in the year 1237, is a memorable epoch. After carrying destruction and desolation before them towards the south, this ferocious and potent enemy continued their march to Moscow, which could oppose but a feeble resistance to their overwhelming forces. The town was taken, and the inhabitants were massacred, or put in irons. The enemy then went to the vicinity of Moscow, and soon penetrated to the principalities of Russia in the north, every where spreading devastation and ruin in their course.*

In the year 1303†, or 1304‡, Andrei Alexandrovitch, Prince of Moscow, made an unfortunate attempt against his brother Daniel, whom he wished to deprive of Pereslavle, and involved the other princes and nobles of Russia in their quarrel.§

During their disputes Moscow was fortified: the castle was surrounded by a deep ditch, filled with water, a high rampart, and a double wall, defended by twelve towers. This important acquisition still more confirmed the independence of the Prince of Moscow, who, however, died suddenly before the dispute was settled, and the death of Andrei soon after followed.‖

Prince Daniel feeling the approach of death, took the order of monkhood, according to the then prevalent usage among the devout. He was the first who aggrandized the dignity of the sovereigns of Moscow, and the first who was buried there. His remains were interred either in the church of St. Michail¶, or in the Danilovskoi Monastery, which was founded by him.** Prince Daniel is said to have been a just, prudent, and benevolent prince.†† Amidst the dissensions of the other princes, he governed in peace. He increased and embellished Moscow: he added to this principality that of Pereslavle, which was left him by the will of the last prince, and which

* Levesque, vol. ii. p. 83.; and Karamzin, vol. iii. p. 281.
† Stcherbatof, vol. iii. p. 232. ‡ Karamzin, vol. iv. p. 148.
§ Idem, vol. iv. p. 146. ‖ Idem, vol. iv. p. 148. ¶ Idem.
** Stcherbatof, vol. iii. p. 232. and Vsevolojskii's Dictionnaire Géograph. de Russie.
†† Karamzin, vol. iv. p. 148.

his brother Andrei wished to tear from him.* He prepared Moscow to become the capital of the state in place of Vladimir.† His history is short, for he did not contribute to the misfortunes of his country.‡

The Great Duke Ioann Danilovitch having received the principality from the Khan of the Tartars, arrived in Russia with all speed in the year 1328, and seated himself upon the throne of the Great Dutchy of Vladimir; but as he had been accustomed to live at Moscow, and as the metropolitan of Russia already sojourned there, he was induced to return to this town, and immediately transferred his residence and his throne to Moscow§, which, from the time of Ioann, became the true capital of Russia.‖

The peace and prosperity in which he lived, and the confidence reposed in him by the Tartars, enabled him to fortify the town, by surrounding it, according to the then prevalent custom, with a wooden wall, and a *thrown-up-bank* of earth and stones. In the winter he ordered the wood to be cut, and in the beginning of spring the wall was finished.

The erection of this inclosure, says Stcherbatof, shows us that the town of Moscow then had no walls, although we find that the Great Duke George, at the foundation of this town, ordered that it should be surrounded by such a protection. In those times, when towns were frequently taken and frequently rescued, the possession of such a defence was an object of great importance; and it may appear strange that Moscow should not have been provided with it. But probably from the time of the invasion of Batii, when Moscow was desolated by the army of this Khan, and her walls burned and broken down, they dared not renew them till the time of the Great Duke, who possibly, on this occasion, received permission from the Khan; though it would certainly appear that

* Levesque, vol. ii. p. 133. † Idem, p. 134. and Karamzin, vol. iv. p. 148.
‡ Idem, vol. ii. p. 134.
§ Stcherbatof, vol. iii. p. 331. and Karamzin, vol. iv. p. 201.
‖ Karamzin, vol. iv. p. 201.

the Tartars were not very watchful over the conduct of the Russian princes, and especially of those who sat upon the throne of the principality, since they allowed them to erect such means of security and defence.*

In the years 1364 and 1365, Russia was visited by the plague. In 1364 this pestilence raged at Nijni-Novgorod, Kolomna, and Pereslavle, where from twenty to one hundred men died in a day. In 1365 it spread to Rostof, Tver, and Torjok, when some of the princes and their spouses, the nobles and merchants, &c. were carried off. In 1366 Moscow also experienced this calamity; and to Smolensko it returned three times. †

Not long after the plague, Moscow experienced another calamity; —such a fire as had never before been witnessed, and which is distinguished in the annals as the *great Vsesviatskoi fire*, because it began in the church of *All Saints;* in Russ, *Vsech Sviatich.* Moscow was then divided into the *Kremle;* the *Posadi*, or quarters, or suburbs; the *Zagorodyé*, or places without the town; and the *Zaretché*, or places beyond the river. In two hours or less, the fire, excited by a terrible storm, destroyed these divisions completely. Many Boyars and merchants saved nothing of their property.

Having experienced the insecurity of wooden fortifications, the Great Duke Dmitrii Ioannovitch Donskoi, in a general council with his brother Vladimir Andreivitch and the Boyars, agreed to build a *Stone Kremle*, and it was begun in the spring of the year 1367.

The Great Duke Dmitrii Donskoi, lost no opportunity of consolidating his own power and that of his country, assisted on one side by the contentions of the Khans of the Tartars, and on the other by the tranquillity of Russia, and by the subjection of all the princes to him. He undertook, in consequence, to surround the town of Moscow by stone walls, that by this means he might repair the town and put it into a situation to sustain an attack, and also keep his enemies at some distance, so as to enable him to collect his forces.

* Stcherbatof, vol. iii. p. 366. † Karamzin, vol. v. p. 11.

The arts requisite for besieging and taking a town were then almost unknown; therefore a fortified town could resist for a long time the attack of the most powerful army. For these reasons a stone enclosure or fortification was erected, which I am of opinion (says Stcherbatof), appears to have been built where the wall called *Kitai* now stands. It may be stated that this same name was given to this wall in testimony of subjection to the Khans of the Tartars, of whom one branch then actually reigned over *Kitai*, or China. The erection of this wall being undertaken on account of its importance, the princes Dmitrii and Vladimir continued it with all possible expedition.*

In the year 1368, Moscow was surrounded by the army of Olgerd, but as the town was fortified, and the people rallied round their princes, the siege was raised in three days. Olgerd, losing all hope of subjecting the town, departed, taking with him prisoners and cattle.†

The Great Duke Dmitrii Donskoi, on account of the approach of the Tartars, having left Moscow in the year 1382, there was an insurrection in the city. Tachtamish, after considerable resistance, took Moscow by treachery, when almost all the inhabitants were put to the sword without distinction of age or sex. Many were drowned in attempting to save themselves by crossing the river, or were shot while swimming, or when they had gained the opposite side. The city was given up to plunder, and the most holy things, and books, and letters were not even spared, but given to the flames. Great part of the town was also burned.

Soon after the departure of the Tartar Khan, the Great Duke returned to Moscow, and finding the town full of dead bodies, ordered that whoever would undertake to bury them, should be paid at the rate of a rouble for every four score. He paid in all 300 roubles; consequently the number of dead who were buried must have exceeded 24,000, not including those who perished in the

* Stcherbatof, vol. iv. p. 1. and Karamzin, vol. v. p. 12. and Levesque, vol. ii. p. 207.

† Stcherbatof, vol. iv. Part i. p. 37, 38.; Levesque, vol. ii. p. 207.

flames, who were drowned in the river, or who were taken prisoners.*

Of this dreadful affair, Karamzin gives the following account: "The enemy murdered all without distinction;—citizens and monks, women and priests, young girls and decrepit old men;—and sheathed the sword only for a little repose, and anon began the massacre. The Tartars plundered the churches of their effects. Besides the images and the holy vessels, they took, according to the annalists, an enormous quantity of gold and silver from the chest of the Grand Duke, from the oldest Boyars, and from the most distinguished merchants;—the heritage of their fathers and their grandfathers, the fruit of their economy and labour. To the eternal regret of posterity, these depredators, pillaging churches and houses, gave to the flames a great number of ancient books and manuscripts there preserved, and perhaps deprived our history of many interesting memorials."†

In what words can we represent, say the annalists, the then appearance of Moscow? This populous capital formerly *boiled* with riches and with fame. In one day her beauty perished. Smoke, ashes, the earth covered with blood, dead bodies, deserts and burned churches, alone remained.‡

After the burying of the dead, the second care of Dmitrii was the renewal of Moscow. The walls and towers of the Kremle remained in an entire state, the Khan having had no time to demolish them. The heaps of ashes were soon cleared away, and new buildings were seen in their places. At the same time, the population of the capital, as well as of the other towns taken by the Tartars, was for a long time exceedingly diminished.§

A comet was seen in Russia in the winter of 1368, and in the spring of 1382: the second appearance of this comet, according to the annalists, predicted the terrible invasion of Tachtamish. It is worthy of remark, that, in the following year, about Moscow the

* Stcherbatof, vol. iv. p. 180—194; and Levesque, vol. ii. p. 224—230.
† Karamzin, vol. v. p. 84. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid. p. 86.

snow lay a whole month after the feast of the Passover, and the people rode in their sledges till the 20th of April.

Different celestial phenomena, — wonderful to ignorance, — also drought and great fires, were very common during the reign of Dmitrii Donskoi.*

In the year 1383, a kind of peace being established between the Great Duke Dmitrii Donskoi and Karatch, the ambassador of Tachtamish, the whole care of the Great Duke was the renewal of Moscow. He gave orders therefore to rebuild the town, and to people it with new inhabitants.†

In the year 1390, and in the time of Vassilii Dmitrievitch, on the 22d July, a fire broke out in the house of an Armenian, which afterwards spread on all sides, and burned many thousand wooden houses.‡

In the year 1408 § or 1409 ‖, during the reign of the same prince, Edigii approached Moscow with strong Tartar forces. Vassilii Dmitrievitch leaving his uncle Vladimir Andrievitch the Brave, his two brothers Andrei and Peter, and the most skilful *voévodes* with the nobles, and the most distinguished clergy, as the defenders of the city, together with a great number of people; he himself, with his wife and family, rode off to Kostroma.

The Great Duke placed his hope on the stone walls of the castle, on the effect of his cannon, and on the rigorous winter, a season unsuitable for a siege of any length of time. It was not pusillanimity alone which induced him to remove to a distance. He could, by his presence, sooner rouse the Boyars and governors of the northern towns of Russia to an unanimous opposition of the enemy, and for the deliverance of Moscow: and the Tartars were unable peaceably to besiege the town, knowing that the Great Duke collected forces there. But the citizens of Moscow murmured: they thought

* Karamzin, vol. v. p. 120.
† Stcherbatof, vol. iv. part i. p. 199.
‡ Stcherbatof, vol. iv. part i. p. 244.
§ Karamzin, vol. v. p. 189.
‖ Stcherbatof, vol. iv. p. 362. and Levesque, vol. ii. p. 279.

that the sovereign had betrayed them to the enemy, after having saved himself and family. In vain Prince Vladimir (his brother), decorated with the grey hairs of an honourable old age, and with the famous memorials of the victory of the Don, encouraged the people, by the greatest calmness, amidst the danger. The weak lost courage. That the Tartars might not make *Primeta** to the walls of the Kremle, this prince ordered the surrounding suburbs to be burned. Some thousand houses, in which dwelt the peaceable inhabitants, were swallowed up, as it were, at once. They did not think at all of saving their effects, but ran in crowds to the gates of the citadel. Fathers and mothers with their children prayed to be admitted. Absolute necessity called forth a severe refusal, because a famine was feared from the too great number of people. The view was dreadful: —every where were *rivers of fire and smoke*, clouds, consternation, cries, despair! To complete the horror, many villains pillaged the houses, as yet untouched by the flames, and rejoiced at the general misery. On the 30th November, the Tartars shewed themselves, but at a distance, as they feared the effects of the arms and ordnance of the town.

Edigii, fearing a revolution among the *horde*, was obliged to abandon Moscow, which he had assured himself would become his prey. He only retired, however, after having obliged the capital to pay a contribution of 3000 roubles, probably an important sum in those days. †

In the time of Vassilii Vassilievitch, in 1438, Moscow was besieged by the Tartar Khan, Machmet. The Great Duke left Moscow: the Khan, after lying ten days before the town, departed, took Kolomna, and burned it, as well as other places. ‡

* *Primeta* were generally made of dry wood, and set on fire by the besieging, that the fire and smoke might force the besieged to retire from the walls. — Karamzin, vol. v. p. 5. and Note, No. 204.

† Karamzin, vol. v. p. 195. and Levesque, vol. ii. p. 261.

‡ Stcherbatof, vol. iv. p. 496. and Levesque, vol. ii. p. 284.

In the year 1445, while Vassilii Vassilievitch was a prisoner, while people for fear of the Tartars had flocked to Moscow from the neighbourhood to lodge in the Kremle; and while hourly expecting the enemy, a great fire broke out in the middle of the town. From the dryness of every thing at that season of the year, from a strong wind which then arose, and from the great number of wooden buildings, every facility was given to the fire. The people could give no assistance, but being afraid to leave the town on account of the Tartars, and the smoke having caused a great obscurity, many perished in the flames, and the whole town was consumed. Numbers would fain have fled, but feared the Tartars. Within the Kremle, this fire was so dreadful, that not one wooden building was left. About 3000 men were burnt, and much property of every kind. *

The Great Duchess not being able to find a single entire house where she could live, resolved to set off to Rostoff.

The destruction of the town by this fire, and the departure of the Great Duchesses, induced many of the people of Moscow to avoid the terrors of a siege, if the Tartars should approach the town, and to seek for themselves a place of refuge in other towns. There was now neither sovereign, nor administration, nor a capital.

Some, however, among them, after the fire had ceased, began to strengthen the gates of the town, and to seize and to beat all the flying; — those who were deserting their posts. The flight of the defenders of the town was thus prevented, and by the same means the insurrection was appeased; the inhabitants by degrees began to build houses for a retreat, and to repair the gates and the walls.

On the first †, or fourth ‡ of October, the same day that the Khan Machmet gave liberty to the Great Duke Vassilii Vassilievitch, the shock of an earthquake was felt in the night. The whole town was agitated, both the Kremle and the suburbs, but the motion did not continue long. Many slept and did not feel it; others lost their

* Karamzin, vol. v. p. 301. † Karamzin, vol. v. p. 301, and 303.

‡ Stcherbatof, vol. iv. p. 531.

senses from terror, thinking that the earth was opening its bosom to swallow up Moscow. Though the shock was so slight, that it only deserves to be mentioned on account of the rarity of such an occurrence at Moscow, yet nothing was talked of, for a number of days, but this phenomenon, which was supposed to be a forerunner of some new misery to the realm. *

In the year 1451, the Tartars under Sidi-Achmet again approached Moscow, hoping to find it without protection, and to enrich themselves by the plunder. Vassilii Vassilievitch having fortified the town, and filled it with troops, left its defence to Ioann the metropolitan, to his mother Sophia, to his son Yurii, and to the Boyars, and having sent off his wife, with the younger children, to Uglitch, he went himself to the banks of the Volga. † On the 2d July, the Tartars approached Moscow, and burned the surrounding quarters (*posadi*). The protectors of Moscow, however, not having expected such an early visit of the Tartars, had not made sufficient preparations. Having surrounded the town, and set the suburbs on fire, the Tartars began to make their entry in many places through the flames. The heat and drought of the summer assisted the speedy conflagration of the houses, and the wind carried clouds of smoke straight to the Kremle, where the forces were concentrated, and nothing could be seen till the quarters (posadi) lay in ashes.

Although the town was by no means in a good state of defence, and the cannon on the walls not arranged, yet every thing possible was done to strengthen and to save it. In the middle of flames, of smoke, and of danger from the enemy, and during the intense heat of the sun, increased by the heat of the fire, the defenders of Moscow were employed; some in works of security, while crowds went to the temple of God, and with cries and tears supplicated the protection of his almighty power. The Moscovites made

* Stcherbatof, vol. iv. p. 534.; and Karamzin, vol. v. p. 304.

† Stcherbatof, vol. iv. part i. p. 574.; and Karamzin, vol. v. p. 334.

a small aperture in the wall, fought with the Tartars till night, and forced them to retire. Toward the evening, the inhabitants of Moscow began to take a little relaxation, the Tartars being unable to take the town while surrounded by flames. Watch was kept on the walls, no attack was made, and to the surprize and joy of the citizens, on the rising of the sun on the following morning, the Tartars had disappeared. *

In the year 1470, during the reign of Ivan Vassilievitch, in the middle of peace, the inhabitants of Moscow were doomed to another misfortune, which called forth their tears and groans. On the 30th August, a fire began at eight o'clock in the evening, and continued all night. A strong wind which arose about midnight, so expedited the flames, that the greatest part of the town was burnt. Where, says Stcherbatof, there is not a well-regulated police, the power of the monarch on such sad occasions may compensate for the defect, but unhappily for Moscow and the Great Duke, he was at Kolomna.†

In the year 1472, July 2d, at eleven o'clock in the evening, another fire happened in Moscow, and during a great storm continued till the noon of the following day. The unhappy accident gave the Great Duke Ioann Vassilievitch an opportunity of showing his care of his people. Surrounded by his court, and a great number of young nobles, he rode to the place where the flames raged with the most violence, encouraged the people, and ordered the young nobles to assist them in breaking down the houses, and extinguishing the flames. Though a great number of edifices became a prey to the conflagration, yet much harm was prevented by the arrival of the Great Duke, as there can be no doubt that the people on such occasions are encouraged by the presence of their sovereign to make the greatest exertions. ‡

In the year 1473, not long after the marriage of the Great Duke, Ioann Vassilievitch with Sophia, a Grecian princess, in the midst of

* Stcherbatof, vol. iv. part i. p. 576. Karamzin, vol. v. p. 331.

† Stcherbatof, vol. iv. part ii. p. 35.

‡ Idem, p. 71.

mirth and revelry, a fire broke out on the 4th April at midnight, in the very centre of the town, near the church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. The flames soon spread on all sides; the houses of many distinguished persons, and the house of the metropolitan, were destroyed. The latter had, in consequence, quitted the town. During this unfortunate event, the Great Duke riding among the burning houses and ruins, endeavoured to arrest the progress of the fire. With the greatest difficulty, and at the hazard of the lives of many of the citizens, the large palace of the Great Duke was preserved. On the approach of evening, when the fire had greatly diminished, the metropolitan Philip returned, and going into the cathedral church, began to give thanks to God with bitter tears, on account of this occurrence, so unfortunate to the inhabitants and to the capital. The Great Duke going into the temple, and seeing him weeping, thought that the loss of his house excited his tears, and having the most fervent love for the metropolitan, he endeavoured to console him, promising not only to renew his house at his own expense, but also to recompense him for every thing burnt; but at the very time the sovereign proffered to him the greatest acts of kindness, the metropolitan began to feel weakness of one side of his body, and was unable to make any reply. He died the following day. *

Many fires took place in the year 1475, but timely assistance being procured, they were soon extinguished. On the 4th October, at eleven o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out within the town, near the Gate of Timothy. The monarch, with many people, arrived, and excited every one to his duty; — with the assistance of the roused citizens, the flames were soon extinguished. The Great Duke then returned to his palace. While he was at dinner at mid-day, another fire suddenly broke out near the Gate of St. Nicholas, which rapidly spread, and although he has-

* Stcherbatof, vol. iv. part ii. p. 82.

tened thither, with all his suite, and used every effort to arrest its progress, yet the greatest part of the interior quarters of the town became a prey to the flames.*

In the year 1493, Moscow was again ravaged by a most extensive fire. July 28. a lighted candle, which had been neglected, set fire to the *Church of St. Nicholas on the Sand.* The flames, assisted by a strong wind, spread on every side. The Kremle suffered greatly, and many parts of the town and some of the suburbs were destroyed. In the town (*i. e.* the Kremle), the house of the Great Duke near the cathedral of St. Michail; the palace of the Great Duchess; the palace of the Metropolitan; and the altar of the cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary although covered with iron; the church of John the Precursor at the *Borovitskiya Vorotŭi;* the *Borovitskay Bashnya* or tower; the cover upon the stone wall of the town; and the new wooden walls;—were all destroyed by the raging flames. The fire also spread by the course of the Neglinnaya, the Arbatskaya, the Petrovka, and the Ustretenka. At this time, beside the various buildings, two hundred men perished, and innumerable charters and records. The wind blowing fiercely, it is astonishing that more harm was not done; but perhaps this was prevented by the presence of the Great Duke. This sovereign, for want of a better accommodation, was obliged for some time to take up his lodging in the cottages of the peasants near the church of St. Nicholas *Podkapaef.*†

Notwithstanding the acquisition of so valuable a commander as Glinskii, who had infamously deserted the cause of his country, and whose shame and sufferings have given some of its most interesting subjects to the Slavonic muse, the Great Duke Vassilei Ivannovitch thought he could increase his power by diminishing that of Poland and Livonia; but as this same circumstance precipitated him into great animosity with Sigismond, King of Poland, while, in consequence of the invasion of the Tartars of the Crimea,

* Stcherbatof, vol. iv. part ii. p. 94. † Idem, p. 261.

he could not hope to form a junction with Meulicher; he therefore resolved to take such measures as would place the interior of his dominions out of danger. For this purpose, having about him skilful foreign architects, one named Alevise, and another Peter Frisain, from Italy, the Great Duke ordered them first to dig a trench, and then to enchase it with stone; and, secondly, at the side of this ditch to construct a wall around Moscow. "Our historians," says Stcherbatof, "do not inform us, which of the walls of Moscow was then built; but I am induced to think, it was the wall of the Kremle, although in many places of our annals, we see that the town of Moscow then was extended much farther. But the Great Duke fortifying, according to the then prevalent method by inaccessible walls, the middle and most valuable part of the town, thought it enough to preserve it all, and by this means, in case of great necessity, the Kremle would serve as a place of refuge to the inhabitants of the exterior quarters of the town; and by the strength and height of the walls, and the depth of the ditch, disappoint the hope of the enemy of besieging so well a fortified town."*

In the year 1534, in consequence of some misunderstanding between Sigismond King of Poland and the Great Duke, Novgorod was strengthened by a wooden enclosure, with a thrown-up bank of earth, and the wide-spreading suburbs of Moscow were surrounded by an earthen rampart, which the Great Duke Vassilei Ivannovitch had designed to execute, when death arrested his intentions.†

Moscow yearly increased its boundaries, and the number of its inhabitants. The houses were more and more crowded in the Kremle, and in the Kitai-Gorod; new streets were attached to the old ones in the quarters (suburbs); houses more agreeable to the eye were built, but not less dangerous than the former; the perishable massy buildings, though partly separated by gardens, wanted only a spark of fire that they might be reduced to ashes.‡

* Stcherbatof, vol. iv. part ii. p. 387.

† Idem, vol. iv. p. 19.

‡ Karamzin, vol. viii. p. 95.

In the year 1533, Friasin Alevise cased the ditches of the Kremle with bricks, and dug some ponds in the *predmestia*, or suburbs of the town.*

In Karamzin's history of Russia, from the year 1462 to 1533, we find the following remarks on Moscow :—

" The nearer we approach the capital, the more villages and people are met by the eye of the traveller. All is animated, — on the road, baggage or transports, — around, numerous fields and meadows, present themselves to the activity of man. Wide-spreading Moscow is majestically elevated on the plain with the splendid cupolas of her innumerable temples, her elegant towers, the white walls of the Kremle, and a few scattered stone houses, surrounded by sombre groupes of wooden edifices, amidst green gardens and groves. The surrounding monasteries appeared small and beautiful towns. In the *Slobodi*, or suburbs, lived the blacksmiths and other artisans, who, by the unceasing use of fire, might be dangerous to their vicinity ; but being established in different places, on a large space, they sowed corn and mowed hay before their houses, on both sides of the streets. The Kremle alone was reckoned the town ; all the other parts of Moscow, already greatly extended, were called *predmestia*, or suburbs, because they had no other kind of fortification, except *chevaux de frise*. On the steep banks of the Yauisa stood many mills. The Neglinnaya, arrested by a sluice, equalled a lake, and filled the ditch of the Kremle with water. Some streets were crowded and dirty ; but the gardens every where purified the air, so that in Moscow they did not know any epidemic diseases except those imported. In the year 1520, there were in Moscow 41,500 houses, reckoned by the *ukaz* of the Great Duke (Vassilii I. Ivanovitch), and how many inhabitants is not known ; but we may suppose the number greatly above 100,000. In the Kremle, in different streets, in great wooden houses, amidst many and partly wooden

* Karamzin, vol. viii. p. 95.

churches, lived the most distinguished persons, the metropolitan, princes, and boyars. The *Gostinnoi Dvore* then, where it is now, on the plostchad of the Kitai-Gôrod, surrounded by a stone wall, captivated the eye, not by the beauty of the shops, but by the richness of the Asiatic and European merchandize. In the winter, corn, beef, fire-wood, wood for construction, and hay, were generally sold on the Moscow river, in shops or in huts."*

In the year 1535, during the reign of Ioann Vassilievitch, in a time of peace, it was thought advisable to carry into effect an important work projected during the reign of Vassilii Ivanovitch, viz. the erection of a second enclosure or stone-wall, in the place where only an earthen rampart was formed. Preparations being made for this purpose, on the 16th May, 1535, after consecration with water and other religious ceremonies performed by the metropolitan, the building of this fortification was commenced, which is named the town *Kitai* (Kitai-Górod), beginning at the Neglinnaya, and stretching to the Moskva river, in which stood all the shops, the *Gostinnoi Dvore*, or Commercial Court, and other places for bargaining. Stcherbatoff supposes that, at this period, the Russians, although they had no direct correspondence with China (Kitai), yet had commerce with the people near China, and through them probably received a quantity of Chinese goods; that the great quantity of goods brought to Moscow perhaps gave the idea to the architect, Peter Friasin, to build the towers and embrasures of this wall, in some degree resembling the *Chinese architecture.*†

In the year 1547, Ioann Vassilievitch married the daughter of Roman Yurevitch. Anastasya Romanovna went on the 17th of February to the Troitskoi Monastery on foot, to worship God, accompanied with his wife and his brother, Prince Yury Vassilievitch, and returned on the 5th of March. After his return, three fires took place in Moscow. The first began on the 12th April, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Drug-Market. The shops in the

* Karamzin, vol. 7. p. 204.

† Stcherbatof, vol. v. part i. p. 56.

markets, with a great quantity of goods, the public magazines, with many of the houses of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, the Boghoyavlenskoi and the Ilinskoi Monasteries, and other buildings, not far distant, fell a prey to the flames. *

Eight days afterwards, *i. e.* the 20th April, a second fire began at the Yaüsa river, which consumed the potteries and tanneries, and some other buildings. On the 21st June, in the same year, during a strong wind, a fire broke out, which soon spread on all sides, and consumed almost the whole town, while many of the inhabitants lost their lives. In the Kremle, the cathedral, the house of the Tsar or palace, the armoury with all its contents, the sovereign's stables and cellars, many stone churches, and the house of the metropolitan, were destroyed. The Chudof Monastery and the Voznesenskoi Nunnery, with many monks and nuns perished; and in the towers, where powder was contained, they and the walls adjoining were ruined. In the *Kitai-Górod* all the courts and shops with their goods were burned; and of the churches in this quarter, only two remained. In the *Beloi-Górod*, the suburb near the Neglinnaya, the cannon-foundery, most of the street named *Rojestvenskaya*, and the *Rojestvenskoi* Monastery, part of the *Ustretenka*, of the *Miasnitskaya*, the *Pokrovka*, the *Varvarka*, the great street by the side of the Moskva river, the *Kulishka* on the side of the Yaüsa, many churches, &c. were all burned, and the flames devastated every side. From the foundation of Moscow, the Russian historians agree that there never had been such a dreadful fire in the town. The greatest part of it was burnt; and it is reckoned, that of men alone, exclusive of women and children, 1700 perished in the flames. *

Speaking of this fire, Karamzin says, " Wooden edifices disappeared, stone buildings were demolished, iron was red as in the forge, and the melted copper flowed. The roaring of the storm, the crackling of the fire, and the cries of the people, from time to

* Stcherbatof.

time, were drowned by the explosions of gun-powder, preserved in the Kremle and in other places of the town."*

The Tsar went to the village of Vorobyévo, and ordered the rebuilding of the palace of the Kremle.†

After these and other disasters, the sovereign gave orders, that from all the towns chosen people should be sent to Moscow, of every rank and condition, to consult on government affairs. They assembled, and on Sunday, after the celebration of divine service, the Tsar went out from the Kremle with the clergy, with the crosses, with the Boyars, and with the friendly forces, to the *Lobnoyé Mesto*, where the crowd stood in the deepest silence. They chanted *Te Deum*. The Tsar then turned to the metropolitan, and made a speech relative to the state of events: — reports having been industriously propagated that Moscow had been burnt by the enchantment of sorcerers.‡

The Tsar lived in the village of Vorobyévo, where he could overlook all Moscow at a glance, until a new wooden house was built.§

In the 1568 and also in 1570, the plague made its appearance in Moscow.‖

In the year 1571, on the 24th May, the Tartars of the Crimea, under Develet-Girei approached Moscow, and burnt the suburbs, notwithstanding the resistance of the Russian commanders and army. In the course of three hours, both towns, which Stcherbatof thinks were, 1st, the first suburb, and, 2dly, the suburb of the Tsar, now the Beloi-Górod, were burned. It is said, that more than a hundred thousand men perished, either by the flames or by the sword of the Tartars. The town or Kremle was filled with hardy forces, ready to shed their blood for their country. The difficulty of approaching the walls, and especially their height and strength, sufficiently demonstrated to the Tartar Khan, that he ought to content himself with the success he

* Karamzin, vol. vii. p. 95. † Idem, p. 96.

‡ Idem, vol. viii. p. 101. and Levesque, vol. ii. p. 414.

§ Stcherbatof, vol. v. part i. p. 213. ‖ Idem, vol. v. part ii. p. 223.

had obtained; and, on the 26th of May, he left Moscow, and went toward his own confines.* At this time perished, among the rest, twenty-three individuals belonging to the British Factory.†

In the year 1587, fearing war on the side of Poland, the Tsar Phedor Ivannovitch employed a time of peace to fortify Moscow, by surrounding it with an extensive stone enclosure. Before this period the town, containing the throne besides the castle of the Kremle, including the house of the Tsar and some other buildings, had still another stone enclosure or fortification, named Kitai-Górod, built by the Great Duke Dmitrii Ivannovitch Donskoi in the year 1367. The suburbs of the town were surrounded by a deep ditch, and a *thrown-up* rampart; — a sufficiently strong barrier against the Tartars, who generally fought upon their horses, and were unacquainted with the science requisite for taking a town. This same place, where already the ditch was dug, and a rampart elevated, the Tsar Phedor Ivannovitch wisely arranged for the erection of a sufficiently high wall with battlements and embrasures. When this fortification, surrounding Moscow, was built; apparently on account of its being white-washed, it was named *Beloi-Górod*, or White Town.‡

The Tsar having left Moscow in the beginning of spring to visit the monastery of Paphnutii, the Borovskii Miracle-worker, a great fire broke out in the town, in consequence of which almost all the Kitai-Górod was burned, even the strongest stone buildings.§

To notice all the important events which took place in and near Moscow, from the ascent of Boris Godunof to the throne in the year 1598,—during his reign,— the short reign of his son Phedor Borisovitch, — the time of the false Demetrius, — the reign of Vassilii Ivannovitch Shuiskii, — and the *interregnum*, — till the election of Michail

* Stcherbatof, vol. v. part ii. p. 280. and Levesque, vol. ii. p. 492.

† A letter to Richard Uscombe, touching the burning of Moscow by the Krim Tartar, August 1571.

‡ Stcherbatof, vol. vi. part i. p. 117. and our Description of the Beloi-Górod, p. 308.

§ Stcherbatof, vol. vi. part ii. p. 82.

Phedorovitch, in 1613, as sovereign, would be to detail at length the history of the times. Cunning, deception, usurpation and dethronement,—civil and foreign war,—discontent, dearth of provisions and famine,—rebellion, invasion, sieges and murders,—make the chief features of those times.

It is rendered less necessary to speak of these events, as they are detailed at length by the Russian historians, and by Levésque, and we have frequently had occasion to notice the most important incidents in the progress of this work.*

In the year 1636, Olearius thus describes Moscow: "But it were not handsome to leave Moscow without giving some account of that great city, the metropolis of all Muscovy. It is about three leagues about, and no doubt hath been heretofore bigger than it is now. *Mathius de Michou*, a canon of Cracovia, who flourished at the beginning of the last age, says, that in his time it was twice as big as the city of Prague. The Tartars of the Crim and Precop burned it in the year 1571, and the Poles set it a-fire in the year 1611, so as that there was nothing left of it but the castle; and yet, now there are numbered in it above 40,000 houses, and it is, out of all question, one of the greatest cities in Europe. It is true, that the palaces of great lords, and the houses of some rich merchants excepted, which are of brick or stone, all the rest are of wood, and made of beams and cross pieces of fir laid one upon another. They cover them with bark of trees, upon which they sometimes put another covering of turfes."

After speaking of the carelessness of the Muscovites, and of the frequent fires, Olearius remarks, "To prevent this, the Strelits of the guard and the watch are enjoined in the night-time to carry pole-axes, wherewith they break down the houses adjoining to those which are a-fire, by which means they hinder the progress of it with much better success than if they attempted the quenching of it. And that it may not fasten on other more solid structures, the doors

* See Description of the Monument of Minin and Pojarskii, p. 296., and Table of Sovereigns of Russia, in the Appendix.

and windows are very narrow, having shutters of Lattin to prevent the sparks and flashes from getting in. Those who have their houses burnt, have the comfort withal that they may buy houses ready built at a market for that purpose, without the White Wall, at a very easy rate, and have them taken down, transported, and in a short time set up in the same place where the former stood.

"The streets of Moscow are handsome, and very broad, but dirty after rain hath ever so little moistened the ground, that it were impossible to get out of the dirt were it not for the great posts, which, set together, make a kind of bridge, much like that of the Rhin, near Strasbourg, which bridges, in foul weather, serve as a kind of pavement.

"The city is divided into four quarters or circuits, whereof the first is called the Catayrogod (Kitai-Gôrod). This quarter is divided from the others by a brick wall, which the Muscovites call *Crasne Stenna*, that is, *red stone*" (*Krasnaya Stena*, or *red wall*). "The Great Duke's palace, called *Cremelina* (the Kremle), and which is of greater extent than many other ordinary cities, takes up almost one half of it, and is fortified by three strong walls and a good ditch, and very well mounted with cannon. In the midst of the castle are two steeples, one very high and covered with copper gilt, as all the other steeples of the castle are. This steeple is called *Ivan Welike*, that is, the Great John. The other is considerable only for the bell within it, made by (order of) the Great Duke Boris Godenou, weighing 336,000 pounds. It is not tolled but upon great festivals, or to honour the entrance and audience of ambassadors: but to stir it there must be 24 men, who pull it (the clapper) by a rope that comes down into the court, while some others are above to help it by thrusting. The Great Duke's palace stands toward the farther side of the castle, with that of the patriarch, and apartments for several Bojares who have places at court. There is also lately built, a very fair palace of stone, according to the Italian architecture, for the young prince; but the Great Duke continues still in his wooden palace, as being more healthy than stone structures. The exchequer

and the magazine of powder and provisions are also within the castle. There are also within it two fair monasteries, one for men (the Chudof Monastery), and the other for women (the Voznesenskoi Nunnery), and above fifty churches and chapels, all built of stone: among others, those of the Blessed Trinity, St. Mary's, St. Michail's, and St. Nicholas.

"At the castle gate, but without the walls, on the south side, is a fair church dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, and commonly called Jerusalem. When it was finished, the tyrant John Basilouits thought it so magnificent a structure, that he caused the architect's eyes to be put out that he might not afterwards do any thing that should be comparable to that.* Near this church are two great pieces of cannon with the mouths towards that street by which the Tartars were wont to make their irruptions, but these pieces are now dismounted and useless.

"In the spacious place before the castle (*Krasnaya Plostchad*) is the chief market of the city kept: all day it is full of people, but especially slaves and idle persons. All the market-place is full of shops, as also the streets abutting upon it; but every trade hath a station by itself, so as the merchants intermingle not with the linen or woollen drapers, nor goldsmiths with saddlers, shoemakers, taylors, furriers, and the like; but every profession and trade hath its proper street. Sempstresses have their shops in the midst of the market, where there is also another sort of women traders, who have rings in their mouths, and with their rubies and turquoises put off another commodity which is not seen in the market. There is a particular street where are sold the images of their saints. It is true, these go not under the name of merchandise among the Muscovites, who would make some difficulty to say they had bought a saint; but they say they received them by way of exchange or trucking for money,

* Vide our description, p. 25.; since writing which, we have heard a tradition, that there were a great number of churches situated on the *Krasnaya Plostchad* previous to the erection of the *Pokrovskoi Sobore*, and that they were all demolished, and their effects transferred with their names, into this building.

and also when they buy, they make no bargain, but lay down what the painter demands. There is yet another place in this quarter, called the hair-market, because the inhabitants go thither to be trimmed, by which means the place comes to be so covered with hair that a man treads as softly as it were on a feather-bed. Most of the principal Goses or merchants, as well as many Knez and Muscovian lords, have their houses in this first circuit.

"The second quarter is called *Czaargorod*, that is, Czaars-citie, or the Citie-Royal, and includes the former as it were in a semi-circle.* The little river Neglina passes through the midst of it, and it hath its particular wall, called *Biela Stenna* (*Belaya Stena*), that is, white wall.

"In this quarter is the arsenal, and the place where guns and bells are cast, which is called *Pogganabuit*, the management whereof the Great Duke hath bestowed on a very able man, one John Valk, born at Nuremberg, whom he sent out of Holland. In this quarter also live many Knez, lords, simbojares, or gentlemen, and a great number of merchants, who drive a trade all the country over, and tradesmen, especially bakers. There are also some butcher's shambles and tippling-houses, which sell beer, hydromel and strong water, store-houses of wheat, meal-shops, and the Great Duke's stables.

"The third quarter is called *Skoradom*, and includes the quarter called Czaargorod from the east, along the north side to the west. The Muscovites affirm that this quarter was five German leagues about, before the city was burned by the Tartars in the year 1571. The little river Jagusa (Yáüsa) passes through it, and in its way falls into the Moska. In this quarter is the market for wood houses before mentioned.

"The fourth quarter is called the Strelitsa Slauoda (Sloboda), because of the Streliz, or musketeers of the Great Duke's guard, who live in it. It is situated toward the south of Catairogod (Kitai-Górod), on the other side of the Moska, upon the avenues of the Tartars. Its ramparts and bastions are of wood. The Great Duke Basili Ivan-

* The Beloi-Górod.

ouits, father of Basilouits, who built this quarter, designed it for the quarters of such soldiers as were strangers, as Poles, Germans, and others, naming that place *Naleiki*, or quarter of drunkards, from the word Nali *, which signifies *pour out*, for these strangers being more inclined to drunkenness than the Muscovites, he would not have his own people, who were apt enough to debauch themselves, to become so much the worse by the others bad example. Besides the soldiery, the poorer sort of people have their habitations in this quarter." †

In the year 1648, during the reign of Alexei Michailovitch, in consequence of the measures of the prime minister, Morozof, Moscow was in a state of open rebellion, and the people were encouraged by some of the soldiery. A number of houses were burned, and considerable fear excited for the city; but luckily the fire was extinguished, the revolt quelled, and peace re-established. ‡

Ten years afterwards, in the year 1658, and during the same sovereign's reign, in consequence of a new species of money being put into circulation, and bad arrangements made, the lowest classes of the populace took arms of all kinds, and determined to pillage Moscow, but by the prudent though severe conduct of the Tsar, they were disappointed in their seditious purpose, and tranquillity was restored. §

Dr. Samuel Collins, who was physician to the Great Duke Alexei Michailovitch, thus describes Moscow in the year 1671. ‖

"The city of Moscua (as the Russians write it,) stands upon a great deal of ground, encompassed with three walls, besides that of the Imperial castle. ¶ The innermost is a red wall of brick, the next to this is the white wall, and the third is a wooden wall filled up with earth, which I suppose to be fifteen or sixteen miles' compass, and it was made up in four or five days upon the approach of the Crim-

* From *Nalivai*, according to Karamzin. † Translation of Olearius's Travels, p. 44.

‡ Levésque, vol. iv. p. 36. § Levésque, vol. iv. p. 66.

‖ The present state of Russia, in a letter to a friend at London.

¶ Walls of the *Kitai-Górod*, *Beloi-Górod*, and *Zemlianoi-Górod*, besides the walls of the *Kremle*.

Tartar; there is as much fir in it as would make a row of London paper-houses fifteen miles long.

"His majesty has been in Poland, and seen the manner of the princes' houses there, and guessed at the mode of their kings; his thoughts are advanced, and he begins to model his court and edifices more stately, to furnish his rooms with tapestry, and contrive houses of pleasure abroad.

"The emperor's pallace to this day is called *Crimlena Gorod*, or Crim Castle, which is built of stone and brick, except some lodgings, wherein his majesty sleeps and eats all the winter, for they esteem wooden rooms far wholesomer than stone; and they have some reason to think so, for their stone rooms being arched thick, reverberate a dampness when the stone is hot.

"His Imperial pallace is encompassed with a high brick wall, larger by half than the circumference of the Tower (of London): herein are twenty-four churches and chapels, most of them have guilded cupolas and great crosses, which make a splendid show altogether. The high tower called Juan Velicky, was built by Juan Vasilowitch. It stands by itself, and serves for a belfry, wherein are thirty or forty bells. The cupola of this tower is guilt, the body of brick and stone, and the height as great as St. Mark's tower at Venice. Some of the chief Boyars have pallaces of stone within the walls of the court, as Kniaz Jacob, (a Chircassian prince), Boris Ivanovitch Morosoff, the emperor's guardian in his minority; Kniaz Alexis, master of the furr-office; Matveovitch Trubetskoi, a general; Elias Danilovitch Miloslafsky, the emperour's father-in-law; Kniaz Ivan Vasilovitch Adofsky. There are also fine monasteries, and two or three nunneries together, with most of the Pricazes, or courts of justice and ammunition gallery. The Czar has offices of state, as other princes have, but not of so great value.

"Whenever he (the emperour) goes forth, the east gate of the inner wall of the city is shut till he returns."

Hanway describes Moscow, in the following terms, in the year 1743.

"Mosco is built in some measure after the eastern manner, having not many regular streets, but a great number of houses with gardens. Its circumference is about sixteen English miles. The river Moskva, which runs through it, and joins the Occa near Kolomna, makes many windings, which add a very striking beauty to the city; but in the summer, it is in several places shallow and unnavigable. The several eminences, groves of trees, gardens, and lawns, interspersed, form the most pleasing prospects, and enliven the imagination. The frequent dreadful fires with which this city has been afflicted, have hardly left houses to accommodate the empresses people, without distressing her people. Besides, here are no palaces comparable to those at St. Petersburgh, Peterhof, and Tsarskozelo, the Imperial palace in this city being remarkable for scarcely any thing else than its having thirty chapels, and a very lofty hanging garden. In many parts, it appears rather like a prison than a royal palace. The number of churches and chapels in Mosco is hardly within belief; they are estimated above 1800, but many of them are very mean: most of the paintings were done when this art was in its infancy." *

The rebellion in the time of *Ivan and Peter*, in the year 1682; the revolt of the Streltsi against Peter the Great in the year 1689; the plan for the assassination of this Tsar in 1697; and the second revolt of the Streltsi in 1698;—are all interesting events connected with the history of Moscow, as well as some others of less moment, up to the foundation of St. Petersburgh in 1703. After this period, Moscow naturally fell into a state of secondary interest and importance. The history of a few fires, some commotions, and the attacks of the plague, are the chief events noticed till the year 1812;—Petersburgh having been the chief scene of political bustle and change;—when the ancient metropolis again demands the careful attention of the historian. We pass over many of the events of this period in silence, because they are detailed in Levésque's and Tooke's works.

In the year 1770 the plague raged in Russia. This direful disease

* Hanway's Account of the British Trade, vol. i. p. 92.

broke out in a woollen manufactory in Moscow, and spread from the capital to all the neighbouring governments. Prince Orlof arrived in the metropolis, and formed two commissions; one for the prevention and cure of the plague, and the other for the police. *

The people went in crowds to pay their devotions to the Iverskaya Image of the Mother of God †, and caught the plague from each other. The archbishop of Moscow, a man highly esteemed, most wisely ordered that image to be sealed up, with the design that it might afterwards be removed. The people began to cry out that the *archirei* wished to draw upon himself the punishment of the Mother of God, and that he ought to be massacred. The most furious of the rabble ran to the Kremle, broke the gates of the Chudof monastery, pillaged the house of Ambrosius, paid their respects to the wine cellars of the merchants, and intoxicated themselves, and thus gave an opportunity for the archbishop to escape to the Donskoi monastery; there he concealed himself in the choir. The intoxicated and ferocious multitude being informed of the place of refuge by a boy, dragged the archbishop first into the middle of the church, but afterwards forced him behind the monastery, and murdered him. ‡

The strictest political measures were adopted by Prince Orlof; the physicians employed their zeal and science; and the cold coming on, first checked and then extinguished the plague.

"If," says Coxe in the year 1784, "I was struck with the singularity of Smolensko, I was all astonishment at the immensity and variety of Moscow. A city so irregular, so uncommon, so extraordinary, and so contrasted, had never before claimed my astonishment. The streets are, in general, exceedingly long and broad; some of them are paved, others, particularly those in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks, like the floor of a room; wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most superb and stately

* See Life of Prince Orlof. † See Description of Iverskaya Chasovnya, p. 313.
‡ Pamiatnik Sobit. And see p. 399. of this work.

mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the wooden houses are painted, others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches presented themselves in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert, other quarters of a populous town; some of a contemptible village, others of a great capital. Moscow may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture." *

I shall next quote the remarks of Dr. Clarke respecting Moscow in the year 1800.

"We arrived at the season of the year in which this city is most interesting to strangers. Moscow is in every thing extraordinary; as well in disappointing expectation, as in surpassing it; in causing wonder and derision, pleasure and regret. Let me conduct the reader back with me again to the gate by which we entered, and thence through the streets. Numerous spires glittering with gold, amidst burnished domes and painted palaces, appear in the midst of an open plain for several versts before you reach this gate. Having passed, you look about, and wonder what is become of the city, or where you are, and are ready to ask once more, "How far is it to Moscow?" they will tell you, "This is Moscow," and you behold nothing but a wide and scattered suburb, huts, gardens, pig-styes, brick walls, churches, dunghills, palaces, timber yards, warehouses, and a refuse, as it were, of materials sufficient to stock an empire with miserable towns, and miserable villages. — One might imagine all the states of Europe and Asia had sent a building, by way of representative, to Moscow; and, under this impression, the eye is presented with deputies from all countries, holding congress: timber huts from regions beyond the Arctic; plastered palaces from Sweden

* Coxe's Travels, vol. i. p. 392.

and Denmark, not white-washed since their arrival; painted walls from the Tyrol; mosques from Constantinople; Tartar temples from Bucharia; pagodas, pavilions, and virandas, from China; cabarets from Spain; dungeons, prisons, and public offices, from France; *architectural ruins* from Rome; terraces and trellices from Naples; and warehouses from Wapping."

"Having heard accounts of its immense population, you wander through deserted streets. Passing suddenly towards the quarter where the shops are situated, you might walk upon the heads of thousands. The daily throng is there so immense, that, unable to force a passage through it, or assign any motive that might convene such a multitude, you ask the cause; and are told that it is always the same. Nor is the costume less various than the aspect of the buildings: Greeks, Turks, Tartars, Cossacks, Chinese, Muscovites, English, French, Italians, Poles, Germans, all parade in the habits of their respective countries." *

This is one of Dr. Clarke's well drawn and lively pictures, but seems to have been coloured without due reflection, and contains, amidst a great deal of truth, a considerable proportion of error. The reader who will return to our description of the *Bargaining Shops*, p. 278., and of the *Krasnaya Plostchad*, p. 248., "*the quarter where the shops are situated;*" — and will keep in mind, that this quarter is surrounded by the principal and most central streets in Moscow, will easily be able to assign the true motive why there is here continually such a daily throng. But if Moscow "*is in every thing extraordinary,*" which is pretty correct, Dr. Clarke is as *extraordinary* in his descriptions of almost every thing that regards this capital, and indeed Russia in general. To do him justice, he has certainly caught a few strong features of the Russian character, which he has, at times, plainly depicted to the life, sometimes overcharged, and oftener caricatured. His short residence in Russia; his ignorance of the language, the manners, the customs, and the religion of the inhabitants; his continual comparative pictures of a *young nation* with

* Clarke's Travels, p. 47.

the long civilized Great Britain, evident throughout his whole work; his narrow views of the political constitution of the Russian empire; the *gloomy* and *splenetic* atmosphere in which he seems to have been continually involved; and his bold sweeping general conclusions from particular inferences; — account for his numerous false pictures, in which there are often shades of truth. Could any thing else be expected?

When we take into account, that Dr. Clarke travelled under the most disagreeable circumstances, somewhat like a prisoner at large, in the reign of the *extraordinary* Paul I.*; and that he had little opportunity of associating with the first nobility in Russia, a fact for which we have the most positive testimony, is it not rather singular, that his Travels in Russia should sometimes contain even the lineaments of truth? Whether my pencil has delineated objects, and the real character of the Russians, in a truer light, public opinion must decide. Dr. Clarke's pictures are often drawn from strong general impressions, and appear to have been made, with violent prejudices, and with much precipitation. They are not the result of unbiassed, calm, philosophic investigation. Composed in an elegant and romantic style, they suit remarkably well a numerous class of readers, but are totally unworthy the learned pen of Dr. Clarke. They charm the heart, but they do not convey accurate information.

Of the real state of Moscow above twenty years ago, when Dr. Clarke visited it, I cannot speak from personal observation, but I have the standing testimony of numerous edifices erected long before he saw Russia, and the opinion of competent judges, who did not regard that capital while on the wing, to prove, that there were at Moscow, in 1800, not only *architectural ruins from Rome;* but, by "*way of representative*," that Italy sent to this metropolis some choice specimens of her architecture, on purpose to be present at Dr. Clarke's general congress; but prejudice being at the door when they presented themselves, though they had formerly obtained the favourable regards of others, amidst the blaze and splendour of the

* Clarke's Travels, p. 172.

numerous representatives, their merits were overlooked; they were not even admitted to show themselves. No wonder, then, that Dr. Clarke, in his enumeration of the members of the congress, altogether forgot them. Were the Arsenal; the Senate; the Belfry of Ivan Velikii; the University; the Foundling Hospital, (a plain, massy edifice to be sure); the Great Palace of Catharine; the Palace of the Suburbs; a number of fine modern churches and belfries; the House of the Military Governor-general; and the fine sumptuous mansions of the nobility described by travellers, worthy no better name than *architectural ruins? Veni, vidi, credi;* for many of these edifices are nearly in the same state, as at the period of Dr. Clarke's visit; having been renewed after their former style, subsequent to the conflagration.

Raymond's impressions, on viewing Moscow, we give in his own words.

"Un étranger tout-a-coup transporté à Petersbourg, ne devineroit jamais dans certains quartiers et au simple aspect de la ville, s'il est plutôt en Russie qu'en Holland, ou en Allemagne, au lieu qu'en quelque endroit qu'on le place à Moscou; il n'hésitera pas un seul instant à dire où il est. A quel autre pays en effet qu'à la Russie peut appartenir une ville, qui offre la misère la plus affreuse à côté d'une opulence orientale, qui présente ici des palais immenses, et tout près de chetives cabanes? Ces contrastes, qui ne sont adoucis par aucunes nuances intermédiaires, peuvent-ils se rencontrer ailleurs, que dans un gouvernement, où la fortune et la liberté de la nation ont été sacrifiées à un petit nombre d'êtres choisis, et à un corps privilégié? Dans toutes les capitales de l'Europe, on trouve les deux extrêmes, l'indigence et la richesse; mais par quelles gradations ne faut-il pas passer pour arriver de l'une à l'autre? Ceux qui y sont pauvres le sont presque toujours par leur faute, parceque là l'industrie, le travail, les talens ont leur prix et leur récompense; mais en Russie, il n'en est pas de même; on reste toute la vie ce qu'on est né: et comme les nobles sont peu nombreux, et ceux qui ne le sont pas innombrables, mille chaumières entourent un palais."*

* Tableau Hist. Géograph. Militaire et Morale de l'Empire de Russie.—Paris, 1812.

An extensive view of the history and policy of nations, but, especially, an unprejudiced judgment on the history and progress of Russia, in civilization, in arts and in sciences, together with a knowledge of her extent and climate, and population of various tribes, will account for the true parts of the picture of Raymond, to the intelligent and liberal mind, without a single disagreeable reflexion to the sovereign, the nobles, the peasantry, or the government of the empire. Although, in Moscow, there was an *opulence orientale* with *la misère la plus affreuse: des palais immenses* et tout prèt *de chetives cabanes*, what does this *external appearance*, or Raymond's subsequent remarks, prove? Did this author know how the inmates of these *chetives cabanes* live; how well some of the slaves of the nobility, especially those attached to their own establishments, live, in so far as regards food and drink and clothing; how much the Russian peasant esteems his black bread, an excellent nourishing and wholesome article; his kvass *, when good, a simple pleasant drink; his *stchi*, or cabbage-soup, sweet, or acidulated; his condiments, salt, leeks, onions and garlic;—articles to be found every where in Russia;—his salted cucumbers; his *kasha* or boiled millet, eaten with butter, or with oil during the fasts; and his milk, which, in the country at least, is generally added to the articles of his diet, as also eggs, vegetables, and especially mushrooms, besides, at times, butcher's meat, and various kinds of pies on Sundays and festivals:—he would pronounce on his conscience, that *the peasantry of Russsia* generally *live well.* Because many of the articles of food, and the kvass of the Russians, are not highly esteemed by foreigners, at their first arrival in their country, we are not to suppose that they are bad, or coarse, or unhealthy. Foreigners, after a residence of some time in Russia, often become extremely fond of almost all the articles of the Russian boor's table: and the peasantry would not exchange them for all the luxuries of Asia and southern Europe, nor indeed of the world. The frightful

* Besides kvass, the peasants, in better circumstances, generally drink *klukva*, which is prepared from the *Vaccinium oxycoccos.*

picture, given by Clarke, of the almost starvation of the peasantry, in the south of Russia, is, to use the gentlest terms, a false view. I refer to the concurring testimony of numerous travellers from Great Britain, who have gone over the same track, since the time of Dr. Clarke's peregrination, for the confirmation of this statement.

No where in Russia, nor in the capitals, are to be seen one-third of the half-starved figures, stalking about in the streets, as present themselves in the other capitals of Europe. The advantages and disadvantages of slavery must be carefully examined and compared, in doing which, I have sometimes been ready to exclaim, "How happy is the Russian peasant, when under the care of a good master, and who knows not what liberty means! When under the dominion of a tyrannical lord, although supplied with wholesome nutriment, what a miserable being! When food is scanty, how abject his situation!" I am by no means the abettor of Russia; but truth ought always to be told, or silence imposed. Where Russia deserves praise, let her have it; where it is necessary to vindicate her against prejudice, mistakes, and errors, she ought to be protected; where there is room for blame, and, alas! there is much, she ought to bear it. The details I have given of the system of commerce pursued in Russia, and the freedom, with which I have spoken, on religion, on the political state of the empire, and on the civil administration, will sufficiently prove how anxiously I have sought after truth.

Though it be true, in some degree, that *on reste toute la vie ce qu'on est né*, in so far as being a *noble* or a *peasant*;—which I conceive to be Raymond's idea, but vaguely expressed;—yet it is by no means to be so generally stated. Nobles advance themselves in rank by their services, exertions and abilities; and peasants often become rich while they continue slaves, both by their industry and economy at home, and their activity and good fortune while absent from the estates to which they belong, on passports granted by their lords and sometimes distinguished slaves who have procured or purchased their liberty, are afterwards ennobled. This is, however, a rare occurrence. Merchants, watch-makers, painters, carpenters, masons

coachmen, lackies, &c. often increase their own means in this manner; and many, especially the former, become opulent, and purchase their liberty, at a price arranged between the lord and the slave. Other peasants are enormously rich, and cannot obtain their liberty at any price, but pay to their master a *low*, a *reasonable*, a *high*, or an *exorbitant obrok*, or annual sum, for the privileges they enjoy, and by means of which they acquire their wealth.

The political views, of many travellers, as well as of Raymond, regarding Russia, are just as correct as the following picture of the latter; who, after speaking of the dust at Moscow in summer; adds, "*eten hyver d'une boue dans laquelle on s'enfonce jusqu'à mi-jambe:*" — a great mistake. In winter all is frozen up, and the streets are covered by a coat of congelated snow, often a foot thick, besides the latest fallen snow, in which, to be sure, one sometimes may *s'enfoncer jusqu'à mi-jambe.* In the autumn and the spring, the streets are, at times, abominably dirty, but much less so than formerly, on account of the attention of the police.

The awful revolution of the year 1812, effected by the dreadful conflagration of the greatest part of the wide-spreading capital, will be ever memorable in the annals of history, and deserves our particular attention. I shall first give a description of the *sublime* fire, and then allude to some particular circumstances connected with it.

The news of the advancement of the French army, by the road to Moscow, caused general alarm amongst the numerous inhabitants of the city. During the last days of July, many families had withdrawn themselves to the country, and in proportion as the enemy drew nearer the capital, so much more rapid was the emigration; so that, toward the end of August, the depopulation of the metropolis was visible. All traffic ceased; the merchants' shops were shut, and the bakers and butchers also left the city. The stillness of death reigned in the streets, and was only interrupted, at times, by the rolling of departing carriages, and the clattering of flying pedestrians. However, some thousands of the inhabitants remained in Moscow, and were lost, as it were, within the enormous circumference of the city, or were confined to their dwellings.

The result of the well-contested and sanguinary battle of Borodino led to the retreat of the Russian army. On the 31st of August, and the 1st of September, as it approached the capital, and on the 2d September, O.S., during its passage through Moscow toward the Kaluga road, there was an extraordinary bustle in the streets. But as soon as the troops had withdrawn themselves from the city, the uproar ceased, and the same solemn stillness reigned every where as before.

It was thought by many, but without foundation, that the inhabitants, who remained behind in the city, had had intelligence with the enemy. By far the greatest part of these unlucky victims deemed it impossible that the enemy could set his foot in Moscow, and therefore reckoned it altogether unnecessary to leave the city. But, supposing this occurrence, against all probability, they expected no Attila, no Tilly, no Schah-Nadir, no Monguls, Huns, or Tartars; but Napoleon, self-named the Great, who had attained the summit of all human glory; a glory which he would not tarnish; and they thought it impossible, in the worst case, that the self-named Great Nation, a civilized and Christian people, when in possession of Moscow, would permit its name to be branded before the eyes of all Europe, through plundering, and least of all through incendiaries. So concluded these unfortunate beings, and thus were duped. In case of violent resistance, on the part of the Russian army, during its retreat through the city, which few expected, many deceived people thought it amply sufficient for their security, if they were a a few days' journey from the city, or had taken refuge in some strong house. Great numbers, without clothes, linen, beds, or provisions, flying to the nearest villages, were deceived in their expectations, and reduced to extreme misery: they removed to a greater distance in the provinces, and were obliged for many long weeks to turn their backs upon their native town. Many families, who had found a place of refuge in the Imperial Foundling Hospital, expected, that in a few days, they could again have inhabited their dwellings. In consequence of disease, some were shut up in their houses, and however desirous, were unable to take to flight; others had it not in their

power to defray the extraordinary expences which a journey, under the then existing circumstances, required. It was rumoured, that not a few expected the French as friends. In that case, why did the greatest part of the French inhabitants, as well as others, leave the city? The French inhabitants, who remained, had no reason to boast of the forbearance of their nation; very few excepted, they were treated as the other inhabitants of the capital. Moreover, fear caused many foreigners to remain in the city. Such reports had been spread of the mal-treatment and assassination, on the road, of those who had fled, that foreigners, ignorant of the language, dreaded lest they should be exposed to danger from the enraged peasantry, who might take them for enemies, and also injure or murder them. But who can take it amiss, that the common Russian, under the existing dubious circumstances, should have seen an enemy of his country in ever so well-disposed a foreigner. Had not all the nations of Europe; the Northern, the English, the Spanish and the Turkish excepted; declared themselves enemies of Russia? The generosity of the common Russian, however, was proved. Thousands of foreigners were dispersed in the provinces, and partly lived in small towns and villages, without receiving the least harm, on the part of the inhabitants, during their emigration.

Moscow was deserted and silent; but a few of the intimidated inhabitants wandered about the streets as Napoleon, at the head of his army, made his unresisted entrance on the 2d (14th) September, 1812.* Scarcely had he obtained possession of the Kremle, when his cohorts were let loose, like bands of robbers. In a few hours, thousands of merchants' shops were broken open, plundered and set on fire. On the 3d (15th) September, the fire consumed

* In a number of the Russian works hereafter referred to, it is said that Buonaparte made his entry into Moscow on the 3d (15th) September; some even pretend that the Emperor made a visit, incognito, in the evening of the 2d (14th), and his public entry on the 3d (15th.) I have given the date according to the new and to the old style: that in the parentheses indicates the new. This will be found convenient, in reading the works of different authors, because sometimes the old, and sometimes the new, style is followed.

the whole tract, perhaps amounting to seven square versts, extending between the Moskva near the Ostojenka Street, and the same river near the Dorogomilovskoi Bridge, and from the Krimskoi Brode to the *Karetnoi-Riad*, or Carriage-Market; a quarter full of magnificent edifices, which in part continued burning till the 5th (17th) September. On the 4th (16th), that part of Moscow lying on the other side of the Moskva and the Yauza, the Solyanka Street, and all the cross-streets between it and the Pokrovka Street, a tract, which in square contents, cannot be reckoned less than the former, was in a blaze. On the 5th (17th) the flames destroyed a part of the Presna Street, the Tverskaya-Yamskaya Street, and the whole circumference of the city, between the Stretenka Street and the Mestchanskaya Street, even to the Yauza, on this side. But on the other side of the Yauza, smoking ruins set boundaries to the flames. On the 6th (18th) there were burnt innumerable places. But whole quarters could not become the prey of the flames, for such existed no longer. From this day, up till the departure of the enemy on the 10th (22d) of October, no day passed without a fire, in some place or other, having been more or less destructive. On the 8th (20th) of October, the enemy blew up the Artillery Court, and set the Simyonovskoi Monastery on fire. On the the 10th (22d), the French garrison, at their departure, burnt the Imperial Palace in the Kremle, the Depôt of the Commissariat, a part of the structures on the *Devitchĕi Pole*, or Virgin-Field, and many houses on the right side of the Dorogomilovskaya Sloboda, or suburb. On the 11th (23d), in the night, at half past one o'clock, the devastation of Moscow was completed. Five mines were sprung in succession, which scattered in the air, a part of the walls, as well as one of the towers, of the Kremle, and a great part of the arsenal, that venerable Gothic edifice; and opposite it, in the Kitai-Gôrod, the courts of justice and part of the tower called *Ivan Velikii*.

The number of powder barrels, found among the ruins of the Kremle, after the departure of the French, demonstrates that only a part of the *humane* intention of Napoleon was executed. And what

would have been the result of its complete execution may be divined, since windows, even in the German suburb, or *Nemetskaya Sloboda*, and in the Presna Street, were shattered to pieces. The sad remains of Moscow, and especially the Imperial Foundling Hospital, filled with innocent orphans, plundered and burnt out refugées, and more than a thousand sick and wounded French, might have been blown to atoms.

Having given this general view of the destruction of Moscow, I shall now present a particular description of the injury sustained by that metropolis.

From the *Devitchĕi Pole*, the range of houses, on the left hand side, stretching toward the Sparrow-hill and the Novo-Devitchei monastery, and on the right hand side, the half of the row of houses towards the Moskva river, all remained. Of the other half of the Devitchĕi Pole, toward the Pretchistenka Street, there was only left standing, the fine corner house of Galitsin, the interior of which was totally ruined by a horde of Davoust's corps, who had their quarters in it. The tract between the *Devitchĕi Pole* (the river on the left hand, and on the right hand, the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod forming the boundaries), and the Smolenskoi market, and along the course of the Moskva river, even to the Dorogomilovskoi bridge, and from thence to the Pliustchicha, was saved. It consisted of small miserable wooden houses, besides some not inconsiderable fabricks. Part of the Pliustchicha Street, lying near the Smolenskoi market, remained entire; but the whole extent of this street on the right hand, and even a great part of it toward the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod, were burnt. The house of Kamenskii, and a few other edifices, rose alone amidst the general havoc.

The Dorogomilovskaya Sloboda, or suburb, and both bridges of this name (one of which the French had built and left standing), were all uninjured, except a short range of wooden houses on the right hand, and another near the barrier, which were set on fire by the French. Between the Smolenskoi market, and the Kudrina market, including both sides, from the river and the low and middle

ponds of Presna on the left, and on the right from the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod, all lay in ashes. The ancient Novinskoi Monastery towered alone among the ruins. On the bank of the low ponds of *Presna*, were left standing a few wooden houses, and a solitary old mill. Near the Presna Street, the houses lying along the bank of the middle pond, and behind the church of John the Baptist, were consumed by the flames. This situation, formerly so charming and picturesque, cannot now be beholden without horror and indignation. The ravages of the fire, on both sides of the middle pond, resembled a prodigious cemetery, of which the stoves and chimnies alone were left entire; — like monuments of sorrow appearing between scattered trees and bushes, and indicating the former existence of the dwellings of human beings. A similar appearance was remarked, in all the sites of the fire in Moscow, where, as was the case here, the houses were built of wood. The beautiful promenades, on the upper and middle ponds, suffered nothing in the general destruction; not a tree was injured. On the green banks, the French killed their cattle, and fished very diligently in the ponds. The institution for widows, called Vdovii Dome, together with its adjoining buildings, and a few houses near it, lay in ashes. But the whole quarter of the suburb, between the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod on the right hand and the *field* on the left hand, as far as the Triumphal Gates, was left entire. The half of the Tverskaya-Yamskaya Street, from the Triumphal Gates to the Church of Vassilii Neokesariiskii, was consumed. The great wood market, stretching from the *Tverskaya Barrier* to the Government Prison, was untouched; but the streets, between the same and the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod, were no more. The New Suburb, and from thence to the pond of the Samotéka, was all devoured by the flames; however, on the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod, and nearer to the pond, some new edifices were preserved; and a little farther on, stood unhurt the house of Nedélof. That part of the Sustchova Street lying nearer to the prison, from the Church of St. Nicholas, remained entire. Catharine's Imperial Institute, the magnificent hospital of

Mary, and Catharine's Hospital, with their extensive adjoining buildings, and all the edifices about or between them, as far as the third Mestchanskaya Street, were spared by the flames; as was also Butirka, a village situated near the *Dmitrovskaya Zastava, or* Barrier. The second, third, and great, (Bolshaya) Mestchanskaya Streets, and the whole mass of edifices between the *Samotéka*, and the *Suchareva Bashnya*, or Tower of Sucharef, were laid in ashes. Of the third Mestchanskaya Street there was only a single house left. From hence, as far as the New, or Novaya Basmannaya Street, nothing but ruins were to be seen. The fine hospital of Sheremétof and the *Spaskiya Kasarmŭi*, or *Barracks*, situated on the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod, escaped the general destiny; nevertheless, both lost their wings and other adjoining buildings. The Kalantcha Street, the Wood-market, and the Novaya Basmannaya Street, were all destroyed by the fire, except the Zapasnoi Dvoréts, Kurakin's Hospital, and a few other houses. The German Suburb, or *Nemetskaya Sloboda*, which includes the Imperial palace, (Slobodskoi Dvoréts), the old Senate-house, Count Boutourlin's house, with its valuable library and cabinet, almost the whole of the extensive Pokrovskoyé Selo, the Pokrovka Street, from the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod to the Church of *Nikita Mutchenik*, or Nikita the Martyr, and the Old, or Staraya Basmannaya Street, all became a prey to the flames. Nevertheless, a few buildings in the Staraya Basmannaya Street, as the magnificent house of Kurakin, with all its adjoining edifices, the fine house of Yakovlef, the house of Annikiéf, the whole of the Peas-Field, or *Gorochovoi Pole*, as far as the first cross-street, and the tract lying behind it, even to the Yaüsa, the whole street leading from Demidof's house to the Court Bridge, (at the Summer Gardens), a few houses near the old German church excepted, the barracks, the Lapherta Street, the Preobrajenskoyé Sélo (or village), Krasnoyé Selo (or village), and the Sokolnika Street, remained uninjured. Of the Lapherta Street, however, there was an inconsiderable part consumed. The Vorontzova Pole, and the more distant extensive tract by the banks of the Yaüsa, partook of the general destruction. The adjoin-

ing tract, bounded by the Yaüsa, the Zemlianoi-Górod, and the Moskva, containing a number of markets and streets, among which, the Taganka, the Rogojka, and the Vshivaya Gorka, were the most remarkable, was now a desert covered with ruins. There was nothing easier, even for those well acquainted with the city, than to lose the way, and to wander among the diffused ruins, between which numerous passages had been made, as well as through houses and gardens. This part of the town, which was so completely consumed, could not indeed boast of many magnificent edifices, but it was the place of habitation, and the field of contest of many active and opulent men, who now, in part, are obliged to seek their bread at the doors of charity. Nevertheless, there were here some of the finest structures, which, on account of their situation, were no trifling ornaments to Moscow, as the house of Batashóf, of Bezboródko, and many others; — these became a prey to the flames. That part of the town, lying on the other side of the Moskva, was in a similar condition. It was transformed into a field of direful ruins. Even the Isvostchiks (or coachmen), well acquainted with the town, could with difficulty distinguish the former streets. Opposite the Kremle, there was only a single stone house saved; and on the quay, the Depôt of the Commissariat (which was set on fire by the French at their departure), the surrounding houses, and the Bolshaya Yakimaka Street, consisting of small wooden houses and huts, and stretching toward the Krimskoi Brode, also escaped the flames. In the Bolshaya Yakimanka still stand the last houses on the right hand, as well as some buildings at the Kaluga Gate (Kalujskiya Vorotŭi), including the semicircular market, and a few insignificant houses close to the circle of Zemlianoi-Górod. There are not wanting here, ruins to demonstrate the magnificence of the former dwellings, and to show, that this part of the city was one which suffered most from the fire. We see immense districts, in which ovens and chimnies alone remain; and but for them, one might imagine himself in the open field. The suburb on the other side of the Kaluga Gate, and the Serpuchof Gate (the Kalujskiya

Vorotŭi and the Serpuchovskiya Vorotŭi), remained untouched by the flames; but there even a small part of the same, between the second and third Donskaya Streets, was reduced to ashes.

The destruction of the Zemlianoi-Górod was so general, that in setting out at the last house on the Tverskaya Street, which was saved, one might pass round the whole circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod to the east, without perhaps meeting with more than fifty habitable houses, until reaching the Tverskaya Street again, opposite the remaining part of the Kasicha Street, by the Archiepiscopal Ponds (Archireiskiyé Prudi): — a site of conflagration, perhaps not measuring less in extent than *fourteen versts* around the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod. The Ostojenka Street, the Pretchistenka Street, the Arbatskaya Street, the Staraya Konyushnya Street, the Povarskaya Street, the Zadnaya Nikitskaya Street, the Malaya Nikitskaya Street, and the Kasicha Street, as far as the Archiepiscopal Pond, were altogether consumed by the flames. At the *Pretchistenskiya Vorotŭi*, or Gates, a few fine buildings remained unhurt. In the Staraya Konyushnya Street, on the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod, there arose from amidst the ruins two large and superb edifices. Only another house, in the middle of this great site of the fire, was left standing. In the Zadnaya Nikitskaya Street, was left only one habitable dwelling; neither the Povarskaya Street, nor the Malaya Nikitskaya Street, could show even a single remaining structure. The worst part of the Kasicha Street, consisting almost entirely of wooden houses, between the Archiepiscopal Ponds, and the Tverskaya Street, was left uninjured by the flames; a few small houses stretching from the Bronnaya Street, to the circle of the Beloi-Górod, also escaped the general destiny. Only that part of the Tverskaya Street, between the Beloi-Górod and the Zemlianoi-Górod, and from the latter to the Church of the Annunciation (*Blaghovestcheniyé*), on this side, and from a little lower, on the other side, felt the effect of the flames. At the *Tverskiya Vorotŭi*, or Gates, were burnt the butcher's shops, and a large edifice containing flour and fruit shops; but the Strastnoi Monastery, and the square between it, the Tverskaya Street, the

Malaya Dmitrovka Street, and the first cross-street, which joins the two last together, were preserved. The other cross-streets, as far as the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod; the Malaya Dmitrovka Street; the Petrovka Street, from the circle of the Beloi-Gorod to the Carriage-market (*Karetnoi-Riad*); this market itself; the whole district between it, the baths on the Truba; the Stretenka Street, with all the numerous cross-streets on both sides, as far as the Miasnitskaya,—were totally consumed by the flames. The fine house of Valuyef near the Truba, a couple of small new wood-houses, and an old decaying bath, escaped the general fate. In the Miasnitskaya Street, the magnificent house of Barishnikof, and a few other houses, were preserved; and at the *Miasnitskiya Vorotŭi*, or *Gates*, two large stone edifices were left standing. Of the cross tract, between the Miasnitskaya Street and the Pokrovka Street, by far the greatest part toward the circle of the Zemlianoi-Górod, became a prey to the flames. A part of the parish of the church dedicated to Kharitonii, consisting, almost without exception, of wood-houses, was preserved; as also at the Beloi-Górod, the streets leading from the Miasnitskaya Street to the *Pokrovskiya Vorotŭi*, or Gates. At the last-mentioned gates, a few houses likewise remained, and at the middle of the street, between the Beloi-Górod and the Zemlianoi-Górod, about five good-looking stone edifices. From hence, to the banks of the Yaüza, little was to be found but ruins, among which the Pokrovskiya Barracks, and the fine house of Durassof, chiefly struck the eye.

The destruction of the finest and most magnificent division of Moscow, the Beloi-Górod, was somewhat less general than that of the Zemlianoi-Górod. From the Stone-Bridge (*Kamenoi Most*) and the *Pretchistenskiya Vorotui* or Gates, as far as the Tverskaya Street, one saw almost nothing but the majestic remains of former magnificent edifices; remains which, even in their present state, excite our respect.* The Pretchistenka Street, the Znamenka Street, the

* Vide Frontispiece in James's Journal of a Tour, &c.

Vozdvijenskaya Street, the Nikitskaya Street, and the Mochavaya Street, were also laid in ashes.

Who can contemplate the ruins of the houses of Pashkof, Pushkin, Trubetskoi, Apraxin, Mamónof, Sheremetef, Talizin, Dashkof, Orlof, Sarubin, Kushnikof, Dolgoruki, Panin, Kiselof, Soltikof, Beketof, Gubin, Gagarin, of the Nobility's Assembly-Rooms; and of the Imperial University; without cursing the incendiaries, who, like the Huns, had annihilated the beauty of this venerable Imperial city; those edifices, which were the proud monuments of the taste, the love of science, and the magnificence of their constructors? No city in the world, Paris and London not excepted, displayed such a number of palaces, as now were laid in ashes in Moscow. Even the French prisoners, so prejudiced in favour of their capital, avowed that the grandeur of Moscow had exceeded their expectation, and would scarcely venture to give the preference to Paris. Yet this magnificence, perhaps only a short time hereafter, and with more splendour than all the other capitals of the world, will be no more obscured: — will be renovated as soon as Russia: — by her victories over the hitherto unconquered enemy of mankind, and through the destruction of her hordes grown grey in crimes: — has gained the highest step of glory, which no power will be able to dispute with her. The walls of the palaces and temples of Moscow, precipitated together, suffocated the heat of the flames raging in her entrails under a load of ruins: — and with them perished the glory of Napoléon, whose memory, like that of Erostratus and Mandrin*, could only be perpetuated by flames. Such was the language of the Russians, and of foreigners who were in the interest of Russia.

Not far from the Stone Bridge (*Kamenoi Most*), a few charming edifices were preserved entire. At the *Arbatskiya Vorotŭi* or Gates the houses of Khavanskii rested alone. In the Nikitskaya Street some fine houses withstood the flames, as Posniakof's, Labanof's,

* Dictionnaire Universal Historique, &c.

Kutaisof's, Markof's, as well as others on the circle of the Beloi-Górod, and in the Leontievskoi *Pereülok* or Cross-Street. The Tverskaya Street, from the *Tverskiya Vorotŭi* or Gates as far as the palace of the Military Governor-General, did not suffer by the fire. The whole district, between the Tverskaya Street, the circle of the Beloi-Górod, and the Truba, remained for the most part unconsumed; except that part of the Tverskaya Street between the Mochavaya Street and the Bird Market, on the one side, and the palace of the Governor-General on the other side, which were burnt. The stone-shops along the Neglina, the whole of the Bird Market, (*Ochotnoi Riad*), the Petrovka Street as far as the Smith's Bridge (*Kuznetskoi Most*), and that part of the Dmitrovka Street which adjoins the Bird Market and includes the Nobility's Assembly-Rooms, the Georgievskoi Monastery, Stcherbatof's houses, and Galitin's two houses; — all lay in ashes. A few of the cross-streets, between the Dmitrovka Street and the Petrovka Street, were burnt, as were also that part of the Petrovka Street lying near the Smith's Bridge, — and opposite the Petrovskoi Monastery, the fine house of Gubin, and a couple of houses lying behind it, on the circle of the Beloi-Górod. Opposite the Smith's Bridge, the wooden corner house of Khamaikof was saved, as if by a miracle: all the structures around it, even the stone-buildings behind it, lay in ashes. The whole quarter between the Neglina, the walls of the Kitai-Górod, the Pokrovka Street, (this street, as far as the circle of the Beloi-Górod, included), and the circle of the Beloi-Górod: — namely, the Rojestvenka Street, the Lubianka Street, the Miasnitskaya Street, with the cross-streets lying between them: — were entirely exempted from the fire: — indisputably, the most considerable part, as far as buildings are considered, of the now remaining Moscow. From the Petrovka Street to the Foundling Hospital, nothing exists but ruins: of the Solianka Street, not a single house was left standing. In the cross-streets, the Archives of the College of Foreign Affairs, and a few other houses, were saved. The Imperial Foundling Hospital had almost all its adjoining houses destroyed, but the line of mag-

nificent buildings adjoining the Yauza, the stables, and also a couple of houses, among which are the smith's shop, opposed the devouring element.

The Kitai-Górod burned six days without intermission; it is now a prodigious mass of the wrecks of houses, and will be restored again with infinite trouble and expence. There were preserved some buildings along the Neglina and near the walls; a few, however, became the sacrifice of the flames. Farther distant, the back buildings of the former house of Shermetof, a couple of houses in the Varvarka Street, and a few others in the Zariadyé Street, had the same fate. The merchants' shops, for the most part, suffered. Whole ranges were overwhelmed together: — mountains of their ruins blocked up the passages: — in consequence of the earthquake caused by the blowing up of the mines.*

In the Kremle, the New Imperial Palace alone became the prey of the flames. Opposite it, the enemy blew up the *Ivanovskaya Kolokolnya*, or Belfry, and a part of the Arsenal, and carried with them the cross of the Ivan Velikii, and the eagles which surmounted the tower of the *Nikolskiya* Gates.† In the walls of the Kremle, toward the river, four great openings, many fathoms wide, were made by springing of the mines, by which also, the corner-tower, near the *Borovitskiya* Gates, was torn from its foundation with indescribable violence, and blown into the air. The whole promenade along the beautiful stone quay, and in part also, the other bank of the river, were covered with ruins; the iron balustrade, in many places lay in the river; and the Lime-tree walk was hewn down. Through the violence of the earthquake the proud Ivan Velikii was rent, as well as the corner-tower on the Neglina, near the blown-up part of the Arsenal, which besides had a piece of its summit destroyed. The

* Cannon were planted on the walls of the Kremle, opposite the shops; part of which were destroyed by the French, for the greater security of the Kremle.

† According to official reports, the French did not take the cross of Ivan Velikii with them: — for it was found among the ruins of the Kremle.

tower at the Gates of St. Nicholas (*Nikolskiya Vorotŭi*) had already suffered by extreme violence in tearing down the eagle, and by this action, part of the summit of the tower was likewise precipitated. The mine, sprung near this tower, rendered it so frail that it threatened to fall. The equestrian statue of St. George, upon the cupola of the Senate-House, was to have been carried to Paris as a trophy. But a misfortune happened through want of care in the workmen: the statue fell and was broken to atoms.*

From the above description, it appears, that by far not only the greatest, but in respect of the value of the edifices, and of the respectability, the riches, and the number of the inhabitants, the most important part of the city became a prey to the flames; and that only the smallest and worst part, consisting of suburbs and wooden

* The following intelligence, taken from an official document, with regard to what the Kremle suffered, at the invasion and burning of Moscow in 1812, will be interesting, especially to the visitor of this metropolis. As mentioned above, the *Nikolskiya Vorotŭi*, or St. Nicholas' Gates, suffered greatly, when the arsenal was blown up. The adjoining round tower, at the north-west corner, was also much injured. The round tower at the south-west corner, near the *Borovitskiya Vorotŭi*, or Gates, was blown up from the very foundation. It fell across the quay, as did also two of the other towers, near the *Taïnitskiya Vorotŭi*, or Secret Gates; they, in their fall, broke down the iron balustrade and precipitated it into the river. The ancient palace of the Tsars remained almost uninjured. The new palace was burnt at the departure of the French: its walls, and those of the *Granovitaya Palata*, or Audience Chamber, alone remained. See View in James's Journal of a Tour, &c. The Cathedrals of the Assumption, of St. Michaël, and of the Annunciation, had all their windows broken, and were profaned and pillaged. The body of the *Ivanovskaya Kolokolnya*, or Belfry, was blown up by a mine, and laid in ruins. *Ivan Velikŭ* was rent in different places, and even now declines a very little from the perpendicular. The cross and part of the cupola were removed. The greatest bell suspended, weighing above 3500 poods (now recast) was cracked. The church of the *Martyr Catharine*, at the Voznesenskoi monastery, was fitted up as a great bake-house by the French, and afterwards was greatly injured. The arsenal was mined, and more than one half of it blown up. The north end, close by St. Nicholas's Gates, and the small façade adjoining the *Troitskiya Vorotŭi*, or Trinity Gates, were nearly levelled with the ground. The arsenal also sustained a good deal of injury by the conflagration. The rest of the edifices received so little injury as not to require mention.

edifices, was preserved; with the exception of the square space in the Beloi Górod, — between the Neglina, the circle of the Beloi Górod, and the Pokrovka Street, — which still maintains its place among the finest parts of Moscow.

The amount of *Numeros*, or courts, which lay in ashes, may be estimated between 8000 and 9000; and nearer the latter than the former number. But every one of these *Numeros*, almost without exception, consisted of more than one house, the most of three, four, five, and more buildings: so it may well be reckoned that between 40,000 and 50,000 were burnt in Moscow *; a total which must excite astonishment, especially when we take into estimation, the number of *fire-resisting* magnificent structures and great stone houses, the erection of which had cost a hundred thousand roubles. Many of the churches resisted the fury of the flames, and even protected the houses lying behind them, as, for example, that of *Nikita Mutchenik*, in the Basmannaya Street; the church *Spass na Glinistchach*, not far from the *Ilyinskiya Vorotŭi*, or Gates, and some others; many were deprived of their roofs, a few were totally consumed; and numerous belfries stood without cupolas. It is remarkable that all the great hospitals were preserved; while on the contrary, all the public education establishments, except Catharine's Institute, were annihilated by the fire. Of about thirty apothecary-shops, there remained only three. The furniture in the edifices, in part so costly and tasteful, the libraries, the picture-galleries, the cabinets of the arts and of rarities, goods of all sorts, and provisions, which could not be carried away, became a prey to the flames or to the enemy.

Who can estimate, even nearly, the immense loss which Moscow, and through her the whole empire, suffered by the rapacity and the inhumanity of the modern Huns.

* Under house, is understood every one of the chief buildings belonging to the same court, including adjoining structures, as stable, coach-house, bath, &c. By *Numeros* are meant, the numbers given to dwellings with these appertaining buildings, by the police; and which generally indeed surround a court. See remarks on this statement hereafter.

Thus Moscow, the venerable ancient imperial city; — the work of many centuries; — fell by the hand of insatiable ambition within six days. Never will posterity be able to comprehend, that a city of such size, dignity, and importance, which was taken without the least resistance, could have become the victim of the unbounded barbarity of the *self-named* most civilized nation. History furnishes no example, where conquerors of honourable feelings, have branded themselves with the infamy of plundering, and maliciously burning, an open defenceless city. Such vanquishers may be classed with Attila, Tamerlane, and other similar scourges of humanity.

The wide-spreading Moscow, within six days, became the prey of the flames. The activity of the incendiaries was accompanied with a dreadful storm, — which drove the devouring element before it, with a rapidity of which no description can give an idea. Whole quarters now standing, in a few minutes were in a blaze; and a number of the indwellers found a grave among the ruins of their houses. The misery of the unfortunate inhabitants of Moscow, during this shocking scene, was awful. The rattling of the wind, the upturning of iron roofs, the roaring of the flames, the crash of tumbling edifices, the click of cracking windows, the bawling of children, the shrieks of maltreated or flying women, the howling, bellowing, and plaintive cries of domestic animals, the outrage of tipsy robbers, the rolling of carriages, and the report of fire-arms, made an appalling combination. To form an idea of such a scene, is next to impossible.

Many of the unfortunate inhabitants, persecuted by fire and robbers, and chased from one place of refuge to another, reached the fields, or were received under the protection of some compassionate individuals. In the fields, even these *miserables* were plundered, maltreated, and again sent back to the town.*

Such is the language of the *anonymous author* who has been our

* Vide Versuch Einer Darstellung der Verbrenung und Plünderung Moskwas. Petersburg, 1813; which is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Horne, the bookseller.

chief guide in the above account: but it is well understood that Mr. ——— was not at liberty to tell the truth; he spoke in the same tone as did nearly all Russians in 1812, and for some years afterwards; he thus conciliated favours, and obtained the good opinion of the government.—As I made some alterations, I have not put the marks of a quotation; but, as I have followed the work closely, the style is often harsh, and the arrangement of the sentences generally disagreeable. As will be remarked hereafter, my opinion, as to the incendiaries of Moscow, widely differs from the above account, which I regard the best as to the real injury sustained by the burning of this ancient capital.

Authors differ considerably with respect to the number of edifices which became a prey to the flames. Horne, in estimating it at 8000 or 9000 *Numeros*, or courts, is not far wide of the truth; but in mentioning 40,000 or 50,000 structures, his calculation is obviously extravagant.* It must be kept in mind, however, that under almost every *Numero*, or court, at Moscow, are included not only the chief building, the house, but also its adjoining edifices, which are more or less numerous, according to circumstances; as kitchen, stables, coach-houses, cellars, houses for the servants, &c. This explanation enables us to reconcile, very nearly, the conflicting accounts of different individuals; for, while some have alluded to the *Numeros* singly, others have computed the number of edifices each of them contained, added all together, and talked of the sum-total.

In a manuscript-report which I possess, and which was drawn up in 1812, by a person well acquainted with the city, it is said "that Moscow contained 10,000 *Numeros*, in which were 30,000 structures; of these there did not remain 5000, and even they were pitiably pillaged!"

Surrugues says, "Of 9300 houses and 800 mansions (*hotels*), there scarcely remained 2000 edifices †:" — so that 8100 must have been burnt. As I have related, at p. 66, according to Table III., the

* Versuch Einer Darstellung der Verbrennung, p. 35.

† Lettres sur l'Incendie de Moscou, p. 46.

number of houses consumed amounted to 6532. The same statement may be found in James's Journal.*

In Zaiblovskii's Geography, we are informed that Moscow was set on fire in 500 places in 1812; and that of 2600 stone houses, there remained about 200; and of 8000 wooden houses about 500.† Moscow must then have contained a total of 10,600 houses, of which 700 alone were saved; so that 9900 must have been consumed. But Zaiblovskii is frequently very extravagant in his calculations.

"In three days," says Count Rostopchin, "the fire devoured 7632 houses ‡;" and I believe this to be the most just report ever made by His Excellency, with regard to the events of 1812.

From all accounts, we shall probably be very near the truth, in concluding that 7000 *Numeros* were destroyed in 1812; and that these *Numeros* contained 7000 principal edifices, and at least 14,000 structures §, making a grand sum-total of 21,000 buildings.

Innumerable palaces, crowds of noble mansions, and thousands of houses, bazars, shops, and warehouses, containing the wealth and luxuries of the world; the depositaries of science, of literature, and of taste; the cabinets and galleries of the master-pieces of the arts were destroyed:—in short, the work of centuries, the pride of Russia, the wide-spreading far-famed Moscow, was reduced to ashes, and disappeared. What a terrific, what a sublime spectacle! But the mind revolts from its contemplation.‖

The annexed plan will furnish a good idea of the extent of the ravages of the fire in 1812; the parts of the city which were con-

* James's Journal of a Tour in Germany, &c., p. 405.

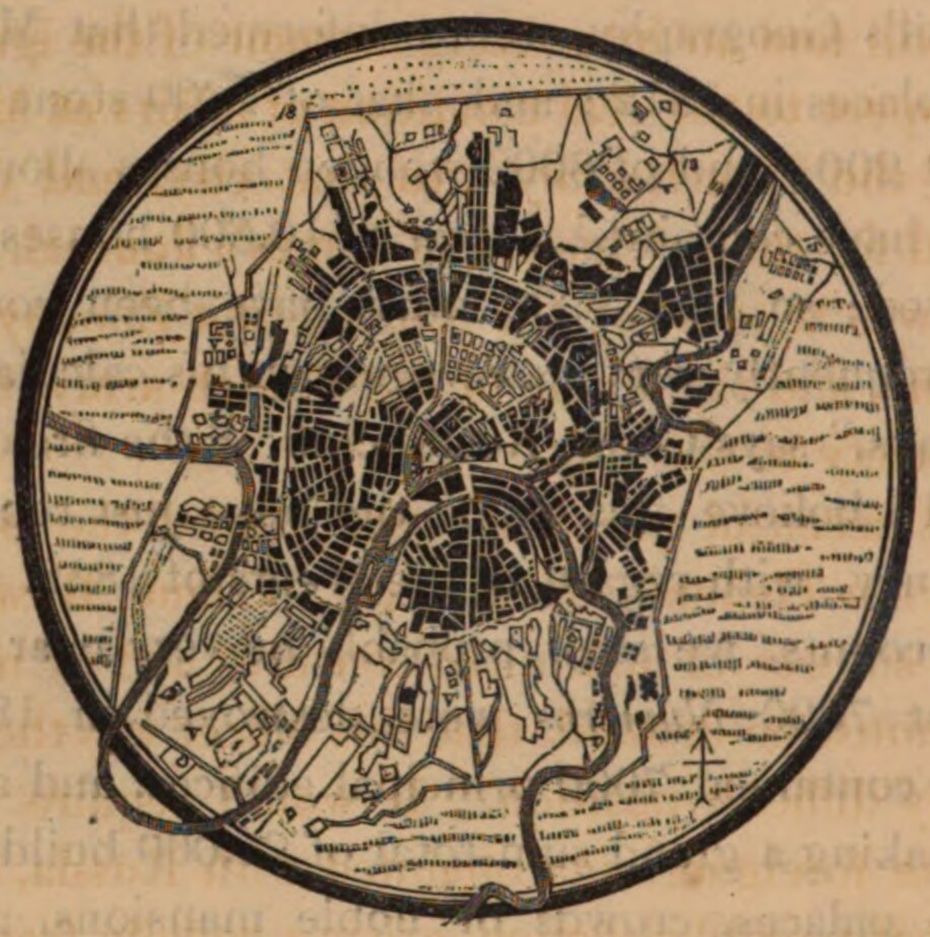
† New Geography of the Russian Empire, p. 44. part ii.

‡ La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscow, p. 15. Paris. 1823.

§ To each principal edifice I allow, upon an average, two appendages; because while some *Numeros* had 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, or even more, a number had none at all, or at least none worthy of mention.

‖ "Never, with all the powers of poetry, have the fictions of the burning of Troy equalled the reality of that of Moscow. It was literally an ocean of fire!"—Memorial de Sainte Hélène, vol. iii. part v. p. 263. See also p. 2. of this work.

sumed are shaded black, while the remaining parts, or those which were little injured, are of a lighter shade.



No pen can delineate the sufferings of the inhabitants who remained in the capital; no language is adequate to pourtray the varied forms which misery assumed at the dreadful catastrophe; no indignation can sufficiently overwhelm the sacrilegious beings who rejoiced in plunder amid the flames and general ruin*; and no heart is worthy of envy which sympathizes not with the distresses of ruined families and individuals, and mourns not over the woeful tale of the fallen city. †

* An Englishman who had resided a long time at Moscow, knew not by what means to save his effects. The French had already entered the city. Having dug a very deep hole in his kitchen-garden, into which he let down his trunk, and having covered it over by some feet of earth, he interred the body of a dead French soldier above it. The French, in the general search, arrived in the Englishman's garden, and remarked the new-turned up earth. They thought they had found a prize; they removed the earth with alacrity, and to their utter astonishment, discovered the mortal remains of their companion. Ignorant of the device by which they were duped, they left off work, and the property remained secure, and was taken up after the departure of the French.

† Vide Lines of Dmitrief, p. 451. of this work.

No wonder that the year 1812 forms a marked epoch in the verbal calendar of the Russians! *

The reader will find an interesting account of the ignorance of the people, with respect to the real condition of affairs at Moscow, before the entrance of the French army into that city, and of the various devices adopted for their delusion, in James's Journal. † The great balloon which was to destroy the *Zlodei*, (not Znodoy as James has it,) *the wicked one*, and the whole of the French army, is talked of by all classes of society to this day.

The different deceitful measures, used toward the people, by the military Governor-General of Moscow, Count Rostopchin, have been alike the subject of unlimited censure, and of unqualified approbation. It must be avowed, that this officer was then placed in an unprecedentedly difficult position. It would require pages to communicate to the foreigner, unacquainted with Russia, any thing like a just idea of that painful situation, arising equally from the political constitution of the empire, the religion and opinions of the inhabitants, the ideas propagated among the public, and the presence of an overwhelming enemy. *Now*, we know that the Russians rose *en masse* against the French; the measures of whose military hero were but ill calculated to conciliate the good will, or to claim the assistance of the inhabitants. *Then*, there was, at least, some uncertainty as to the conduct to be expected from the people, influenced and

* The natives generally speak of modern time in relation to the French invasion: — so we continually hear such expressions as, 1, 2, 3 *years before the French*, or *after the French*; and as I have already remarked, in a note at p. 211., on Christmas day is also the commemoration of "the deliverance of the church, and of the Russian empire from the invasion of the French and (with them) of twenty nations."

† Journal of a Tour in Germany, Sweden, &c., p. 364. Though in different languages, and though the arrangement be different, we cannot but remark, the almost verbal coincidence of the account of the burning of Moscow, in *Lettres sur l'Incendie de Moscou, par l'Abbé Surrugues*, and that in *James's Journal*. I believe that an edition of the late Abbé's pamphlet was long ago circulated at Moscow, and if James followed this work, the circumstance should have been mentioned; or if the Abbé took James for his guide, it should have been avowed.

inflamed by the false speeches and promises both of the French and of the Russians, or of the misguided rabble, who are always ready to serve where present interest is in the question.

I believe the real and melancholy state of affairs was not concealed from the chief inhabitants of the city, and that many were warned, while others received indirect suggestions, to look to themselves and their welfare, some days previous to the entry of the French into Moscow. The governor took every measure, consistent with the *sadly dictated politics* of the times, to prevent uproar and rebellion, rapine and murder. I have heard it alleged, and even by many of the Russians, that had not Count Rostopchin *wisely adopted delusive measures*, there would have been terrible disturbances in the city, and that, probably, the deluded mob, in the first transports of misguided passion, might have excited the peasantry to a general massacre of the nobility of the realm. In the then position of affairs, the murder of the nobles would most likely have been the loss of the empire; and, besides, a terrible stroke to a nation just emerging from barbarism, and making advances in civilization; a stroke which would have placed all Europe under the sway of the Emperor of the French.

Judging from the sad fate of other cities, which have been placed in somewhat similar circumstances, it may be fairly questioned whether more souls might not have perished, and more real loss been sustained, had the military governor early made known that Moscow must become the prey of the enemy, than was really the case at the awful epoch alluded to. Besides, there are some who think, on an extensive view of the immediate and ultimate effects in Russia, that both in a political and moral light, it would have been a justifiable step, to have made a sacrifice of a greater number of the lower classes of society, in preference to that of a smaller number of the nobility; an argument which seems very untenable.

Had a proclamation been issued, giving warning to the population of Moscow and the vicinity, of the approaching fall of that city, public opinion might have taken different turns, and confusion, rebellion, and murder been the consequences. The nobility might have merely

suffered their share in the affray, but more probably they would have been sacrificed by the peasantry.

It may still be asked, "Who burnt Moscow?" The answers are as different as they were eight years ago. Some authors maintain that Moscow was burned by the French, and many of its inhabitants, and almost all the peasantry, have this idea. On the contrary, most foreigners are persuaded, that the Russians were incontestably the incendiaries of the city. Were this admission candidly made, and had the act been the offspring of pure patriotism, one of the most blooming laurels might be added to the crown of Russia. Moscow, the willing sacrifice of Europe, might then have been inscribed upon her arms.

The cause of these divergencies of opinion, seems to me to have arisen from Count Rostopchin's absence from Russia since the burning of Moscow. Some have been ready to insinuate, that by the conflagration of the metropolis, having incurred the displeasure of His Imperial Majesty, the Count thought it advisable to withdraw from his native climate. Others suppose, that no disapprobation was manifested on this account, though no positive orders were given by the Emperor to burn the capital. It is even reported, that the Count fell into disgrace, on account of a misunderstanding with his Sovereign respecting political administration, and that he had imperial orders, or permission, in case of necessity, to make a sacrifice of Moscow. The clouds of mystery which still involve this question, will most probably be dispelled by time, and the naked truth will appear in all her majesty, and unfold a tale which will astonish the world.

Such was the account of the memorable epoch, 1812, which I had composed three years ago, while residing in Russia, and while my spirit was reluctantly held in thraldom by the heart-entwining interests of a young family. Before I left Moscow last June, I heard of the publication of a work by Count Rostopchin, relative to the burning of this city, and on my arrival in London, I hastened to procure it. I had indulged the hope of seeing the elucidation of mystery, in the disclosure of truth. I expected to find, in Rostop-

chin's pamphlet, copies of the official documents relative to, and an open avowal of *the burning of Moscow*, together with a developement of the causes of the obstinate and long-protracted denial of that memorable action. But to my surprise, I found that the grand object of the Count's publication, was to rivet the ideas disseminated at the time of the conflagration; in a word, to prove that Moscow was burned by the French. As the attention of the public is again called to this subject, I am induced to enter into some more details. I do this the more readily, as its discussion will give me an opportunity of displaying some features of the national character of the Russians, in the strongest light, and afford additional evidence of the correctness of different statements in this work.

Both before and after the entry of the French army into Moscow, every term of abuse, every execration, and every malediction of the Russian language, — a language peculiarly rich in oaths, curses, and abominable appellations, — was heaped upon them and their victorious leader, by the natives of Russia. The epithets, villains, miscreants, robbers, dogs, infernals, rabble, wretches, barbarians, tyrants, murderers, drunkards, marauders, plunderers, devils, &c., were promiscuously uttered; and the words wickedness, cruelty, oppression, inhumanity, profanation, treachery, ungodliness, &c., resounded from every corner. In fact, no avenue to the heart of the Russians was left unassailed, so as to prevent the proclamations and promises of Buonaparte from taking effect. All the imagery of tragedy was called up before their eyes. The advance of the French from the frontiers was traced with fire and sword, and blood, and rapine, and murder: they themselves were represented as unfeeling, hardened barbarians, who held nothing sacred, and who delighted in acts of ferocity. But the grand key to rouse the indignant feelings of the Russian boors was religion, that powerful engine which has assumed the garb of every passion which disgraces human nature.

Unfortunately for that over-ambitious victor, — many of whose deeds stand unique in the history of the world, — who led his army to the east, little or no attention was given to the rivetted attachment

of the Russian peasant to his father's creed. This was, probably, the cause of all Napoleon's misfortunes, and of the subsequent triumph of his enemies. Had he known how to have taken advantage of the prejudices and religious opinions of the native peasantry, I do solemnly believe, he never would have been necessitated to encounter "nature in the violence of her wrath."

Napoleon, the great Napoleon, permitted the temples of God to be seized, and profaned, and pillaged. The Russians took advantage of this circumstance, and represented, that wherever the French arrived, the altars were thrown down, the gold chasings stolen, the holy images broken in pieces and trampled under foot, and the sanctified vessels used for the worst of purposes. Speeches and proclamations, containing such sentiments, were every where promulgated, and they had the desired effect, of turning the hearts of the Russians against Buonaparte.

Let us now hear the public voice with respect to the conflagration of Moscow. The Abbé de Surrugues speaks of the burning of this metropolis, as "a project engendered in the enthusiasm of patriotism."* James says: "Noble as this sacrifice appeared, — greatly as it has been admired throughout Europe, — there is no Russian, at this day, that will avow from what means the conflagration arose; but it is invariably ascribed by people at Petersburgh, as well as here (Moscow), to the malice of the French army. History, however, will do justice to the nation, and blazon in its true colours this signal triumph of Russian magnanimity."† Las Cases, in one of his conversations with Napoleon, relates, that "the name of Rostopchin having been pronounced, I presumed to remark, that the colour given to his patriotic action had very much surprised me, instead of exciting my indignation; and even much more, that I had

* "Un Projet enfanté dans l'Enthousiasme du Patriotisme!! Lettres sur l'Incendie de Moscou," p. 16.

† James's Journals of a Tour in Germany, Sweden, &c. p. 370.

envied him."* Count Rostopchin himself remarks: — "Ten years have passed away since the conflagration of Moscow, and I am always indicated as the author of an event, which, according to received opinion, was the principal cause of the destruction of Napoleon's army, of his fall, of the safety of Russia, and of the deliverance of Europe. Certainly there is cause to pride one's self upon such a fine title; but never having usurped the rights of any individual, and tired of hearing the same fable repeated, I wish to speak the truth, which alone ought to dictate history.

"When the conflagration, in three days, destroyed six-eighths of the houses of Moscow, Napoleon felt all the importance of this event, and foresaw the effect which it would produce upon the Russian nation, authorized to attribute this disaster to him, on account of his presence, and that of a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers at his orders. He believed, that he would find a sure means of throwing off himself all the odium of this act, before the eyes of the Russians and of Europe, and of causing it to fall upon the chief of the Russian government at Moscow. The bulletins of Napoleon immediately proclaimed me the incendiary. The journals, the pamphlets of the day, with envy repeated the accusation, and authorized all those, who have written since the campaign of 1812, to present as authentic *a fact altogether false.*"† In fine, there is, there can be, but one opinion on the subject in question. If the Russians had sacrificed Moscow through heaven-born patriotism, it would be the most magnanimous event — the most glorious laurel of the history of their nation. Let us now examine the witnesses, if I may so speak, who ascribe the burning of Moscow to the French, and then those who attribute this event to the Russians.

After Buonaparte took possession of Moscow, Count Rostopchin issued the following extraordinary proclamation, which I give at full

* Mémorial de Sainte Hélène, vol. v. part iii. p. 262.

† "Un fait entièrement faux." La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscow, p. 2.

length, equally on account of its importance as an historical document, and as exhibiting the Russian style of address in all its purity. Some of the ideas will astonish civilized Europe. They remind us of the days of the laconic Suvarof.

"Peasants! Inhabitants of the Government of Moscow!!

"The enemy of the human race: — the punishment of God for our sins: — diabolical instigation: — the wicked Frenchman has entered Moscow; — given her up to the sword, to the flames; — has robbed the temples of God; — has profaned the altars by pollutions, the holy vessels by drunkenness, by mockery; — has used the robes of the priests for horse-cloths; — has torn in pieces the chasings and the crowns of the holy images; — has converted the churches of our orthodox faith into stables; — has violated our wives, our daughters, our children; — has ravaged the church-yards, and before the second coming (of Jesus Christ), has raised from the tomb the bones of the dead, — of our forefathers, — of our parents; — has seized whoever he could, and used them in place of draught-horses, to carry away stolen goods; — would kill us by famine, and as he has now nothing himself to eat, has let loose his marauders, like wild beasts, to devour all around Moscow; — and thought to call you politely to market, making use of promises, of general protection and defence!! —— Orthodox Christians; — faithful servants of our Tsar; — nurses of our *Mother Stone-Moscow* *, have you the least confidence in the word of the ferocious enemy? Will you allow yourselves to be deceived by the sanguinary miscreant? He will deprive you of the last crumb of bread: he will permit you to die a *hungry* death: he will deceive you by promises, and when he gives

* The Russians, and especially the peasantry, very frequently, when speaking of the ancient capital, call it, — *Mat Moskva* — or Mother Moscow. It is reckoned the mother of other towns, because it is the largest, and the most famous in Russia. Many thousand souls have never seen a stone town, except *Moskva*: hence the dignity of the capital, Stone-Moscow.

you, it will be base money! Separate yourselves, *Bratsi**, from the apostate Christian warriors:—O Mother of God!—do not hearken to empty sounds. Esteem your chiefs, and the proprietors of the land: they are your defenders, your assistants; they are ready to clothe you, to put shoes upon your feet †, to feed you, to give you drink!!

"Let us destroy the remaining forces of the enemy: let us bury them in *Sacred Russia*: let us stand and beat them wherever we meet them:—already but a small number of them remain:—of us there are forty millions of souls, pouring in from all sides, like a covey of young eagles. Let us annihilate the foreign rabble, and give their bodies to the wolves and to the crows:—and Moscow will again be adorned, will shew her stone-houses, her golden summits. Will you give our father, Alexander Pavlovitch, a million of roubles for the re-construction of Stone-Moscow, in which he was anointed with holy oil, and crowned with the crown of the Tsars? He puts confidence in Almighty God—in the God of Russia: he hopes in the people subject to him, the valiant hearts of the young. He alone is the Lord's anointed, and we took the oath of allegiance to him:—He is our father—we are his children; but the French villain, the unchristened enemy—he is ready to sell his soul; he was already a Turk, in Egypt he became a Mussulman ‡:—he has robbed Moscow, and let the inhabitants go naked, and with bare feet;—and now he congratulates himself, and says, this is no

* Brat is the singular for brother; Bratsi is the plural for brothers, in a literal sense. These terms are in universal usage in Russia, both among high and low. Their real application, however, is equal to *My Lad* or My Lads, *My Brave Boy* or My Brave Boys.

† In hiring servants at Petersburgh, but still more so at Moscow, the servants always ask you, whether their stockings and shoes are to be at their own, or at your expence; as by this circumstance the wages are modified. In winter, covering for the feet requires very serious attention in a cold climate.

‡ Count Las Cases says, that the "Assertion of Napoleon's having assumed the Mussulman dress is totally false." Mémorial de Sainte Hélène, vol. iii. part iii. p. 87.

robbery ;-- but all is taken from them by a dog ! ! Here there is no duration. Bitter tears are preparing for the wolf. But two weeks hence, and he will cry *pardon**, but you will not hear him. Already there is but one end for them (the French), to sit down like locusts, and form a wall with their unburied bodies ! !

" Wherever they come, throw them, dead and alive, into deep graves. The Russian soldiers will assist you, those who fly the Kozáks will cut in pieces. Remote Bratsi, friends of Moscow, don't lose courage. Ye who are near, destroy the detestable mob ; the filthy rabble ; and then show yourselves to the Tsar, in Moscow, and be lauded for your deeds. He will raise you to your former condition, and you will live, and again join in the ancient chorus ! !

" But he among you, who listens to the Frenchman, and salutes him, is an unworthy son of his country, an apostate of God, a delinquent of his sovereign : — he gives himself up to judgment, and to punishment ; *and his soul will be in hell with the wicked, and will burn in the fire, as burned our Mother Moscow.*" †

Of the same nature were all the harangues vociferated to excite the Russian peasantry to revenge. Count Rostopchin, if he has not gained immortal laurels by his *eloquent oration*, has at least shown, that he understood the genius of his nation. Had Napoleon known as well how to have acted his part, we should have had no Holy Alliance, nor any occasion for such a coalition ; and probably Europe would have been as happy, under the sublime genius of the most extraordinary man who ever drew breath, as she is, fettered by the limited, depressive, degenerating policy of repeated congresses.

It is well known, that Count Rostopchin set fire to his own house, at Vorónovo : — an act of the greatest magnanimity. He left the following address to the French, upon the church-door of the village,

* The peasants around the capitals, almost all know a few words of French, as *Monsieur*, *Pardon*, *Madame*, &c. Count Rostopchin, therefore, in ridicule, uses the word *pardon* instead of the Russian word, *Isvinité*, of the same import.

† Porajeniyé Frantsuzof na Severé, p. 119. part. 1. Moscow, 1814. of which the author has a copy.

and who will not admire it?* "Eight years I embellished this country-seat, eight years I lived happily here, in the bosom of my family, and under the protection of the patriotic government of the *Gosudar*, Alexander. The peasants of this village fly from you; and I burn my house, that it may not be defiled by French highway robbers. In Moscow, I left you, as booty, two furnished houses worth half a million of roubles:— here you will find ashes alone."†

Such a patriotic action might naturally prejudice the public in favour of Count Rostopchin's taste for conflagrations, and lead them, more readily, to suppose that he gave orders for the destruction of Moscow. But he, and his friends, will tell you, that this is false reasoning; that Vorónovo was private property, and the possessor could do with it what he pleased; and that Moscow was public property, and the governor could only act agreeably to his instructions, or the necessities of the times.

Immediately after the burning of Moscow, the following anecdote was related, as a strong proof of the guilt of the French in 1812. Indeed, even to this day it is often repeated.

General Toutolmin was reckoned the preserver of the Foundling Hospital, from the rapacity of the enemy and from the fury of the flames. While walking on the quay, opposite this enormous edifice, Buonaparte is said to have stopped, and sent for its chief. Among other questions, the Emperor asked the General:—"Who was the cause of the fire of Moscow?" "The French burn Moscow," the General dauntlessly replied; and the Emperor went away in a rage.‡

Buonaparte says, that "The Russian army disavowed the burning of Moscow:" and Rostopchin states, "That the Russian army was persuaded, that Moscow was burned by the enemy."§

* La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscou, p. 39.

† Collection of Russian Anecdotes, part iii. p. 42.; and also Narrative of the Campaign in Russia in 1812, by Sir R. K. Porter, p. 234.

‡ Collection of Anecdotes, part iii. p. 18.

§ La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscou, p. 39.

The following translation, of part of a *rescript*, which the Emperor Alexander sent to Count Rostopchin, of the 11th November, O. S. 1812, bespeaks the sentiments wished to be conveyed from the crown to the public.

Count Theodor Vassiliévitch!

"Casting our melancholy regard over Moscow, which has suffered, by the *hands of the wicked enemy*, with the deepest grief we reflect on the fate of many of her inhabitants, who had severely suffered, and were robbed of their property. It was the will of God: — His incomprehensible decree. Often in storms He sends us salvation, and not unfrequently in wrath He manifests his mercy. How painful, to the heart of a Russian, to see our ancient capital, for the greatest part, converted into ashes! how dreary to cast a look upon the consumed and profaned temples of the Lord!! But our enemy has no cause to be proud of his crimes. The fire of Moscow was extinguished with her blood," &c. &c.

In another rescript of the 14th November, also addressed to Count Rostopchin, His Imperial Majesty, after speaking of the erection of a column, formed entirely of the canon taken from the enemy, adds the following remark: "This monument will bear record, *not of the shameful and ravishing deeds of the despicable incendiaries:* but of the distinguished and famous victories of the brave people and army, who, on the field of battle, understood how *to punish their enemies* — how to *reward the wicked.*" *

I have seen a common picture of the burning of Moscow, in which the French are represented running every where, with blazing faggots, and setting every edifice on fire, while the Russian soldiers, and especially the Kozáks, are busy in seizing the incendiaries; and the fire-engines are playing upon the flames in the Kremle: — though it be notorious that neither Russian soldier, nor Kozák, nor fire-engine, was in Moscow, at the time of the grand conflagration.

In 1813, Mr. Horne published the account already given of the

* Porajeniyé Frantsuzof na Severé. part i. p. 334.

burning of Moscow*, from which it is clear that he willingly advocated the Russian delusion. Chevalier Filistri, who published his Genealogical Tables of Russian History, in the year 1818, under the protection of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, then remarked, that the inhabitants of Moscow, being unable to carry their magazines with them, resolved themselves to burn them. "Let it be so," thought they: "the flames will spread from them to the houses:—all will perish, but the enemy will find an insurmountable barrier to his career, in that self-same Moscow, in which he had calculated to sit tranquilly down upon the throne of the Tsars:—— The destruction of Moscow is an incalculable loss; but Moscow does not constitute the whole empire."

Karamzin, the famous Russian historian and poet, seems inclined to speak still more truth. In the last edition of his works, is contained a poem, entitled, "The Deliverance of Europe, and the Fame of Alexander." Through the kindness of my friend, Mr. Bowring, who has the merit of being the first to make the English reader extensively acquainted with the poetry of Sclavonia †;—whose translations generally equal and sometimes surpass the originals;—and whose poetic feelings, talents, and imagination, lead us to look forward to some great and unconstrained effort of his lyre; I am enabled to present the two following stanzas from the poem just alluded to, and in their original dress:

Proud City! Sovereign-Mother thou‡
Of all Sclavonia's cities now!
Work of seven ages!—beauty once
And glory were around thee spread;

* Vide page 484 to page 499. of this work.

† Russian Anthology, or Specimens of the Russian Poets, by John Bowring, F.L.S. &c., Parts I. & II.

‡ Sovereign-Mother, or Sovereign-Queen, is the best translation we can make of *Mat-Tsaritsa*. It is not meant, that Moscow was the first town of Sclavonia; but she is the mother or chief of Russian cities, by being the capital, and by her superior magnificence. See note, p. 509.

Toil-gathered riches blest thy sons,
And splendid temples crown'd thy head:
Our Monarchs in thy bosom lie—
With sainted dust that cannot die!

Farewell! farewell! thy children's hands
Have seized the all-destroying brands
To whelm in ashes all *thy pride:*
Blaze! blaze! thy guilt in flames be lost:
And earth and heaven be satisfied
With thee, the nations' holacaust!
The foe of peace, shall find in thee
The ruined tomb of victory.

Karamzin, in explanation of the second of these stanzas, adds a note, to the following effect. "Eye-witnesses relate that the Carriage-market and the Drug-market were set on fire, by the hands of the shopkeepers themselves, as well as many houses, by the hands of the proprietors."*

In the year 1823, we find Count Rostopchin much more guarded in his statements than he was immediately after the conflagration; indeed, he now makes confessions which must confound many of his admirers and defenders in Russia.

"It is very natural," says he, "that one should wish to know exactly "*qui a mis le feu, et produit l'incendie de Moscou.* Here are the details which I am able to give respecting this event, which *Napoleon* throws upon my shoulders, which the *Russians* throw upon Napoleon's, and which *I* can neither exclusively attribute to the Russians nor to the enemy. Half the Russian population, which remained at Moscow, was composed of vagabonds, and it is very possible that they occupied themselves in propagating the fire, so as to have a better opportunity of pillaging during the disorder."† In the following page he admits that the proprietors of the houses in

* Sotchineniya Karamzina, vol. i. p. 246. and 255.
† La Vérité sur l'Incendie, p. 12.

the *Karetnoi-Riad*, or Carriage-market, not wishing to furnish carriages to the enemy, set fire to the magazines in the night.*

The admission of the participation of the Russians, in the burning of Moscow, by Karamzin and Rostopchin, is of very great importance, after we have seen the general tendency of all the previous histories composed by the natives.

So much for the Russian account of the conflagration in point; let us now advert to the reports of the French on the same event.

In one of Napoleon's bulletins it is said, that "on the 16th (September) there arose a violent wind; three or four hundred vagabonds set fire at once to the town, in 500 places, by order of the governor Rostopchin. Two hundred thousand peaceful inhabitants were reduced to mendicity: this was the crime of Rostopchin, and executed by miscreants set free from prison." In another place, speaking of the fire, it is said, that the authors of the attempt were held in horror in Russia.† In one of his conversations with Count Las Cases, Buonaparte exclaimed, "Was I defeated by the efforts of the Russians? No! my failure must be attributed to pure accident, to an absolute fatality. First, a capital was burnt to the ground *by foreign intriguers, and in defiance of its inhabitants*; secondly, the frost set in with such unusual suddenness and severity, that it was regarded as a kind of phenomenon."‡ In another conversation with Las Cases, Napoleon said, "The population was far from having plotted that atrocity (the conflagration). Even they themselves delivered up to us three or four hundred criminals, escaped from prison, who had executed it."§ The following sentences also bear on the point.—"For I had undertaken," said the Emperor, "the expedition to fight against armed men, not against nature in the violence of her wrath. I defeated armies, but I could not conquer *the flames*, the frost, stupefaction, and death."‖

Baron Larrey, the justly celebrated military surgeon, who was at-

* La Vérité sur l'Incendie, p. 13. † Idem, p. 33, 34, &c.
‡ Mémorial de Sainte Hélène, vol. iv. part vii. p. 141.
§ Idem, vol. iii. part v. p. 263. ‖ Idem, p. 264.

tached to Napoleon, speaks his mind dispassionately:—"But what very much surprised us," says he, "was to see the fire break out in several remote quarters, where none of our troops had yet been, and particularly in the Bazar of the Kremlin.* We had scarcely taken possession of the town, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, *kindled by the Russians*, in the most beautiful quarters, when, in consequence of two principal causes, the flames again broke out in the most violent manner, spread rapidly from one street to another, and involved the whole place in one common ruin. The first of these causes is justly reported to have been the desperate resolution of a certain class of Russians, who were said to have been confined in the prisons, the doors of which were thrown open on the departure of the army; these wretches, whether incited by superior authority, or by their own feelings, *with the view, no doubt, of plunder*, openly ran from palace to palace, and from house to house, *setting fire to every thing* that fell in their way. The French patroles, although numerous, and on the alert, were unable to prevent them. I saw several of these miscreants *taken in the act;* lighted matches and combustibles were found in their possession. The pain of death inflicted upon those caught in the actual commission of the atrocity, made no impression on the others, and the fire raged three days and nights without interruption: the houses were pulled down in vain by our soldiers, the flames quickly spread themselves over the vacant space, and the buildings, thus insulated, were set on fire in the twinkling of an eye. The second cause must be attributed to the violence of the equinoctial winds, which are always very powerful in these parts, and by means of which the conflagration increased, and extended its ravages with extraordinary activity." †

Sir R. K. Porter, who vies with, or even surpasses, the Russians, in heaping abusive epithets, denunciations, and execrations upon Buonaparte and his army, though he does not express himself very

* The Torgoviya Lavki, see p. 278. of this work, situated in the Kitai-Górod, and opposite the Kremle, are evidently meant by the author.

† Mémoires de Chirurgie Militaire, et Campagnes. 1812—1818.

decidedly, seems to be also of opinion that the natives set fire to Moscow. "The pyres of loyalty were lighted," says he, "and Moscow appeared at different quarters in flames." And again, — "The fire, which had been lit in the Kremlin, found answering beacons throughout the range of circles which comprised the city of Moscow."*

The Abbé de Surrugues, who was an eye-witness, as well as a number of other French writers, and many German authors, all with one voice proclaim, that the Russians were the incendiaries of Moscow: but it is useless to quote additional authorities.

Buonaparte had uniformly presented Moscow to his fine army as the place of repose, in which they would find every comfort and every consolation. He pressed forward to that city, with the view of tranquilly taking up his residence within its walls. He punished the incendiaries by death. He could have no object in encamping his army in the midst of flames and ruins for nearly six weeks, or in destroying those magazines of provisions, of wines, and of clothes, &c., which were wanted to supply its necessities.

That many of the Russians, of their own accord, were busily occupied in disseminating the burning brands for the sake of plunder, and that a few of the French practised the same diabolical act with similar views, I think, from all the evidence, oral and written, to which I have had access, admits not of doubt.

Were I to give an opinion, formed upon enquiry among the natives, high and low, and among foreigners of different nations, established at Moscow, some of whom never quitted the city, I should state decidedly that the *Russians themselves burned Moscow* in the year 1812.

If it be asked, "whether the conflagration of Moscow was undertaken upon a premeditated plan?" I would reply, that the French soldiers, and even the French officers, every where seized the Russian emissaries, loaded with combustible materials, or in the act of

* A Narrative of the Campaign in Russia, in 1812, p. 170. and 175. London. 1815.

applying the torches; and that this circumstance, coupled with the preparation of fireworks and combustibles at Vorónovo*, which I reckon an indubitable fact, leaves little room for any other explanation.

Talk of the year 1812 to the Russians,—to all classes, nobility and peasantry, clergy and merchants, male and female, old and young,—and they will vociferate that Moscow was the sacrifice of Europe. Speak to them of the incendiaries, and you will hear the name of the French joined with every abusive term. A few of the nobility, however, seem to admit, that the Russians burned Moscow with their own hands. They are loath to avow this openly, but they make significant allusions.

It is astonishing, that an action, which has called forth the eulogies of the whole world, and that is most likely to be handed down to posterity by their bards, as a most glorious example of patriotism, and as one of the most distinguished events in history, should still be disavowed by the Russians. † I believe, that the Autocratic government was glad to have so good an opportunity of exasperating the minds of the populace of Moscow, and of the peasantry of its vicinity, by exaggerating the *atrocious and barbarous conduct* of the emperor Napoleon, and by proclaiming him the author of the conflagration, with a view to give them an idea of what they were to expect, if the towns and villages of the interior were taken possession of by the enemy.

Self-preservation, however, was most probably the grand cause of the disavowal of the burning of Moscow. At the time Napoleon victoriously entered this capital, nobody could tell how the tide of public opinion might flow; or whether the peasantry might not be roused against the nobility. The widely-circulated report, that Moscow was burned by the French, was a political *ruse de guerre*, invented by those who knew their country and its people. Had the burning of Moscow been avowed, at the moment, as the voluntary act of the government, at least three-fourths of the general population would have imagined that ministers had gone mad, and would have deemed

* Vide James's Tour, p. 366—383.

† Machmichael's Journey, p. 12.

those who obeyed their order as only fit for bedlam. Tell the peasants of Russia, even at this day, that Moscow was burned for the safety of the empire, and for the salvation of Europe, and they will never comprehend your logic. They will repeat, a thousand times, the same argument: "No, no, the French burnt Moscow;" and there is no possibility of changing their conviction.

Besides, the first sentiment of the Russians, very probably was, that if they acknowledged themselves the incendiaries of Moscow, enlightened Europe, which has often enough considered them in a state of barbarism, would deem this act, "*aussi atroce qu'insensé* *;" *a disgrace and an infamy*, and quote it as an evidence of their want of civilization.

It is surprising, however, after the voice of nations had proclaimed the burning of Moscow a deed of the most sublime patriotism, that the Russians did not frankly avow that this city was immolated by Imperial mandate. But having once so openly denied the act, and so furiously denounced the French as the incendiaries, it would be difficult to retract their statements without losing their credit for veracity. Besides, by still holding out the same opinions, they continue to have complete domination over the minds of the peasantry.

The time, I doubt not, is not far distant, when the Russians will claim all the merit, of having offered up Moscow for the general good; and then, perhaps, the world will be less inclined to laud the northern nation. Meanwhile, may there not be a *finesse* of policy concealed under their apparent indifference to the reputation of this great self-sacrifice, or their steady perseverance in its utter disavowment? It may not suit the ambitious schemes of Russia, that the hatred felt towards the French and their allies, by all classes of its population, and especially by the military, should be so soon extinguished, or even diminished. The colossal standing army of Russia; the means taking to consolidate her government in the Caucasus, and in Georgia; the conversion of crown-villages into military co-

* La Vérité sur l'Incendie, p. 3.

lonies, on the borders of Asia, and the frontiers of Poland; the general ardor manifested for a war with the Turks, with a view, no doubt, to seize ancient Byzantium; and the undue influence this power has gradually acquired in Continental affairs, — taken collectively, may be subject of just jealousy and apprehension to the other states of Europe.

May the day never dawn, when the armies of the north shall dictate laws to the provinces of the south of Europe! May the avowal of the immolation of Moscow never be made by the Russians west of the Dneper and the Niemen!

He who wishes to compare the various accounts of the events of the year 1812, and especially of the burning of Moscow, and to peruse the proclamations and the bulletins of the Emperor Napoleon and of Monsieur Lesseps; of his Imperial Majesty, Alexander, of Prince Kutusof, and of Count Rostopchin, may be recommended to look at the works indicated in the note below, some of which are but little known in this country.*

Before concluding the epoch of 1812, I must take notice of the

* Versuch Einer Darstellung der Verbrennung und Plündereing Moskwas durch die Franzosen. St. Petersburg, 1813. O Prebivaniyé Frantsuzof iv Moskvé; Or, The abode of the French in Moscow, 1813. Napoleon i Frantsuzi iv Moskvé; Or, Napoleon and the French in Moscow. Moscow, 1813. Porajeniyé Frantsuzof na Severé; Or, The Defeat of the French in the North. Moscow, 1814. Ruskiyé i Napoleon Buonaparte; Or, The Russians and Napoleon Buonaparte. Moscow, 1814. Pochode Napoleona iv Rossii i Begstvo eho iz Onoi; Or, The March of Napoleon to Russia, and His Flight from it. Moscow, 1815. Polnoyé Sobraniyé Anekdotof, &c.; Or, A full Collection of Anecdotes respecting the most remarkable War of the Russians with the French. Moscow, 1815. Pribavleniyé, or Addition to Glinkii's History of Russia. A Narrative of the Campaign in Russia in 1812. By Sir R. K. Porter. Lond. 1815. Journal of a Tour in Germany, Sweden, Russia, Poland. By J. T. James. London, 1816. La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscou, par le Comte Rostopchin. Paris, 1823. Lettres sur l'Incendie de Moscou, par L'Abbé Surrugues. Paris, 1823. Mémoires de Chirurgie Militaire et Campagnes, par le Baron de Larrey. Paris, 1812–18. Relation circonstanciée de la Campagne de Russie en 1812; par Eugene Labaume, Paris, 4th ed. 1815. Mémorial de Sainte Héléne, par le Comte de Las Cases, 1823. Journey from Moscow to Constantinople, by William Macmichael, M.D. F.R.S. London, 1819. See also the Bulletins, both Russian and French, in the Newspapers of the time.

murder of Verestchagin; an event frequently spoken of with horror at Moscow.

The Governor-general, Count Rostopchin, on the morning of the 2d (16th) of September, assembled all the police, and all the subalterns who were in the service of the city, in his house, situated in the Lubianka. By the count's orders, the prisons had already been opened; only two individuals were detained to appear before him. Mr. Verestchagin, the son of a Russian merchant, was one of them; he was accused of having translated (fabricated, according to Count Rostopchin), a proclamation of Napoleon, in which this hero announced his approaching arrival at Moscow, and, indeed, in which he indicated the day of his entry into the city. Count Rostopchin having arranged every thing for his departure from the capital, ordered young Verestchagin to advance amidst the dragoons, the police, and a number of Kozáks, and thus addressed him: "Thou daredst to translate (fabricate) the bulletin, announcing the immediate presence of the enemy in Moscow. 'Tis true Napoleon and the French will soon be here, but thou shalt not see them!! Russian, unworthy of thy country, — thou hast betrayed her, and dishonoured thy family; thy crime is above ordinary punishment (the knoot and Siberia). I deliver thee up to the vengeance of the people whom thou hast betrayed." The Count, whose physiognomy bespoke his sentiments, then threw his eyes over the crowd, and said, "Beat the traitor until he expires under your blows." The populace beat him, the soldiers pierced him with their bayonets, the Kozáks cut him with their sabres, and the body, weltering in blood, was dragged through the streets, by a cord tied to the feet, and suffered the outrages of the unfeeling rabble in all their lawless barbarity.*

Mr. —— an —— in the Russian service, an eye-witness of this horrid deed, with great feeling, related the same history to a party at ——- ——, while bursts of indignation from his countrymen frequently interrupted his discourse.

* Vide Lettres sur l'Incendie de Moscou, par l'Abbé Surrugues, p. 12.; and Macmichael's Journey, p. 14.

In Count Rostopchin's pamphlet it is said, that the young merchant, Verestchagin, who was murdered by the people, and who it is pretended became the victim of his inconsiderateness, had *composed*, and not *translated*, a proclamation of Buonaparte; that he wished to compromise other individuals; that he was found guilty by the senate; and that he was judged worthy of punishment. *

The fact is, that Verestchagin merely translated the proclamation of Napoleon; he was seized and kept a close prisoner; the senate which found him guilty were the hirelings of the governor of the city; and the jury which judged him worthy of death were his murderers.

I by no means pretend to justify the conduct of Verestchagin. He was a traitor, and was deserving of punishment; but to deliver him up to the will of the populace, after their minds were excited to the highest state of frenzy, indignation, and fury, was an action at once unjust, indefensible, and inhuman. The *stain of the Lubianka* will not be easily effaced.

The dreadful conflagration of 1812 necessarily palsied for a time the government, the nobles, the merchants, and the proprietors, as well as the people. But soon after the retreat of the French from Moscow, and their expulsion from the Russian territories; or I might rather say, after the burial of the magnificent army of the emperor, Napoleon, the spirit of Russia rapidly recovered. The ruinous state of the capital was evident: the damage done and the loss sustained were enormous. But Moscow was not to be forsaken. Great efforts of course were to be made. Immense quantities of rubbish were to be cleared away, and the city was to be rebuilt. The work was begun in the end of 1812, and in 1813 astonishing progress had been made. Many edifices were repaired or re-constructed. The losses began to be less felt, and the ardour and energy of the population, in general, were every where evident. Rapid advances were made in 1814. James describes its appearance at that period. "In making,"

* La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscou, p. 23.

says he, " these various excursions, it was lamentable to behold, in whatever direction we passed, similar scenes of wreck and havoc were constantly before us. It is not difficult to picture to one's mind the appearances of an ordinary town reduced to a state of ruin; but to traverse a place of 35 versts in circumference, and find every where the same features, was a display of horror that far exceeds the utmost limits of fancy. The citizens had been diligent in repairs, it is true; though little, indeed, could the labour of two years produce in a city of such dimensions. The few habitations that were renewed shewed but as spots in the wide waste, and seemed scarce to diversify this universal scene of desolation."—" All was now in the same forlorn condition; street after street greeted the eye with perpetual ruin; disjointed columns, mutilated porticos, broken cupolas, walls of rugged stucco, black, discoloured with the stains of fire, and open on every side to the sky, formed an hideous contrast with the glowing pictures which travellers had drawn of the grand and sumptuous palaces of Moscow."*

In the summer of 1815, in every suburb, in every street, in every lane, crowds of workmen were employed, and much was effected. In 1816, on the return of the spring, thousands of artizans and labourers were seen occupied in all quarters of the city, and it being known that the Emperor would visit the ancient capital in summer, the nobles and the merchants vied, as it were, with each other in building and repairing, with the greatest speed. The late military governor, Count Tormasof, and the chief of the Kremle expedition, Prince Yusupof, were actively employed with the government department. The Emperor, on his first visit after the destruction of Moscow, was highly pleased to see her, like the phœnix, rapidly rising from her ashes. Sentiments of satisfaction and approbation gave a new stimulus to the public, which was greatly heightened by his Majesty's avowal of his design, that the Court should reside for a time at Moscow in the following year. After the Emperor's departure from

* James's Journal of a Tour, &c. pp. 371, 404. See also p. 2. and 4. of our Introduction.

Moscow, and during the autumn, the proprietors set labourers to work, and in the spring of 1817, long before the snow disappeared, thousands of hands were on all sides busily employed.

Among other works, the palace of the Kremle was enlarged, and heightened, and three large edifices, for the accommodation of the *Chevaliers* attached to the court, were reared in the course of the summer; the walls of the Kremle were repaired and white-washed, and the south-west tower and the spire at St. Nicholas's Gate were almost finished; the house of the archbishop was fitted up for the residence of the Grand Duke, Nikolai Pavlovitch; and the Kremle was almost totally new-paved, and indeed underwent a thorough repair and improvement. In the Kitai-Górod the renewal of the *façade* of the *Bargaining Shops;* the paving of the *Krasnaya Plostchad;* the formation of the Boulevard under the walls of the Kremle; the surrounding in part by a stone wall and balustrade, and the renewal of the *Pokrovskoi Cathedral;* the repair of the Gates of the Resurrection; and the erection of the monument of Minin and Pojarskii, all contributed to the general and pleasing spectacle. The Exercise-house, though a gigantic undertaking, was begun and finished; many edifices were rebuilt; others were repaired, and the pavement of the city was generally renewed. So much was done in one short season: — for at Moscow work cannot be carried on throughout the year: — that not only his Imperial Majesty, but every individual was astonished at the remarkable contrast between Moscow in the year 1816 and in the year 1817. Ever since the departure of the court in 1818, the renovation, improvement, and embellishment of the metropolis, have been carried on with astonishing energy and success, and still continue to advance, without relaxation, and with rapid strides.

The most remarkable recent improvements are the formation of Alexander's Garden, a magnificent ornament and an elegant promenade*: — the replacement of a desert triangular space near the Smith's bridge, formerly a receptacle of filth and abomination, by

* Vide p. 310.

regular streets and enormous piles of edifices* : — the levelling of the earthen ramparts and fortifications around the east walls of the Kitai-Górod, and the substitution of streets and markets in their room : — the embellishment of the north front of the Tribunals, and of the Shops, along the course of the now invisible Neglinnaya: — the almost total renewal of that mighty mass, the Petrovskoi Theatre, not yet completed† : — the repairs of the sumptuous mansions of the nobles : — and the arrangement of new places, new streets, and new markets.

By the burning of innumerable small sombre wooden houses and hovels, and by the superior and tasteful manner in which most of the city is rebuilt, Moscow has greatly changed its appearance. That wonderful mixture and contrast of magnificent palaces and paltry huts, so often mentioned by foreigners, and formerly so characteristic of Moscow, though still to be remarked, in a few places, does not so powerfully strike the eye of the stranger in his peregrinations throughout the city. In one word, Moscow is daily losing her Asiatic features, and assimilating herself to the other capitals of Europe. From this observation, however, I am happy to add, that the Kremle must be exempted ; its ancient singularity and grandeur are preserved complete. It ought to be held sacred to posterity ; impious hands alone will ever dare to encroach upon its antiquity. It is the centre of Moscow and of Russia ; it is (or rather it ought to be) the palladium of justice : it is the holy citadel, the temple of the Lord : it is the veneration of the empire.

To the honour of the Emperor, of the government, and of the Russians, such sentiments seem to have had due influence on their conduct. The renovation of the ancient Kremle is the most splendid monument of the present reign, and is infinitely dearer to the natives than the ensigns of heart-rending war, the false glory of sanguinary victory, or the trophies of ruthless ambition.

All the edifices in the Kremle are built of stone : and so are

* Vide p. 310.

† Vide p. 30. 310. and 338.

those in the Kitai-Górod, which retains its most powerful and imposing characteristic, its *Eastern Bazars.* In the Beloi-Górod they are chiefly constructed of stone, but partly of wood: on the contrary, in the Zemlianoi-Górod, they are chiefly formed of wood and interspersed with many of stone. The suburbs (*Slobodi*) are principally erected of wood, with a still smaller proportion of stone structures. But in all of them there are more stone buildings than existed before the visit of the enemy.

I differ from the emperor Napoleon, — and it is not often I would venture to differ from so high a political authority, — in supposing that the burning of Moscow will retard the advancement of Russia either 50 or 100 years.* I agree, in a great measure, with Count Rostopchin, — and it is seldom that I can coincide with him, — that Russia, in place of being retarded by the conflagration of 1812, on the contrary, has been led to know "her forces, her riches, and her gigantic resources." † By that awful event this empire was greatly impoverished, but, as its recompence, a mighty impulse was given to the genius of improvement, the effects of which are already visible, and will be more powerfully felt in distant ages. ‡ Indeed, such changes and renovations have been effected, that the conflagration of Moscow may be already regarded as a happy event for the natives of the autocratic dominions.

Imperial wish, in Russia, is almost as effective as a despotic ukáz. Both have contributed their share to the splendour of Moscow; and would that these powerful agents were always directed to such praiseworthy objects; — then would future generations have to laud the memory of those passed away.

I have described Moscow as it exists at this moment, perhaps the most splendid capital of Europe; at least it yields the palm to

* Bulletins, and Memorial de Sainte Hélène, vol. ii. part iii. p. 101.

† La Vérité sur l'Incendie, p. 39.

‡ Vide Preface, and Introduction, p. 2—5.

none, and justifies the exclamation of Dmitrief: — "O Moskva, like to thee — where stands another!"

"As pearls thy thousand crowns appear,
Thy hands a diamond sceptre hold;
Thy dome, thy steeples bright and clear,
Like sunny rays on eastern gold."

Now Moscow, fare thee well! My heart bleeds, — and it may be effeminacy, — while I bid thee an eternal adieu! My soul shall often linger within thy embattled walls, and seek repose from human misery amidst thy poets and thy historians, thy saints and thy heroes. I left *thee* with regret; — with a few exceptions, *thy people* with joy. May there spring up within thy boundaries a race of mortals, as distinguished for the triumph of intellect, for pure morality, and for sincere religion, as thou art for singularity, for beauty, and for magnificence. Kremle, adieu! Moscow, fare thee well!

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APPENDIX.

TABLES RESPECTING THE STATE OF MOSCOW,

AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

The following tables are probably the most interesting ever offered to the British public, respecting the state of Moscow. They have often been referred to, and therefore occupy this prominent situation. Table I. is given on the authority of the author; Table II. shews the state of Moscow in the year 1805, according to Mr. Stchekatof, the author of the great Dictionary of the Russian Empire *; Table III. is said to have been drawn up with peculiar care, by command of the Emperor, Alexander, in order to be presented to the King of Prussia, on His Majesty's visit to the ancient metropolis of Russia, in the summer of 1818. It evidently is the result of considerable labor, and I have reason to believe that its general accuracy may be depended upon. It must have been composed by some individual or individuals connected with the police, or who, at least, had access to the records of the police. The table from which it was copied, and of which a translation is herewith given, was suspended, and I believe is still suspended, in one of the reading rooms of the *English Club*, at Moscow. The form of the original table is nearly retained, and the translation is as nearly literal as the English language would permit. Short explanations have been occasionally added: these, with the remarks introduced, from time to time, in the progress of this work, supersede the necessity of further elucidation here. It is uniformly spoken of as *the table*, in the singular, because it was contained on a single sheet in the original; and it is divided here into two tables, only because it suits the work better, and because the form of the second is a little different from that of the first part. Table IV. from the description of the plan of Moscow, differs, in some respects, from other statements. Great confidence is felt in its accuracy, as it was composed with great labor, and from proper documents, by Mr. Chelief.

With respect to the correctness of these tables the author must not be deemed responsible. He gives them as the best authorities to which he had access.

* Slovár Geograpitcheskii Rossiiskaho Gosudarstva, vol. iv. p. 386.

TABLE I.

According to Wichelhausen, there were in Moscow in the year 1803*:

10 Cathedrals.	79 Courts, where they let horses and equipages.
275 Parish Churches.	199 Khartchevnis—a kind of Eating-Houses.
15 Monasteries.	162 Kabáks, or Drinking-Houses.
9 Nunneries.	64 Public Baths.
56 Public Buildings.	216 Manufactories.
9 Market-Places.	194 Breweries and Distilleries.
6,450 Shops.	115 Smiths' Shops.
8,360 Dwelling-Houses.	
285 Inns.	

Making a total of above 10,000 edifices, besides the shops; of which 2,000 may be reckoned to be built of stone.

TABLE II.

State of Moscow in the year 1805.

Part I.

	Males.	Females.	Total of both Sexes.
Inhabitants in general - - - -	146,433	70,520	216,953
Of whom were nobility - - - -	6,681	5,484	12,165
Servants attached to their houses - - -	7,862	6,583	14,445
Placed in different governments at a fixed tax -	28,683	15,743	44,426
Eminent *Burghers*, according to the statement of 1804, in thirteen families, who declared that their capital amounted to 677,000 roubles, on which they paid per centage 8,462 roubles 50 kopeeks -	27	——	27
Merchants of the first guild in 120 families, whose capital was advertised at 1,926,480 roubles, on which they paid per centage 24,081 roubles -	245	——	245
Merchants of the second guild, in 333 families, whose capital was advertised at 2,664,320 roubles, and who paid per centage 33,304 roubles - -	704	——	704
Carried forward - -	44,202	27,810	72,012

* Zuge zu einem Gemëhlde von Moskwa, von Engelbert Wichelhausen. Berlin, 1803.—Richter estimated the number of edifices in Moscow, in the year 1799, at 10,000. Vide Moskva:—Eine Skitzze von Johann Richter. Leipsig, 1799.

	Males.	Females.	Total of both Sexes.
Brought forward - -	44,202	27,810	72,012
Merchants of the third guild, in 3,058 families, whose capital was advertised at 6,116,293 roubles, and who paid per centage 76,453 roubles 66¼ kopeeks	7,031	———	7,031
General capital advertised of the three guilds 11,384,093 roubles, and paid total per centage 142,201 roubles 16¼ kopeeks - - -			
Those who have manufactories - - -	333	271	604
Masters employed for these manufactories - -	1,506	394	1,900
Burghers belonging to Moscow - - -	4,912	4,420	9,332
Burghers from other towns - - -	1,895	1,253	3,148
Trades-people inscribed for ever - - -	2,183	1,325	3,508
Trades-people inscribed for a time - - -	11,931	2,697	14,628
Priests, Deacons, and Servants of the church (with their Wives) - - - - -	1,870	1,638	3,508
Servants attached to the various Government Tribunals and Offices - - - -	1,422	1,125	2,547
Hawkers - - - - - -	2,636	2,062	4,698
At the Imperial University and *Pension* for Nobles, *Students*, *Scholars*, and *Servants* - - -	740	140	880
At the Consistory, people in different employments -	55	34	89
At the Printing Offices - - - -	303	267	570
At the Foundling-Hospital, pupils - - -	390	555	945
Servants in the same Hospital - - -	178	265	443
Servants at the Military Hospital - - -	364	74	438
Troops (with their Wives) - - - -	11,729	2,664	14,393
Soldiers who have quitted the service (with their Wives)	1,324	1,999	3,323
Scholars in the Military Orphan-house and in the Novinskoi School - - - -	572	180	752
In the Invalid-House - - - -	90	55	145
And Servants - - - - -	17	———	17
Servants at the Hospital - - - -	175	94	269
In the Poor-Houses - - - -	394	694	1,088
And Servants - - - - -	28	———	28
Slaves who are resident for a time - - -	37,698	7,457	45,155
Slaves who have always their residence here -	8,603	3,937	12,540
Yamstchiks (with their Wives) - - -	553	528	1,081
Foreigners of different nations - - -	2,435	1,376	3,811
Total - -	145,569	63,314	208,883

The reader will remark, that the result of this specification does not agree with the general statement at the head of the table. I know not the cause of this difference. Vide p. 98. of this work.

Part II.

Foreigners in Moscow, in 1805.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Germans	625	453	1078
French	457	278	735
Greeks	183	17	200
Italians	131	72	203
Dutch	18	8	26
Armenians	70	30	100
Saxons	44	10	54
English*	83	43	126
Austrians	91	35	126
Hungarians	34	19	53
Danes	42	32	74
Swedes	54	50	104
Prussians	135	100	235
Sicilians	13	2	15
Georgians	76	79	155
Spaniards	3	—	3
Bohemians	55	35	90
Swiss	42	22	64
Tartars	101	29	130
Persians	70	—	70
Kalmuks	25	16	41
Bucharians	5	4	9
Arabians	9	7	16
Turks	15	2	17
Livonians	7	5	12
Courlanders	6	—	6
Poles	38	27	65
Esthonians	1	—	1
From the Free Town, Lubeck	2	1	3
	2435	1376	3811†

* The British residents, in and near Moscow, amounted to about 200, in 1823. Vide p. 379. of this work.

† It results from this table, that the number of foreigners in 1805, only amounted to 3,811, a statement which may be received with more confidence than that given, in another place, by the same author, and by different other authors, when 10,000 is the number mentioned. It is well to have *data* for the general statements of authors, to enable us to detect their errors.

TABLE III.

Explanatory Table of the State of Moscow, in the Year 1817.

			Before the Invasion in 1812.	In 1817.
Cathedrals			5	5
Churches			329	322
Monasteries			24	21
Cemeteries			14	14
Chapels or Prayer-Houses, *Chasovnyi*			30	30
Charitable Institutions			64	44
Houses	Before the invasion of the enemy, in 1812	Stone	2567	—
		Wood	6591	—
	At the departure of the enemy, remained	Stone	—	526
		Wood	—	2100
	Stone repaired		—	2514
	In the past years (*i. e.* from 1812, till 1817), rebuilt	Stone	—	623
		Wood	—	555
	Barracks for the army		9	9
Stables for the Cavalry			2	5
Government Prison			1	1
Temporary Prison			1	1
House of Correction			1	1
Manufactories			441	376
Bargaining Rows or Markets			192	192
Number of Shops in these Rows or Markets		Stone	7979	6917
		Wood	542	447
Apothecary Shops		Government	8	5
		Private	21	20
Literary Institutions		University	1	1
		Academies	2	1
		Gymnasiums	1	2
		Institutes	2	2
		Boarding Schools	18	22
		Schools	27	17
Printing-Offices		Government	6	5
		Private	6	3
Public Assemblies		Theatre	1	1
		Clubs (English, and Dancing)	2	2
		Nobilities and Merchants	2	2
Inns with Billiard Rooms. *Gerberga*			41	40
Eating Houses. *Yesnnii Traktiri*			204	181
Coffee Houses. *Kopheinii Doma*			9	6
Cook Shops. *Kuchmeisterskii Stola*			4	14
Foreign Wine Cellars			170	162
Drinking Houses. *Kabáks*, or *Piteinnii Doma*			200	132
Bread Shops			159	110
Russian Eating Houses, or *Khartchevnii*			182	57
Blinni, where *blinnies*, a kind of muffins, are sold			142	43

			Before the Invasion in 1812.	In 1817.
Cabarets or Taverns			568	395
Places of sale for Small Beer			99	87
Places where rolls or *Calatches* are sold			132	98
Baths,	Private		1050	600
	Public		41	33
Places or Markets			25	25
Streets			183	164
Pereúlki, or Cross Streets			401	539
Lamps in the Streets			7292	4341
Butki, or Sentry Boxes, or Watchmen's Boxes			360	360
Smiths' Shops			316	237
Slaughter Houses or Yards			19	20
Bridges			80	106
Ponds			297	253
Wells			3670	3793
Kitchen Gardens			248	233
Gardens			1393	1021
Green Houses and Hot Houses, called Orangeries			111	107
Barriers or Gates			16	16
Square Sajins of Ground (in the City)			—	16,120,800
Square Sajins of Pavement,	Government			1139
	Town			19,326
	Inhabitants			572,289
Inhabitants of both Sexes, with their Distinctions,	Clergy			4779
	Nobility			10,732
	Soldiers			21,979
	Merchants			11,885
	Burghers			19,036
	Servants			38,404
	Foreigners			1410
	Of all other Descriptions			203,776
Inhabitants in General,	Males	197,482	Total	*312,000
	Females	114,518		
In the Year 1817. Born,	Males	1821	Total	3437
	Females	1616		
Died, Adults	Males	969	Total	1797
	Females	820		
Youths	Males	1403	Total	2666
	Females	1263		
Number of Loads of Provisions brought to Town,	Wheat			21,859
	Flour			52,107
	Grits, *Krupa*			29,500
	Oats			27,850
	Barley			1,640
	Different kinds of Animal Food and Fish			6,175
	Hay			18,380
	Fire-Wood and Timber			92,499

* Vide p. 98. of this work.

			In 1817.
Number of Barks which arrived in Moscow, and their Cargoes, - -		Different kinds of Stones, &c. - -	202
		Corn - - - -	343
		Salt - - - -	37
		Timber and Fire-Wood - - -	41
		Cash (for Government) - - -	—
		Copper - - - - -	6
		Iron - - -	31
Number of Cattle driven into Town, - - -		Full grown - - -	33,918
		Young - - - - -	28,435
Extraordinary Occurrences,		Number of Fires - - - -	15
		Number of Foul Chimnies - -	35
	Sudden Deaths	From Old Age - -	19
		From Apoplexy - -	88
		From Drunkenness -	20
	Accidental Deaths	Killed - -	7
		Drowned - -	32
	Violent Deaths -	Murdered - - -	6
		Throats cut - -	2
		Strangulated - -	5
	Self Murders -	Shot - -	2
		Cut Throats - -	1
		Poisoned - -	1
		Hanged - -	8

TABLE IV.

1819 and 1820.

Moscow contains a Square Area of Deciatins* - -		6,717
Inhabited Houses - - - - -		7,476
Unbuilt Places - - - - -		1,559
Cathedrals - - - - -		6
Monasteries - - - - -		21
Churches, 260.	At the Palace, or paid by the Government -	16
	At Government and Public Buildings -	16
	Parish Churches - - - -	229
	At the Podvoryés of Monasteries - -	6
	Religions different from the Greek Church -	7
Government and Public Buildings - - -		129
Bublic Baths - - - - -		16

* A Deciatin contains 117,600 square feet.

TABLE V.

SHEWING the Date of the Birth, the Commencement of the Reign, and the Time of the Death, of all the Sovereigns of Russia, from the epoch that Moscow became the Metropolis, till the Reign of Peter the Great; and including a Notice of the chief Events of their Reigns. The manes of these Sovereigns, except those particularly marked, are deposited in the Cathedral of St. Michaël, in the Kremle.

	Born.	Began to Reign.	Deposed, Assassinated or Died.
1. The Great Duke Ivann I. Danilovitch, surnamed *Kalita*. He ascended the throne of the principalities of Vladimir Moscow, after the flight of Alexander Michàilovitch to Plescof: he transferred the seat of government from Vladimer to Moscow, which was then declared to be the capital:—he improved Moscow, particularly the Kremle, and surrounded it by a wooden wall, supported by a rampart of earth and stones, and thus formed a *fortification*, as it was called by ancient writers: he established the dignity of Metropolitan at Moscow; he founded the Cathedrals of the Assumption, of St. Michaël, and of the Transfiguration, or *Spass na Boru*. By his wife Helen, he had four sons, Simeon, Daniel, Ivan and Andrei. Before he died, he was shaved, and took the order of Monkhood. Reign upon the whole tranquil, chiefly varied by petty warfare with the other princes -	1301	1328	1340* / 1341
2. The Great Duke Simeon Ivannovitch, surnamed the Proud. He ascended the throne on the death of his father Ivann; he governed the principalities of Vladimir and Moscow, and also of Novgorod, which latter he subjected. Towards the end of his reign a dreadful plague raged in Russia, of which he died, aged thirty-six years: he had six children, all of whom died before him of the same disease. He also became Monk before his death - - - - -	1317 / 1320	1340 / 1341	1353
3. The Great Duke Ivann II. Ivannovitch, brother of the preceding; he received the principality from the sovereign of the Horde, and reigned in tranquillity. By the embassies of St. Alexei the Metropolitan, he prevented the invasion of the Khan of the Tartars for the destruction of Russia; he became Monk and died. He had two wives; by the last he had two sons, Dmitrii and Ivann, and two daughters. He was a great lover of peace, and his short reign was tranquil - - - - - - - - -	1325	1353	1358
An *interregnum* from the year 1358 to the year 1360.			

* When two different years are mentioned, it shews that the Historians of Russia are not consistent with each other.

	Born.	Began to Reign.	Deposed, Assassinated or Died.
4. The Great Duke Dmitrii Konstanstinovitch. He was son of Constantin, and Prince of Sujdal; he obtained the great principality from Kidir, Khan of the Tartars, and established himself at Vladimir. After a reign of nearly two years, he was deposed, and the throne was given to the true heir, Dmitrii Donskoi.	1324	{1359 1360	{1361 1362
5. The Great Duke Dmitrii Ioannovitch, surnamed *Donskoi*. He was son of Ioann II.; his reign lasted twenty-six years with fame and glory. He is said to have been a Prince not endowed with talents, but with many virtues, and to have been beloved of his subjects; he received the homage of almost all the Russian Princes. Proud of the increase of his own power, and despising the weakness of his rivals, he refused to pay tribute to the Tartars; war in consequence followed, between him and Mamai, the Khan; in a dreadful battle on the Don, in 1380, Dmitrii, after various fortune, was victorious; and hence received the surname of *Donskoi*. He had the misfortune to see Moscow taken and burned by the Tartars under Tachtamish, in the year 1382, when most of the inhabitants perished by fire, water, or the sword; and the rest were made prisoners. Of Moscow only the ruins of the walls, and of the *stone edifices*, which already embellished it, remained; other towns shared the same fate, and the country was ravaged. By his spouse Evdokia, he had seven sons, Daniel, Vassilii, Yurii or George, Andreé, Peter, Ivan and Constantin, and four daughters. It is said by some, that he was the first who built the Kremle of stone, about the year 1363. - - - - - - -	1349	1362	1389
6. The Great Duke Vassilii (II.) Dmitriévitch, son of Dmitrii Donskoi, whom he succeeded. Moscow was surrounded by the Tartar forces of Edigii in 1409; the Great Duke quitted the capital, which was defended, and the enemy withdrew. The crops were destroyed by the enemy, and want reigned, of which many died, as well as by the excessive cold. He imposed tribute at Novgorod: he had two sons, Ivan and Vassilii; according to Stcherbatof, three sons, Ivan, George, and Vassilii. He was a sovereign of no great talents. During his reign, Russia, three times, experienced the horrors of the plague, and oftener than once was exposed to famine. The first clock striking the hours was placed in Moscow, in the year 1404. - - - - - - -	{1371 1370	1389	1425

	Born.	Began to Reign.	Deposed, Assassinated or Died.
7. The Great Duke Vassilii (III.) Vasiliévitch, surnamed the Blind. Disputes between Vassilii Vasiliévitch and his uncle George, Prince of Galitch; they addressed themselves to the Khan Oulien-Machmet, who declared in favour of Vassilii, and exempted him from all tribute. His capital afterwards taken by his uncle, and yielded to him. In his reign, the first silver money in Russia was coined. He had six sons, Yurii, Ivan, Yurii, Andrei, Boris, Andréi. In the year 1445, his army being defeated, and himself covered with wounds, he was taken prisoner by the Tartars. In the year 1446, by order of the Usurper, Prince Dmitrii Yurévitch, surnamed *Shemiaka*, who occupied the throne during a few months, his eyes were destroyed: in 1447 he was re-established, and died after a reign of thirty-seven years. During his reign Russia was twice ravaged by the plague, viz. in the years 1425 and 1427. -	1415	1425	1462
8. The Great Duke Ivan (III.) Vassiliévitch, surnamed the Proud. He united under his domination the different appanaged principalities; he subjected Novgorod; he liberated himself and country from the yoke of the Tartars; and he imposed tribute on the kingdom of Kazan. In his reign, the knowledge of gunpowder, and the art of casting cannon, were introduced by Aristotle of Bologna, who, along with other foreigners, was employed to recoin the Russian money. Aristotle, Solariùs, and others, at a vast expence, enclosed the Kremles of Moscow and Novgorod with thick brick walls. The cathedrals of the Annunciation, and of the Assumption, and other public buildings, were also re-erected by them. He was murdered,—or died, according to Stcherbatof,—in his 60th year, after a reign of forty-three years. - - -	1438 1439	1462	1505
9. The Great Duke Vassilii (IV.) Ivanovitch, surnamed the Courageous. He succeeded his father, waged war, against the Khan of Kazan, with various fortune, and also with Poland during some years; concluded a treaty of peace with Poland; besieged and burned the wooden fortification of Kazan, and made peace with the inhabitants, the Khan having escaped. He had two sons, Ivan and Yurii: before his death, he sometimes took the title of Tsar, and, in spite of his resistance, they gave him the order of monkhood. -	1458 1478	1505	1533 1534
10. The Great Duke Ivan (IV.) Vassiliévitch, surnamed the Terrible, and, by foreigners, the Tyrant.	-	-	-

	Born.	Began to Reign.	Deposed, Assassinated or Died.
Having raised an army and disciplined it to the use of fire-arms, he conquered the kingdoms of Kazan and Astrachan; Siberia was also subdued during his reign. He first took the title of Tsar, by some accounts: he gave to his subjects the first code of written laws; he invited foreign artists to Moscow; he introduced printing into Russia; he promoted commerce; he permitted the English to establish factories in his dominions; and he encouraged religious toleration. He had five wives; by his first wife he had Dmitrii, Ivan, and Phedor; and by the second wife he had Dmitrii, who it is supposed was assassinated at Uglitch, a town in the government of Yaroslaf. See p. 165. - - - - -	{1528 1530	{1533 1534	1584
11. The Tsar Pheodor Ivanovitch.—He is said to have been a prince of a weak intellect, and to have been governed by his brother-in-law, Boris Godunof. In him ended the dynasty of Rurik, which had reigned above seven centuries. - - - -	1557	1584	1598
12. The Tsar Boris Phedorovitch Godunof.—The race of Rurik, by the death of Phedor Ivanovitch being extinct, his brother-in-law, Boris Godunof, who had successively risen, by his activity and talents, to the highest offices of the state, and may be said to have had the whole administration of the government during his life, at his death, was elected in his place. Famine, insurrections, and impostors, disturbed his reign:—he ordered Dmitrii, son of Ivan Vasiliévitch IV., to be murdered:—built the belfry of Ivan Velikii, &c.:—is said to have died in consequence of poison. At first his remains were deposited in the Cathedral of St. Michael, but were afterwards removed to the Troitskoi monastery, where they now lie. - - - - - -	1552	1598	{1604 1605
13. Phedor (II.) Borisovitch.—He succeeded to the throne, on the death of his father, Boris Phedorovitch, by declaration of the patriarch and of the nobles. He was soon deserted by the principal generals of the Russian army, and many distinguished persons:—his troops were defeated by the false Dmitrii:—he was altogether forsaken:—the capital, Moscow, was taken possession of by the rejoicing inhabitants:—the palace was stormed:—Phedor Borisovitch was deposed and strangled by order of the usurper Otrepief, who was born in 1589, who gave			

	Born.	Began to Reign.	Deposed, Assassinated or Died.
himself out for Prince Dmitrii, son of the Tsar Ivan (IV.) Vasilievitch, who reigned, and who was murdered in 1605. - - - - -	1588	1604 1605	1605
14. Dmitrii Ivanovitch, or the False Dmitrii, who usurped the throne. — He reigned eleven months. By his utter inattention to the principles of politics and government — by despising and neglecting the manners and customs of his people — by his neglect and sacrilegious violation of all religious order and discipline — and by his misguided, infatuated conduct, he soon excited the disaffection and indignation of his subjects, who concerted a conspiracy against him, with Prince Vassilii Ivanovitch Shuiskii at its head: — an insurrection broke out — the alarm-bell was tolled — the palace was burst open — Dmitrii precipitated himself from a window — dislocated his thigh — was seized and murdered. It has been much agitated whether he was the True or False Dmitrii, and each side has had its abettors and opponents. He is always called the False Dmitrii by the Russians. His naked body was exposed for three days in the streets to the insults of the populace, then deposited in the public charnel-house, and afterwards by fire reduced to ashes, from a notion that the earth would be polluted by the interment of so unholy a corpse.	1557	1605	1606
15. The Tsar Vassilii Ivanovitch Shuiskii. — The assassination of the false Dmitrii was followed by a general tumult and insurrection — the houses of foreigners were pillaged — the Poles, and all who wore the Polish dress, were massacred. — Vassilii Ivanovitch Shuiskii was elected successor to the throne — impostors every where appeared during his reign — the country distracted and in confusion — Russia was invaded by the Poles — Shuiskii was deposed by them, made prisoner and sent to Poland, where he died, in the year 1612: his body lay in Warsaw twenty-three years, and was brought to Moscow in the year 1635, and interred in the Cathedral of St. Michael, where it still reposes. - - -	1553	1606	1611 1612
There was an *interregnum* from the year 1610 to 1613. During this interregnum Russia was invaded by the Poles, on one side, who had possession of Moscow, and by the Swedes, on the other, who had seized Novgorod. The Nobles were divided, and the country was in a complete state of anarchy and confusion, and without a *leader*,			

	Born.	Began to Reign.	Deposed, Assassinated or Died.
seemed lost; when her liberators, Minin and Pojarskii appeared. Vide p. 296.			
Dynasty of the reigning Family, Románof.			
16. The Tsar Michaël Phedorovitch.—He was elected Tsar by a general assembly of the states, and crowned at Moscow: he found protection from those disasters which had overwhelmed his immediate predecessors, in his own judgment and discretion, in the wise counsels of his father, the sage, virtuous, and popular Philaretes, and in the affection and love of his subjects. His reign of thirty-two years was prosperous for his country, and glorious for himself. Had two wives, and three sons, Alexei, Vassilii, and Ivan; and a number of daughters. - - - -	1596	1613	1645
17. The Tsar Alexei Michailovitch, (father of Peter the Great).—He increased and strengthened the empire by introducing a more regular discipline into the army, and by revising, amending, and new-modelling the code of laws compiled by Ivan Vassiliévitch IV.: —he invited foreign officers into his service: —and procured ship-builders from Amsterdam, who were employed in constructing vessels for the Caspian sea. His great merit has been too much overlooked by historians, and particularly by the adulators of Peter the Great. He had two wives: by the first wife, he had five sons, Dmitrii, Alexei, Phedor, Simèon, and Ivan; and a number of daughters, including Sophia; by the second wife, he had Peter and the Princess Natalya. -	1630	1645	1676
18. The Tsar Phedor (III.) Alexiévitch.—He was a prince of a weak constitution, and according to some of a weak mind: others say he possessed a vigorous intellect. His administration was useful for his country, and it is supposed that all the beneficial acts of it, are to be ascribed to the influence of his sister Sophia, and the abilities of his prime minister Galitsin. - - - - -	1657	1676	1682
19. The Tsar Ivan Alexiévitch: only a very short time, or never, reigned alone. — He and Peter the First, his half-brother, held the sovereign power conjointly. It is said, that he was debilitated, both in body and mind, by epileptic fits. He nominally reigned: but Sophia and Peter the Great were the administrators of the government. By his wife he had Catharine, Ann, Paraskovia, Maria, and Pheodosia.	1666	1682	1695

TABLE VI.

SHEWING the date of the birth — the commencement of the reign — and the time of death, of all the Sovereigns, from the reign of Peter the Great, to the present reigning autocrat, Alexander; all of whom, except Peter the Second interred at Moscow, repose in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at the Castle of Petersburgh.

	Born.	Began to Reign.	Deposed, Assassinated or Died.
The Emperor Peter the First, or Peter the Great. — The first Emperor of the north — was esteemed a great politician, statesman, and general; he did wonders for the civilization of his people; — first formed among them a navy; — re-organized an army; — promulgated useful laws; — protected and purified, to a certain extent, the religion of his country; — introduced and protected arts, sciences, and literature; — and ardently promoted the general improvement of Russia. He founded Petersburgh, and made it his residence. The indiscriminating enthusiasm of authors, has given rise to false accounts respecting the state of Russia, previous to his reign, and at his death. Some sparing of their praises, speak of faults in the execution of the plans of this sovereign: there is reason to believe, that his country was not so barbarous as said, before he ascended the throne; — the operations of his distinguished father have been too little remarked; — and sure I am, that the progress made in arts, and sciences, and civilization, though miracles were effected, yet never equalled, nor nearly equalled, the accounts of most historians. -	1672	With Ivan 1682 Alone in 1689	1725
The Empress Catharine the First. — She was distinguished, during the reign of her imperial spouse, as a woman of a dignified and noble character; — she ascended the throne immediately on his demise; — and during her short reign, of little more than two years, she prosecuted, with vigour, the plans commenced by Peter the Great. - - -	1684	1725	1727
The Emperor Peter the Second. — He was son of the Tsarévitch Alexei, and grandson of Peter the Great; he ascended the throne when he was only twelve years of age, and died on the day fixed for the celebration of his marriage with the Princess Dolgorŭka: he held his court, during the latter part of his reign, at Moscow. His administration upon the whole was tranquil, though disturbed by the reigning persons,			

	Born.	Began to Reign.	Deposed, Assassinated or Died.
Menstchikof, and the Dolgorukiis, during his minority - - - - - -	1715	1727	1730
The Empress Anna Ivannovna.—She was niece of Peter the Great. She was governed by Biren;—mixed with the affairs of Poland;—was at war with the Tartars and the Turks, by the advice of Biren, named Ivan, son of the Princess Ann and the Prince of Brunswick, her successor. The erection of an *Ice Palace*, and the barbarous use she made of it, and the invasion of the Crimea, are among the principal deeds of her reign.	1693	1730	1740
The Emperor Ivan (II.) Antonovitch, born 20th August, 1740, and by the testament of the Empress Anna he succeeded to the throne while under age. He was first under the care of Biren, the Duke of Courland, who was Regent; afterwards under that of his mother, the Princess Ann of Brunswick, as Regent, when Biren was humbled by Munich, and banished. The party of Elizabeth seized the young Emperor, who was dethroned, and Elizabeth succeeded him. The reader is referred for a good account of this Prince, and his melancholy fate, to Coxe's Travels.	—	1740	1764
The Empress Elizaveta Petrovna.—She was at war with Sweden, and concluded a peace in 1743: she also waged a successful war against Prussia: she is said to have had an extraordinary share of humanity, and during her reign *punishment by death* was unknown. Her *amours* have not passed without the remarks of the world. - - - -	1703	1741	1761
The Emperor Peter the Third.—He was grandson, by his mother, of Peter the Great. He attempted to introduce many changes into Russia. His spouse having formed a party against him, he was cruelly forced to resign the crown. His history, and that of his horrible murder, are to be found in almost every book which treats of Russia, as in Tooke's Works, &c. His reign was short. - - - -	1728	1761	1762
The Empress Catharine the Second.—She was spouse of Peter the Third, whom she succeeded at his resignation: was at war with Turkey, the fleet of which was burnt at the battle of Tchesmé: was one of the confederate powers in the partition of Poland; she joined to her estates the Crimea, Azof, a part of the Kouban, and all the country between the Dneper,			

	Born.	Began to Reign.	Deposed, Assassinated or Died.
the Boog, the Dnester, and the Black Sea, &c. She formed a new code of laws; she encouraged the arts and sciences, literature and commerce; she invited strangers to her country, and established colonies upon the Volga and theDon: she embellished the capital, raised an equestrian statue to Peter the Great, and advanced, in every way, the improvement and glory of her nation. She is esteemed to have had much genius, great talents, and excellent intentions; but some are of opinion, that many of her plans were injurious to Russia. "Immorality," said a mighty and sublime genius, "is, beyond a doubt, the worst of all faults in a sovereign." Catharine Second, though she possessed many amiable qualities and virtues, seems to have thought otherwise:—she was the greatest Sovereign ——— Europe ever saw, and the most open Imperial ——— the world ever beheld. - - - - - -	1727	1762	1796
The Emperor Paul (I.) Petrovitch.—The history of this extraordinary sovereign is fresh in every body's mind, as well as the actions of his reign, and his tragic end. His politics, and general conduct, were very blameable. By many he was reckoned a fool, but others speak of him as a man of uncommon penetration, genius, and rectitude, whose grand plans were not allowed to develope themselves, and state that, with more patience and calm judgment, he would have done much good to his country, and been its brightest ornament. - - -	1754	1796	1801
The Emperor Alexander (I.) Pavlovitch, son of the Emperor Paul, now the reigning sovereign. His reign, up to the year 1812, a mixture of adversity and prosperity; the burning of Moscow; the march of the Russian troops to France; the forced resignation of Buonaparte; the enormous political influence of Russia; the resuscitation of Moscow; the extension of arts and sciences; the increase of moral and religious knowledge, and general improvement, will be the themes of the future historian. The absence of pure religion and of the practice of morality, still distinguish the Russians, under his sway. He is one of the august members of the misnamed Holy Alliance, who, while he talks of giving freedom to the slaves of Russia, seems to wish to subvert the liberty of Europe - - - -	1777	1801	—

TABLE VII.

EXHIBITING the Names, and the Time of the Decease, of Male Descendants of the Reigning Families of Russia, in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Centuries, whose Remains are deposited in the Cathedral of St. Michaël.

Thirteenth Century.

Of the Orthodox Prince Ivan Vladimrovitch Donskoi	1323
——— Andrei Ivanovitch	1353
——— Ivan Danilovitch	1359
——— Ivan Ivanovitch (the little)	1372

Fourteenth Century.

Of the Orthodox Prince Vladimir Andriévitch Donskoi	1410
——— Ivan Vassiliévitch, oldest brother of the Great Duke Vassilii Vassiliévitch, the Blind	1417
——— Andrei Vladimirovitch Donskoi	1426
——— Aphanasii Yaraslaf Vladimirovitch Donskoi	1426
——— Peter Dmitriévitch Donskoi	1428
——— Yurii Dmitriévitch	1432
Of Prince Andrei Dmitriévitch Donskoi	1432
Of the Great Duke Dmitrii Georgiévitch, the Red	1441
Of the Orthodox Prince Vassilii Yurévitch	1447
——— Vassilii Yaroslavitch	1462
——— George Vassiliévitch Dmitrefskii	1473
——— Andrei Vassiliévitch Bolgarskii	1481
——— Borís Vassiliévitch Volotskii	1494
——— Andrew Vassiliévitch Uglétskii	1494

Fifteenth Century.

Of the Orthodox Prince Simeon Ivanovitch Kalújskii	1518
——— Dmitrii Ivanovitch Uglétskii	1521
Of the Great Duke, the Tsarévitch, Dmitrii Ivanovitch	1554
Of the Orthodox Prince George Vassiliévitch Moskóvskii	1564
Of the Tsarévitch Ivan Ivanovitch	1582

Sixteenth Century.

Of the Tsarévitch, and Great Duke, Ivan Michäëlovitch	1639
——— Vassilii Michäëlovitch	1639
Of the Tsarévitch Dmitrii Alexiévitch	1649
——— Simeon Alexiévitch	1669
——— Alexei Alexiévitch	1670

Of the Tsarévitch, and Great Duke, Ilii Phedorovitch - - - 1681
——————————— Alexander Petróvitch - - - 1692

Besides these are also laid here, the remains of the Khan of Kazán, Alexander Saphagiriévitch - - - - - - 1566
The Tsarévitch Peter Ibragimovitch, son of the Khan of Kazán - - 1509

SYLLABUS,

SHEWING

THE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

PURSUED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW, AND GENERALLY THROUGHOUT RUSSIA.*

The Lessons, or Lectures (Lectiones), are arranged under four Heads.

I.

Lessons of the Professors of Moral and Political Sciences.

I. Professor Briantsof will teach Empirical Psychology, by the introduction of F. W. Daniel Snellius, and Logic according to Maternus Rëüss; on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

II. Professor Schloëtzer will, on the same days, teach Political Economy, according to his own little work, entitled, " Primæ Lineæ Oeconomiæ Politicæ."

III. Professor Snegirof having shortly explained the Law of Nature and its History, on the same days, will teach *Jus Publicum et Gentium*, according to Zeiller.

IV. Professor Zvitaëf, on the same days, will teach the History of Roman Jurisprudence, with Bachius as guide.

V. On Monday and Thursday, Professor Sandunof will practically exercise his hearers with various Civil and Criminal Processes.

VI. On Tuesday and Friday, Adjunct Smirnof will teach the Theory of Russian Jurisprudence.

VII. On Monday and Thursday, a view of the History of Philosophy being made, Adjunct Davidof will teach Logic according to Snellius, and exercise his pupils in the art of disputing and discussing subjects connected with moral Philosophy, as well as Philosophical Works.

II.

Lessons of the Professors of the Physico-Mathematical Sciences.

I. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, Professor Hoffman will teach Botany *secundum Fundamenta sua Botanica*, as accommodated to the lectures; and in the Summer months, will explain and demonstrate the Plants of the Botanical Garden, especially the pharmaceutical and medicinal plants.

* Vide p. 318. and Note, p. 327.

II. On the same days, Professor Fischer will teach Zoögnosia, *secundum Tabulas suas Zoonosiæ Synopticas*, and *Oryctognosia ad librum suum.*

III. On the same days, Professor Reüss will teach Universal Chemistry agreeably to his own system; and on Saturday, he will explain the books of Celsus *de Medicina.*

IV. On the same days, Professor Dvigubskii will teach Physics, according to a Compendium edited by himself.

V. On the same days, Professor Shumakof will teach Mechanics.

VI. Professor Perelogof, on the same days, will explain to his pupils, High Equations, Conic Sections, and the differential and integral Calculus.

VII. On Monday and Friday, Adjunct Miahkof will explain the science of Artillery, according to Schællius.

VIII. On Monday and Tuesday, Dr. Denissof will teach Technology, according to the Technological Compendium, edited by Professor Dvigubskii; and on Thursday and Friday he will teach Rural Economy.

IX. On Monday and Thursday, Mr. Trostin will teach Arithmetic and Geometry.

X. On Tuesday and Friday, Dr. Goldbach will teach the principles of Natural History and Physics.

XI. On Monday and Thursday, Mr. Schnepkin will teach Algebra and Trigonometry, according to the Compendium, edited by D. Shumakof.

III.

Lessons of the Professors of Medical Sciences.

I. On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Professor Hiltebrandt will teach Surgery, according to the Compendium of the celebrated Tittmanus.

II. On Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, Professor Muchin, during the first months, will continue his lectures on Forensic Medicine (incompleted last year), in the vernacular tongue, according to the famous Plenck; during the rest of the time he will explain the Physiology of the Human Body, agreeably to the Compendium of the celebrated Blumenback, in Russ, with proper annotations and additions; and by instituting experiments on living animals, to demonstrate some of the phenomena of the living animal system; besides, he will exercise his pupils every week, with short repetitions of his lectures.

III. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, Professor Mudrof, having shortly premised the doctrine of General Clinic Medicine, will teach Particular Clinic Medicine according to the famous Joseph Franck, (Praxeos Medicæ Universæ Præceptæ de Febribus, &c. Lipsiæ, 1811, et de morbis cutis, 1815), consulting the practical work of his celebrated father for the illustration of the other classes of disease, the authority of opinions, and the regular application of Therapeutics: besides, he will continue to give medical consultations with his pupils to the poor and to workmen.

IV. Professor Kotelnetskii, on the same days, will explain the Elements of General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, with the celebrated Plenck as guide, not omitting the Pharmacopœia Castrensis of the distinguished Wylie; and occasionally will institute Chemico-Pharmaceutical experiments, for the advantage of the students of medicine.

V. Professor Bunge will teach Veterinary Pharmacy, Pathology and Therapeutics *ad ductum Systematis Medicinæ Veterinariæ, Cl. Busch;* on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

VI. On Monday and Thursday, Professor Stchegolof will teach the Materia Medica of the three kingdoms of Nature, according to his own Compendium; then the rules of writing Medical Formulæ, guided by the celebrated Pichleri; in the spring and summer, he will discuss *Principia Phyturgiæ Medicæ*, i. e. the science of distributing or collecting medicinal plants, adapted to the state of the Russian empire.

VII. On Wednesday and Saturday, Professor Risenko will continue his lectures on Midwifery, following the work of the celebrated Richter: and when they are finished, will treat of the Diseases of Children, according to the work of the celebrated Hecker.

VIII. On Wednesday and Saturday, Adjunct Romodanofskii will teach General Pathology, following the celebrated Nemirof, and will explain General Therapeutics agreeably to the celebrated Gottlieb Ackerman.

IX. On Wednesday and Saturday, Dr. Voskresenskii will deliver Anatomical Lessons from the work of the celebrated Muchin.

X. On Tuesday and Saturday, Dr. Alphonskii will deliver lessons *de Fasciis Chirurgicis*, on Surgical Bandages, following the celebrated Boëttger; but in winter, he will exercise his pupils with surgical operations instituted on the dead human body.

IV.

Professors of the Belles Lettres.

I. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Professor Heym will teach the statics of the principal states of Europe; especially those of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

II. On the same days, Professor Cherepanof will teach *Historiam Patriam* (Russian History), adding what remained last year on general history; according to the work of the celebrated Schroëkhius.

III. Professor Merzliacof will deliver the first part of his course, *i. e.* Rhetoric with Eschenburgius as guide: on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

IV. On the same days, Professor Gavrilof will explain the rules and genius of the Slavonian language; he will teach also the method of reading and understanding books composed in Slavonian, and towards the end of the course he will read and interpret the most approved authors: besides, he will explain the state and progress of the Slavonian language in its various periods, as also the relation and close connection between the language now used, and the Slavonic language, which is the necessary fountain and basis of Russian eloquence and literature.

V. On Monday and Tuesday, Professor Timkovski will interpret Cicero's Orations, according to the rules of Manilia and Ligarius, also select odes of Horace: on Thursday and Friday, he will treat of Roman Antiquities. In the Greek lessons on Wednesday and Saturday, he will explain Homer's Iliad, and Select Speeches of Demosthenes: besides, he will exercise his pupils in writing Latin exercises.

VI. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Professor Katchenofskii will explain the Theory and History of the Belles Lettres in general, following Sulzeri: these finished, he will discuss *ex Archaelogia de Arte Statuaria*, following Siebenkesius.

VII. On Tuesday and Friday, Professor Boldiref will teach the Antiquities of the Hebrews; on Monday and Thursday, explaining the precepts of the Hebrew Language, he will interpret select pieces of the Old and New Testament; or if the pupils rather wish to learn the Arabic language, he will most cheerfully teach it.

VIII. On Tuesday and Friday, Professor Beketof will explain Chronology, Heraldry,

Genealogy, Numismatics, and Diplomatics, after the works of Gattererus; these being finished, he will deliver an introduction to General History, following Schroeckhius.

IX. On Wednesday and Saturday, Professor Ulrichs will exercise his pupils in translating from Russian into German, in interpreting select pieces of the German writers, and in various kinds of writing, but to those who have made greater progress in the languages, he will communicate the knowledge of German literature, with Eschenburgius as guide.

X. On Tuesday and Friday, after the guidance of Professors Riskii and Merzliacof, Adjunct Pobedonosof will deliver to his pupils lessons of Russian literature, but especially will exercise them in various kinds of writing, as also in translating from Latin and French into Russian.

XI. On Wednesday and Saturday, Adjunct Kamenetskii will teach his pupils Universal Geography, as also that of the Russian empire, *ad ductum Compendii Geographici* of the Rector, Professor Heim.

XII. On Tuesday and Friday, Mr. Snegirof, the rules of Latin being shortly explained, after Scheller, will exercise his pupils partly in Latin exercises, partly in translating remarkable passages from Latin into Russian, and from Russian into Latin.

XIII. On Wednesday, Mr. Evans will teach the elements of the English language; but on Saturday, — premising a short notice of the history of English literature, of select pieces from Shakspeare's Tragedies, of Milton's and Pope's Poems, and of other distinguished poets; — he will exercise his pupils in translating from the Russian into English.

XIV. On Wednesday and Saturday, Mr. Pelte will explain the principles of Syntax at nine o'clock, A. M.; but at ten o'clock, having finished the examination of the best French poets, will deliver rules regarding various kinds of writing, which are applicable to the best productions of celebrated orators.

ARTS.

W. Pletenof will teach the art of Delineating.
L. Jolio - - - - Music.
Fr. Morelli - - - - Dancing.

The hours of attendance on the Lessons are all specified in the syllabus, and naturally are arranged, so as not to interfere with each other.

Some changes have lately taken place in the University, in consequence of the death of Professors Briantsof, Heim, and Richter.

Besides the lectures above enumerated, Gregory Levitskii, Priest, between three and four o'clock, P. M., of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will teach *Dogmatical Theology*, and also *Moral Theology*, and will continue the History of the Church.

Dr. Loder, by his own desire, is to give lectures six times a week, on Anatomy. The Doctor lately sold his magnificent Anatomical Collection for the Museum of the University. This Museum deserves the attention of the curious: reptiles, insects, birds, beasts, minerals, zoophites, shells, &c. are found arranged in different chambers. The department for physical apparatus should not be passed over in silence. The anatomical department is particularly rich in skulls and bones, and skeletons, and in injected preparations. Dr. Loder received 120 thousand roubles for it: a sum not near its real value.

Dr. Michaël Pavlof, at five o'clock, P. M., of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, is to teach Mineralogy and Agriculture.

Dr. Goldbach, Adjunct, will teach Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany.

AN ACCOUNT
OF
THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MOSCOW.

THE regulations of this Society were published, in the Russian language, in the year 1820. They commence with a short historical account of its formation, which is followed by some general remarks on the pleasures and advantages of agriculture, and on its influence on a nation, in a moral, a political, and a commercial point of view. After a sketch of the opinions of the ancients regarding agriculture, its present state in Germany, France, and England, as also in America, is noticed. It is then stated that in Russia, this science, as yet, is almost in its infancy. As contributing to the advancement of agriculture in this empire, the effects of the works of the Free Economical Society at Petersburgh ;— the utility of the universities in Russia, (each of which has a chair for agriculture) ; and the observations of the Economical Society of Livonia, are alluded to.

The difficulty of leaving off old, and of adopting new plans, is remarked ; — and especially among the peasantry.

To the *tiers état :* — the middling ranks of society, which exist in most countries of Europe : — arts and sciences, agriculture and commerce, chiefly owe their improvement and perfection. But in Russia there is no properly corresponding classes of society. The advancement of the arts and sciences, and of agriculture, principally depends upon the government, the nobility, the literati, and societies. Commerce, in a great measure, is in the hands of the merchants ; but a few of the nobility are great speculators.

As things are at present, by far the greatest part of the stewards upon noblemen's estates, are their own slaves, and are generally very corrupt in their morals. Some of the richer nobles have free stewards, and most of them are great villains : a few, however, are reputed for their honesty and good conduct.*

The *Steward-Slaves*, as they may be called, derive their knowledge of agriculture from the peasants ; so that the director and the servant are often equally wise : indeed it does not rarely occur that the latter is more learned in his profession than the former. To procure a good, and honest, and clever steward, in Russia, is a matter of infinite difficulty ; hence an adage, " Buy not a village, but buy a steward for yourself." The present society seems to have it in view, as a principal object, to form stewards at the practical school, for their estates.

An assembly of a number of highly respectable noblemen agreed to form an Agricultural Society at Moscow, in the year 1818. A correspondence took place with the government on this subject ; and His Imperial Majesty, Alexander, granted leave to institute a society under the name of *The Imperial Agricultural Society of Moscow.* It was permitted that this society should have its own seal with the Imperial arms, and a suitable device, and free postage of all letters and parcels.

The Emperor made a donation of 10,000 roubles to the society ; and gave the promise of an annual sum, when its utility was evident : — He also presented the estate of *Tolmatchevoi-Gorbovo*, containing 70 desiatins of land, to the society.†

* Vide p. xxii. of this work.

† This estate is situated about 18 versts (12 miles) from Moscow. His Imperial Majesty, it appears, was badly advised when he granted it to the Agricultural Society. In the first place, it was too small for the

The design of the society is the improvement of agriculture, and of the management of cattle, as well as of the construction of farm-houses, &c.

Its members are divided into *active members* — who reside in or near town, and are supposed to be actively employed, in some manner or other, for the good of the society: to this class also belong correspondents, residing in the more distant provinces, and in foreign kingdoms: — and *honorary* members, whose conduct has mérited general approbation, and who forward the objects of the society, as by presents of land or money; or of individuals distinguished in the sciences, and especially in agriculture.

The society is governed by a President, a Vice-President, a Director, a Secretary, and a Treasurer: all of whose duties are particularly indicated. The meetings of the society are held once a month, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May.

The active members are formed into four divisions: 1. The Theoretical. — 2. The Practical. — 3. The Mechanical. — And, 4. The Pedagogical. The 1st division is to occupy itself with classical works necessary for the schools, and the translation of agricultural papers and works from foreign languages. It consists of Professors and learned individuals. The 2d division contains landed proprietors in the government of Moscow, who ought to present to the society annual reports of the results of their practice in farming, and of improvements, observations, &c. The 3d division is to engage itself with the most improved implements of husbandry used in Europe — Agricultural architecture, as of farms, of mills, of stoves for drying corn, &c. This division is to consist of engineers and mechanics. The 4th division will direct the operations of the theoretical and practical schools. A council consists of the head of each of these four divisions, the President, the Vice-President, the Director, the Secretary, and the Treasurer.

Agricultural School. — A proper site for the erection of a school, and for the formation of a garden, is to be fixed upon. Here there must be six fields, each containing four desiatins of land, for the purposes of the school. The school is to be supported by the sums annually received for the pupils, and also by their entry-money. There will be attached to it an overseer and assistant; a surgeon, and two apprentices; an under-officer for every eighty pupils; a clergyman; and teachers, 1st, for arithmetic, geometry, making of plans, mechanics, and agricultural architecture; 2dly, for botany and the theory of agriculture; 3dly, for chemistry and technology; 4thly, for veterinary surgery.

Pupils. — The pupils are not to be under 15 years of age: they must know the Russian language previous to admission. If their conduct be bad, they may be sent from the school; if they have passed six months in it, neither master nor friend can withdraw them until the conclusion of their education: — *i. e.* at the end of five years. They are to be divided into tens. During the first year, they will be taught Russian grammar and writing, arithmetic and painting. In the second year, theology, agricultural book-keeping,

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purposes of the Society; and, in the second place, it was the most arid and unproductive estate in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The Society accepted it; — because it could not decline an Imperial present: — but immediately afterwards, it took a lease of another estate, called Butirka, situated about a mile from one of the Barriers (the Dmitrovskaya) which contains about 207 desiatins. Butirka is church property, but the Society intends to purchase it when rich enough. Part of this estate is now drained and cultivated, and a number of buildings are erected. Mr. Rodgers, whose father has long been famous, in this neighbourhood, as a practical farmer, is appointed its Director, and always resides on the spot. The practical school, spoken of in the text, is intended to be erected here.

geography and statistics, and the principles of geometry. In the third year, mechanics, agricultural architecture, and taking of plans. In the fourth year, chemistry, botany, physiology of vegetables, and knowledge of woods or forests, and technology. In the fifth year, the sciences of agriculture and veterinary surgery. Those desiring it may remain longer than five years, on continuing a proper payment, and then they will be taught physics and law. *

The annual sum to be paid for each pupil is for food, 100 roubles; clothes, shoes, and linen, 150r.: education and wood and candles, 150r: total 400 roubles. And for fitting out, entry, 100r. The money to be paid in advance.

The Agricultural Society is not rich. The crown has not yet been liberal, but it is expected that other donations will be made, both in land and money. A few of the opulent members have generously contributed. General Apraksin has given a small estate near Moscow, for the use of the Society, for twelve years. The members ought to pay an annual sum of 50 roubles, but this is not enforced. Each member, except those specially exempted, pays 25 roubles for his diploma. Some of the members make an annual voluntary contribution.

The Society has already published seven numbers of its journal, in the Russian language. Hitherto it has been actively employed, and has made a rapid advancement, and I have no doubt, that if Prince Galitsin continue its president, and to reside at Moscow, even though he should resign the situation of Military-Governor, it will go on in the same prosperous career. The Prince has contributed his share both in money and books. He offers an annual sum of 30 ducats; Count Rumiantsof one of 35 ducats, and the Society a third of 35 ducats, for prize essays, on subjects proposed by the Society.

The number of members in Russia is considerable. Many of the most respectable names of scientific individuals on the continent, and a number of those in Great Britain, are also enrolled in its lists.

The plan of the Society has something in it grand and imposing: — May it lead to results extensive and useful to humanity! †

* This is of great consequence in Russia, should the nobles make stewards of their pupils; — for the half of their duty may be to manage law processes.

† As it is connected with the University, the account of the Imperial Agricultural Society should have followed that of the Imperial Society of Natural History (Vide p. 330—332); but the MSS. was not received in time.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE
OF
THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL ACADEMY, AT MOSCOW.

	Number.	SALARIES. Each.	SALARIES. Total.
		Roubles.	
Vice President - - - - - -	1	His Salary is according to his rank, provided he has no other situation.	
Table Money -	—	—	1200
His Secretary - - - - - -	1	—	600
Total -	—	—	1800
1. *Scientific Department.*			
A. *Medical.*			
Professors - - - - - - -	8	2000	16,000
Adjuncts - - - - - - -	8	800	6400
Dissector - - - - - -	1	—	800
His Assistant - - - - - -	1	—	200
Experimenter - - - - - -	1	—	500
Clinical Department - - - - - -	—	—	5000
Total - - -	—	—	28,900
B. *Veterinary.*			
Professors - - - - - -	3	2000	6000
Adjuncts - - - - - - -	3	800	2400
Dissector - - - - - -	1	—	800
His Assistant - - - - - -	1	—	200
Teachers.			
Of the Russian and Latin, and of Arithmetic - -	1	—	400
Writing - - - - - - - -	1	—	500
Smith - - - - - - -	1	—	400
Assistant - - - - - - -	1	—	150
Maintenance of the Veterinary Hospital, for fodder, &c. -	—	—	1500
Apothecary (of the third rank) - - - -	1	—	250
Total - - -	—	—	12,600
C. *Pharmaceutical.*			
Professor - - - - - - -	1	—	2000
Adjunct - - - - - - -	1	—	800
Teacher of Latin and German - -	1	—	400
Total - - - -	—	—	3200

	Number.	SALARIES.	
		Each.	Total.
		Roubles.	
2. Administration of the Scientific Department.			
Secretary	1	—	1500
Translator	1	—	600
Keeper of the Archives	1	—	400
Clerks	2	—	250
Librarian	1	—	700
Assistant	2	300	600
Total	—	—	4300
3. Economical Department.			
Inspector or Guardian of the Pupils chosen among the Medical Professors	1	—	1200
Member of the administration chosen from the Civil Rank	1	—	1000
Secretary	1	—	600
Cashier	1	—	500
Book-keeper	1	—	400
General Expences of the Chancery and Servants	—	—	2500
Inspector's Assistants	4	600	2400
Commissioner	1	—	500
Assistant	1	—	300
Under Officers	2	100	200
Commissioner of the Veterinary School	1	—	500
His Clerk	1	—	150
Under Officers	2	00	200
The *Swiss*	1	—	100
Support and Clothing of the Pupils of the First Division.			
Medical	200	84	16,800
Veterinary	20	84	1680
Pharmaceutical	40	84	3360
For Provisions	—	76	19,760
Classical Necessaries, as Books, &c.	—	20	5200
Total Support of the Pupils of the Second Division	100	120	12,000
Crown Servants, from among those unfit for active service	60	45	2700
Grooms from Cavalry Regiments	3	50	400
Uniform of the Under Officers, of the Grooms, and of the Servants	—	—	1200
Hire of Cooks, Bakers, Locksmiths, Builders of Stoves, and other Free Workmen	—	—	2000
Manglers and Washerwomen	—	—	1000
Washing Table Linen, and Pupils' Linen; for various kinds of Dishes;—Table Linen;—Table Ware; and Fodder for three Work Horses	—	—	1200

	Number.	SALARIES.	
		Each.	Total.
		Roubles.	
Support of the Hospital for the Pupils; two Dressers; and food for the Sick - - - - -	—	—	1200
Apothecary - - - - - -	1	—	500
Assistant - - - - - - -	1	—	250
Pupils - - - - - -	2	120	240
Fire Engines, Wood, Lighting, Cleaning Chimnies, Preservation of Cleanliness, Repairs of Buildings, &c. - -	—	—	15,000
Total - -	—	—	95,140
Besides,			
Clergyman - - - - -	1	—	400
Expences of the Church, and of the Servants attached to it -	—	—	1000
Total - -	—	—	1400
General Total -	—	—	147,340

The Medico-Chirurgical Academy was instituted by Sir James Wylie, Bart. It consists of two branches, one of which is at Petersburgh, the other at Moscow. Sir J. W. constituted himself President of both Divisions; so that there is only a Vice-President at Moscow. This is an inconvenient and bad arrangement; it is calculated to keep great power in one person; it is somewhat despotical.

The constitution of both Branches of the Academy is every way the same.

The Annual Expenditure of the Petersburgh Branch amounts to - -	169,300
The Annual Expenditure of the Moscow Branch is - - - -	147,340
Besides these sums, 69,650 roubles, common to the two Branches, are expended every year, in making additions to the salaries of those who have obtained the title of Academic; for pensions; for extraordinary Professors; for prizes to the Students; for uniform for the Pupils on their discharge; for the increase of the Libraries and of the Museums; for Botanic Gardens; for travelling expences; and for hire of Horses until the Crown provide them, &c.	69,650
Total Annual Expenditure of both Branches - -	386,290

By consulting the History of the University, p. 318, and p. 546; that of the Pension for Nobles, p. 332; the notice of the Medico-Chirugical Academy, p. 364; and the above Table, the reader may form a pretty correct idea of the system of education, especially of Medical education, pursued in the Russian dominions.

REMARKS ON MUSHROOMS,

WITH CATALOGUES OF THE SPECIES RECKONED EDIBLE BY THE RUSSIANS, AND NOTICES OF THE METHOD OF PREPARING THEM.

NOTWITHSTANDING that it has been well known for many years, that mushrooms form an important part of the food of the common Russians, as well as one of the greatest luxuries of the epicures in Russia, and in many other countries, I am persuaded that the history of *edible mushrooms, and the modes of dressing them*, have never attracted sufficient attention from travellers or writers, in any of the languages of Europe. To any individual who has lived in Russia, the importance of the investigation of this subject, even in a political point of view, will be evident. I can by no means pretend to supply the defect of which I complain, though I may be able to contribute my share to the developement of many valuable truths, and furnish hints, and leave blanks, which my longer experience and more extensive knowledge, or the researches of others, may take advantage of, or fill up.

Mushrooms are well known in many countries, and, in greater or less abundance, are, I believe, the product of every clime, at some season of the year. In the Greek language they are called Βωλιται η Λυανιται: in Arabian, *Fatar* and *Hatar:** in German, *Biltze*, *Piltze*, *Pültze*, or *Erdschwamm:* in French, *Champignon*, or *Potiron:* in Italian, *Fungo:* in English, the more common sorts are vulgarly called *Toad-stools:* the more beautiful and pleasing kinds, including the *Champignon*, are named *Mushrooms.*

Mushrooms are a kind of *Fungus;* and the word *Fungus* is said to be derived from the Latin words *Funus*, a Funeral, and *Ago*, to cause or act: because Funguses have caused death to many, who knew not how to distinguish between the safe, and the dangerous, species.

Much as has been written about the origin of Mushrooms, I am not sure that our knowledge of the subject is greatly extended beyond what Pliny long ago said, "*Fungorum origo ex pituita arborum;*" although we may indulge the opinion, that many of them spring from real seeds or germs. The short span of the life of Mushrooms is well known to mankind, even to the most unlettered; and hence, in many languages, a *mushroom-growth*, or a *mushroom-duration*, is a proverbial expression, applied to all objects which have a very transient existence. In summer, especially after a gentle thunder storm, and when the weather is warm, some mushrooms spring up in the night, show themselves in all their glory at noon, and in the evening become black and verge towards a state of apparent putrefaction. Many mushrooms, though they no less suddenly burst from their receptacles, have a longer duration, and remain one, two, or three days in bloom, and then gradually decay. Others again endure even a week before their decadence become very observable.

The extraordinary beauty and delicate shades of some of the *Agarics*, as well as of other funguses, is well known, and they are well represented in many celebrated botanical works, which professedly treat of this *order* of the class *Cryptogamia.*

Mushrooms effect particular situations. Thus, some species are more prevalent in Birch-woods, others in Pine-forests: some species are found almost always in open places, others as frequently in the shade; and many spots are celebrated on account of the sort, the quantity, and the quality, of the mushrooms which they produce; — a circumstance carefully

* Vide Meier's Botanical Dictionary.

attended to by the Russians. Mushrooms are also raised artificially in hot-beds, early in the spring, and often in great quantities. The circumstances necessary for this effect, seem to be a proper mould, moisture, and a warm temperature. This subject deserves particular attention, and promises to throw much light on the true origin of mushrooms.

Some mushrooms are said to excite, to strengthen, and to increase the appetite. Certainly pickled mushrooms have these effects, when a few are eaten at a time, but the effect may be owing, in a great degree, to the materials used in pickling. Mushrooms, eaten in great quantity, overload and derange the stomach, cause oppression of the breast, distention, and flatulency, which finish by nausea and vomiting, and sometimes by a diarrhœa; or by causing indigestion and want of appetite.

All the *edible mushrooms*, in whatever manner they are prepared, should be partaken of moderately, and especially by foreigners, in Russia. The *non-edible mushrooms*, as is too well known, cause death. When we take into consideration the enormous quantities of mushrooms annually consumed in Moscow, and throughout Russia, we have reason to be surprized, that so few deaths are caused by their use: a circumstance explained by the exact knowledge which the peasantry, house-stewards, and cooks, have of the distinctions between the *edible* and the *non-edible* species.

"Herborists," says Collins, "divide mushrooms into *poisonous* and *wholesome*, than which there are none better, for these are the poor man's food, the rich man's dainties." *

The Russians generally divide the Funguses into two great classes: *Zemniya*, or those which are found on the ground; and *Drevesniya*, or those which are found on trees. The first class are named *Gribi;* and the second class are called *Gubi*, or *Gubki*. In Russia, an immense number of the *Gribi* are used as food or delicacies. The *Pogánok*, (Agaricus Campanulatus,) and the *Muchamore*, (Agaricus Muscarius,) are not eaten by the Russians; though with these two funguses, the inhabitants of Kamschatka are said to prepare a kind of aromatic *Votki* or spirit, as a dainty. In some of the woody parts of Russia, mushrooms and bread compose the greatest part of the ordinary food of the peasants. Some mushrooms, as soon as collected, are strung upon small cords, some are cleaned and dried on mats, some are salted or pickled for spring and winter stores, and many are dressed fresh from the woods and fields.

Mushrooms are eaten fried, boiled or pickled, while their season endures, by all classes of society, and are particularly useful during the fasts, dressed with hemp oil by the peasantry, or with olive oil for the nobility. At the other seasons of the year the dried, salted, and pickled, stores are required.

Mushrooms are variously dressed in Russia. They are fried on hot ashes, or in a frying-pan; they are boiled alone; they are boiled with *stchi* or cabbage soup; they are roasted with butter alone, or oftener with butter and *Smetana*, or sour cream. They also enter into the composition of some puddings and pies. The latter are generally eaten with soup or with *stchi*. Mushrooms are often served up with beef-steak, or roast beef sliced, either alone or mixed with potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage, asparagus, &c., and sauce. They are excellent when prepared with cutlets and rich sauce, duly seasoned.

None of the *Gubi* or funguses, which are found on trees, are reckoned edible by the Russians, and of course form no part of their nourishment. Some of them, however, as the *Gubka Beresovaya* are used as tinder.

I have often suspected that many mushrooms are reckoned edible, and are really eaten

* Present State of Russia, in a Letter to a Friend at London, 1671.

in general, especially by the peasantry of Russia, which are esteemed hurtful, dangerous, or even poisonous in other countries.* From the following catalogues, the reader will be able to judge of this point for himself.

Perhaps there may be a difference in the nature of the mushrooms of the same species in Russia, from those which grow in other regions; indeed, I have heard it positively asserted, that the long and severe winter had a most powerful effect in bettering and rendering milder the latent germs in the earth, which make their appearance when the weather becomes warm; and that mushrooms were a *peculiar gift* of Providence to Russia.

Probably the custom of the inhabitants, of eating mushrooms from their infancy, may render their effects altogether different from what they would be on a person unaccustomed to their use: like the Turks with their opium. It is likely also, that the better selection, the cleaning, and the methods of preparing, these mushrooms, may go far in the explanation of the facts.

The selection of the *edible species* of mushrooms, without mixture, is a point of great importance. Most of the mushrooms, *i. e.* strictly speaking the *gribi*, have proper appellations in Russia, and are known by the vulgar, and even by their children. Indeed, *mushroom-gathering* or *hunting* forms a great part of the occupation of the Russian peasants, boys and girls, as well as of the women at times, and is an amusement, in the country, of the nobility, males and females, old and young, who make short excursions to the woods in the neighbourhood of their estates, and spend a few hours in selecting one of the greatest delicacies of the epicure.

The Russian women collect immense quantities of mushrooms, which besides their own family stores, permit them to transport abundance to the towns, or to the nobility in the vicinity, for sale.

Collins said long ago, "A thousand cart loads of mushrooms are yearly spent in Moscow."† Besides the enormous quantities of mushrooms which are brought fresh to market during the summer months, and which are immediately bought up: — the better sorts by the nobility—the inferior kinds by the lower classes and the peasantry:—a great abundance is preserved by the peasants in the country, who, after retaining a quantity sufficient for their own consumption, bring the surplus to town. They are brought throughout the whole year, in a dried state on strings, in cart-loads, and sold in all the provision-markets, especially the *Ochotnoi Riad*, and in all the small grocery-shops in the city. Sometimes even salted and pickled mushrooms may be bought from the peasantry. The prices, except of a few of the choicer sorts, or when there is a scanty supply, are very moderate, even in Moscow, and in the country, for a rouble, as many may be got as would serve a family a week. At present, I believe, I may safely state, that besides thousands of baskets-full, there are some thousands of telegas-full (small-carts), exposed for sale, annually, in this metropolis.

* Since my arrival in London, I had a conversation on this subject with my distinguished friend, Sir Alexander Crichton, who informed me that the Misses Crichton, accompanied by a servant who followed his family from Russia to England, had repeatedly collected and used numerous species of mushrooms, reckoned *edible* in Russia, but thought *poisonous* in Britain. So strongly was the cook of the latter opinion, that she would not allow the said *poisonous mushrooms* to be prepared in her dishes; she would not even consent to touch them, far less to prepare them, *lest death should be laid at her door*. They were consumed, however, with avidity, and produced no bad effect.

† Letter to a friend in London, 1671.

In a work entitled "*Botanitcheskoi Podrobnoi Slovar* or *Travnik**;" published by Andrei Meier, at Moscow, in the year 1781, I find some remarks on the Agarics, under the word *Agaricus*, from which I extract much of the following table:

Agaricus Campestris, in Russian, called { *Shampion and* / *Shampignon.* } The Champignon.

The Champignon though used in Russia, is not highly esteemed; notwithstanding its eminent character in other countries.

Agaricus Bulbosus, (Pallas), called in Russ *Shishkovataya Sirȯéga.*

Agaricus Cinnamomeus, in Russ, *Voljanka Grib.* It is salted and boiled.

Agaricus Delitiosus. Russian, *Rijik:* — which is used fresh, as well as salted, in boiled dishes.

Agaricus Dentatus. Russian, *Pestréts.* It is either not used, or only used when very young.

Agaricus Extinctorius. Russian, *Skripitsa.* It is used though rarely in any salt boiled dish.

Agaricus Fragilis. Russian, *Apenok.* This species is particularly used in small pies, called *pirogies.*

Agaricus Georgii. Russian, *Gruzd.*

Agaricus Integer. Russian, *Volui.* This mushroom has a bitter taste, and hence is but little used, except when better cannot be obtained.

Agaricus Lacteus. Russian, *Mletchnaya Siroyéga.*

Agaricus Lactifluus. Russian, *Belianka.* It is used in salted food, and is preferred for its durability.

Agaricus Nycthemerus. Russian, *Odnonotchnaya Siroyéga.*

Agaricus Quinquepartitus. Russian, *Ivishenya Grib.* This species is also made up into pirogies, &c.

Agaricus Radiousus. Gmelin. Russian, *Blechtiastchaya Siroyéga.* Found in the Siberian woods.

Agaricus Violaceus. Russian, *Siroyéshka*, or *Saroyeshka.* Its taste is not bad, especially when boiled in salt water.

From Heims's celebrated quarto Russian, and French, and German Dictionary, in which I have frequently found the scientific names of objects accurately expressed, I have selected the following statement respecting mushrooms.

Belianka	Agaricus Glediscii.
Gruzd, Gruzdotchik	Agaricus piperatus.
Rijik	Agaricus deliciosus.
Svinutchka or Svinushka	Agaricus violaceus.
Scripitza	Agaricus extinctorius.
Siróéga, Siroéjka	Agaricus piperatus.
Máslenik	Boletus viscidus.
Duplianka	Agaricus violaceus.
Openok	Agaricus fragilis.
Voljanka	Agaricus cinnamomeus.

* Botanical Dictionary.

Upon examination of the funguses, I satisfied myself, that some of the species enumerated above, in both tables, were right, and that others were dubious or wrong; but still, not having the books necessary for the research of such a difficult subject, I was unable to bring any statement to determinate precision and accuracy. I therefore requested my friend, that distinguished botanist, Dr. F. Fischer, of Gorenki, to be kind enough to furnish me with a catalogue of mushrooms reckoned edible in Russia, a request with which he complied.

Edible Mushrooms.

Dubovik	Boletus edulus reticulatus.
Belii Grib *a* Borovik, *b* Korevick	Boletus edulus non reticulatus, autumnalis.
Berezevik	Boletus scaber.
Osinovik	Boletus aurantius
Priberets	Boletus priberes.
Openok (berezovii)	Agaricus (Lepiota) caudicinus.
Siróëjka belaya	Agaricus Amanita nivea.
Siróëjka sinaya	Agaricus alutaceus ?
Siróëjka krasnaya (rosovaya)	Agaricus rosaceus, (roseus Sch. 16. 1. 3.)
Siróëjka alaya	Agaricus emeticus.
Podoreshnik, bemanok	Agaricus (omph.)
Grusd	Agaricus (omph.)
Rijik Borovii Rijik }	Agaricus lactifluus deliciosus.
Máslenik	Boletus circinans.
Podzaëk	Boletus subtomentosus.
Machovik	Boletus piperatus.
Volnushek	Agaricus torminosus.
Kislushka, Vinushka	Agaricus involutus
Shampinion	Agaricus campestris.
Lisitchka	Merulius cantharellus.
Smortchok	*Runde Morchel.**
Strotchok	*Spitz Morchel.**
	t. s. V. pl.
Duplianka	Agaricus pleuropus porrigens.
Siniapupka (Siniapupek)	——— ———
Scripitza	Agaricus lactifluus piperatus.
Volui	Agaricus Roccella fœtens.
Chernushka	Agaricus G. ? nebularis ? pullus ? adustus.
Reshetnik (ex. ord. Duplianki)	Agaricus lactifluus ruber.
Tsarskiya Kudri	Clavaria pyxidata.
Podgruzd, Belianka	——— ———
Siróëjka joltaya Jeltushka }	Agaricus ochroleucus.
Poplavok	Agaricus. gym. eburneus.

* I am not aware why Dr. Fischer wrote these two names in German, and I am, at present, 100 versts distant from him. Perhaps their difference is better indicated, by their Russian and German names, than by the Latin appellations. I believe they make the varieties *a* and *b* of *Phallus esculentus*.

Siröëjka Sosnovaya, Zelenucha	Agaricus Russula esculenta.
Sosnovii Belii Grib	Boletus Castaneus.
Máslenik (a particular species)	Boletus annulatus.
A species of Lisitchek	Hydnum imbricatum.

Dr. Fischer was so obliging as to send me the Russian names, in Russian characters, which I have transposed according to my fixed rules, by Roman letters. The Latin names are placed opposite them. Full as this catalogue is, yet, I believe, that there are a few species, used by the Russians, which it does not include. I shall add the Russian names of those species not mentioned in the preceding lists; premising, however, that it is possible, that some of them are already enumerated, under a different name, as a few of the Mushrooms have two appellations, and are better known by the one, than by the other, in different Governments of the Russian empire.

Podubovik	Boletus edulis reticulatus?
Beresovoi Grib	Boletus scaber?
Podasinoi Grib	Agaricus alutaceus?
Krasnushek	Agaricus rosaceus?
Chavarushek	——— ———
Podabentschik	——— ———
Podgruzdnik	——— ———
Baráshek	Clavaria pyxidata?
Molokitnik	——— ———

Although I have employed the Russian names of the Mushrooms in the singular, yet the plural is more commonly used, as Duboviki, Grusdi, Volnushki, &c. From Russian writers, little information is to be obtained upon which any dependence can be placed. The value of the Edible Mushrooms, I am afraid, is not duly appreciated out of Russia, or the catalogue of them by Dr. Fischer, although not complete, would be highly estimated by foreigners.

The knowledge of *Edible Mushrooms*, like a tradition, has been handed down, in Russia, from parent to child, through a series of ages; and the discrimination of these, from the *hurtful* or *poisonous Mushrooms*, is learned by practice, in the years of infancy and youth. Such a valuable acquisition to the store of general knowledge, can only be made by the foreigner, who is a botanist, and through him, alone, may be expected to be communicated to foreign nations, which, in the course of time, may share in the rich supply of *dainties* for nourishment, as well as for the gratification of taste; a supply which seems to be, as yet, only allotted for the use of the northern nations. The liberal consumption of Mushrooms, by the natives of milder climes, is more securely prevented by fear, than if they were *contraband articles*, or imported under a heavy tax.

Many years ago, when studying the Mushrooms with unremitting zeal, at Manchester, I had the curiosity to enumerate the species which are indigenous in Britain, according to Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, and found their number, if I do not deceive myself, to be above five hundred. I now am ready to exclaim,—how many of these species are edible!—how many would the Russians, by their modes of preparing and dressing,

render edible! What a supply of food, especially for the poor, in hard times, may be annually lost for want of knowledge!

It is a common idea, that Russia is immensely richer in Mushrooms, than other countries. This may be both true and false. Russia may be more fertile in certain species, than most of the other states of Europe, because her climate, in summer, is quite congenial for their evolution and growth. But so far as I am aware, either judging from my own knowledge, or from that of others, Russia cannot boast half the number of the British species.

By comparing the description of Mushrooms in Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, and the works therein referred to, with the enumeration of Mushrooms in the Catalogue of Plants found in and near Moscow, which follows this article, and the lists of Edible Mushrooms above presented, the Botanist will be able to form some judgment for himself, on a subject which has occupied, and may still occupy much of my attention.

I have made all possible exertion to be exact, in communicating the knowledge of the various species of Mushrooms used in Russia, and had I been very dogmatic, I might have filled up all the tables, with their Latin appellations. I prefer the more modest task, of leaving a few blanks, and putting notes of interrogation, after the names of some species, as Dr. Fischer has also done, till perfect certainty determine them, so that no hazardous experiments may be made on my authority.

A publication containing plates, engraved from nature, of all the Mushrooms edible in Russia, with a short text, the Russian name or names, and the modes of preparing them, would be a useful work; but perhaps would not meet with sufficient encouragement, and its expence would be considerable.

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS

FOUND IN AND NEAR MOSCOW.

DIFFERENT *Floras* of Moscow have appeared, some of them executed with considerable labour and accuracy; others with carelessness and inexactitude.* The following Catalogue of plants found in and near that metropolis may be relied upon. My friend, Dr. Goldbach, whom I have already mentioned, when speaking of the University, and who is now Adjunct-Professor of Botany at the Medico-Chirurgical Society, for a number of years has been examining the plants found in and near Moscow, with an ardour and attention seldom equalled. He has himself examined every corner; and his *localities* are always accurate. I have seen many of the plants he mentions, and sometimes in excursions with him, and I had prepared a catalogue from my own observation, yet looking to its imperfections, I was induced to beg him to favour me with the following *Enumeratio Plantarum*, a request with which he readily complied. He is now preparing a *Flora Mosquensis*, which, it is hoped, will soon see the light. I have seen part of the MSS., and know, that it will be a work of great merit.

ENUMERATIO PLANTARUM,

Hucusque circa Mosquam observatarum, a C. L. Goldbach. Januar. 1819.

Monandria.

Hippuris vulgaris (hic inde copiosa)
Blitum virgatum
Callitriche vernalis (cum varietatibus: β. intermedia, *Hoffm.*; γ. cæspitosa, *Willd. Ench. Ber.*)
..... autumnalis (distinctissima a priore species!)
(*Chara, vid. Cryptog. Alg.)

Diandria.

Circæa lutetiana (Mont. pass.)
..... alpina (Gorenki)
Veronica longifolia
..... spicata (rara; vid. sicc.)
..... serpyllifolia
..... officinalis
..... beccabunga
..... anagallis
..... scutellata (solo limoso, nec sabul.)
..... chamædrys
..... latifolia
..... arvensis
..... agrestis (rarior)
..... verna (vulgaris)
Gratiola officinalis (remotius ab urbe 60—80 verst.)

* Vide Flora Mosquen., by Stephen. — The Plants of Petersburgh and Moscow, and their vicinity, by Professor Adams. — Zúge zu einem Gemählde von Moskwa, &c. &c., von Engelbert Wichelhausen, p. 148. 204. Berlin, 1803. — Prodromus Floræ Mosquensis, Auctor. Henrico de Martius. Ed. alter. Lipsiæ, 1817. 8vo.

Fraxinus excelsior (raro fructificat.)
Utricularia vulgaris
Lycopus europæus
Salvia pratensis (ut Gratiola)
..... glutinosa (similiter)
Anthoxanthum odoratum

Triandria.

Valeriana officinalis (interdum altitud. humanæ !)
Iris pseud-acorus
..... sibirica (Gorenki)
Schœnus albus (ibidem)
Scirpus palustris
..... ovatus, *Roth.* (rarius c. præc.)
..... acicularis (non rarus)
..... caricinus (Schœnus compr. *L.* & *Sm. Fl. Br.*)
..... lacustris
..... maritimus (in fossis; rarior.)
..... sylvaticus
..... radicans, *Schkuhr.* (freq. c. præced.)
Eriophorum vaginatum
..... angustifolium } (E. polystachii varietates, *L.*)
..... latifolium (polyst. *Sm.*) }
Nardus stricta
Alopecurus pratensis
..... geniculatus
Phleum pratense
Phalaris canariensis (fere spontanea)
..... arundinacea (Arundo colorata, *Sm.*)
Beckmannia erucæformis, *Host. Gram. austr.* (Phal. *L.*) (in hum. comm. Odor. Anthox.)
Panicum glaucum (rarius)
..... viride (vulgare)
..... crus galli (frequens)
..... miliaceum (fere spontan.)
Milium effusum (rarius)
Agrostis spica venti (freq.)
..... canina
..... vulgaris
..... alba
Arundo epigeios
..... densiflora (spec. nova !)
Arundo sylvatica, *Schrad.* (*Agrost. arundinacea*, L. nemor. freq.)
..... phragmites
Holcus mollis
..... borealis, *Schrad.* (nemoros. hum. vere. sub *H. odorato*, L. commixtus)
Melica nutans (nemora, ubique)
..... cærulea (rarius & remotius ab urbe)
Aira aquatica
..... cæspitosa
..... flexuosa
Poa aquatica
..... fluitans, *Sm. Fl. Br.*
..... distans (ad fossas & rivulos, freq.)
..... nemoralis (freq.)
..... serotina, *Ehrhart.* (rarius in pascuis cum seq. cui simillima)
..... pratensis
..... trivialis
..... compressa (rarior)
..... annua
Briza media
Dactylis glomerata
Festuca ovina
..... duriuscula
..... rubra (arenosa)
..... pratensis
..... arundinacea, *Liljeblad Fl. Suec.* (*nec Willd. Ench. Ber., rara*)
Bromus secalinus
..... mollis
..... arvensis (freq.)
..... inermis (in gramin. & ad sepes freq.)
..... giganteus, *L.* (festuca, *Sm. Fl. Brit.*)
Cynosurus cristatus
Triticum caninum (vidi siccum tantum)
..... repens
Lolium perenne (rarius in siccis)
..... temulentum
Montia fontana

Tetrandria.

Scabiosa succisa
..... arvensis

Scabiosa ochroleuca (remotius ab urbe in campis siccis)
Asperula odorata (non admod. freq.)
..... palustris, *Goldbachi.* (nova sp.)
Galium palustre
..... uliginosum
..... verum
..... Mollugo
..... sylvaticum (m. pass.)
..... boreale (humidiuscula)
..... infestum, *Waldstein & Kitaibel* pl. Hung. (vulgare, Aparinæ simillimum)
Plantago major
..... media
..... lanceolata
Centunculus minimus
Trapa natans (fide *Pallas.* Itinerar.)
Alchemilla vulgaris
Potamogeton natans
..... perfoliatus
..... lucens
..... crispus
..... zosteræfolius, *Pers. Ench.* (in rivulis)
..... gramineus
..... pusillus
Sagina procumbens

Pentandria.

Myosotis palustris } (scorpioides, *L.*)
..... arvensis }
..... sparsiflora, *Mikan Bohem.* (vulgaris in gramini vere.)
..... Lappula (vulg. in arenos.)
Lithospermum officinale (remotius ab urbe)
..... arvense
Lycopsis arvensis
Cynoglossum officinale
Asperugo procumbens
Pulmonaria angustifolia (rarior)
..... officinalis (freq.)
Symphytum officinale (patens, *Sibth.* rarius: album deest)
Echium vulgare (dicitur adesse)
Androsace septentrionalis (vulg. in arenosis)
Primula veris
Lysimachia vulgaris
..... thyrsiflora (non infreq.)
..... Nummularia
Hottonia palustris
Menyanthes trifoliata
Convolvulus arvensis
..... sepium
Polemonium cæruleum (sylv. hum. hic inde)
Campanula rotundifolia
..... patula (freq.)
..... persicæfolia (sylv. umbr. freq.)
..... latifolia
..... rapunculoides? (c. persic.)
..... trachelium
..... bononiensis (c. pers.; rara)
..... glomerata (pascua; com.)
..... cervicaria (sylv. hum. rar.)
Lonicera xylosteum (dumeta; freq.)
..... tatarica (paulo longius ab urbe 50 verst. teste *Pallas.*)
Verbascum thapsiforme, *Schrad. Monograph.* (thapso simill. hic inde in siccis aren.)
..... nigrum (humidiusc.)
Datura stramonium (adesse dicitur)
Hyoscyamus niger
Solanum dulcamara
..... nigrum (vulgare)
Rhamnus catharticus
..... frangula
(* *Impatiens. Jasione. Viola.* vid. Syngen. Monog.)
Euonymus verrucosus (freq. in dumet.)
Ribes rubrum (fere spont.)
..... nigrum (paludes sylvarum)
Erythræa centaurium (*Gentiana*, L. Chironia, *Sm.*)
Gentiana pneumonanthe
..... cruciata (nemor., rarius)
..... pratensis, *Froelich Dissertatio* (pascua, autum.)
Cuscuta europæa
Ulmus campestris
..... effusa, *Ehrhart.* (montan. *Sm.*)
Herniaria glabra

Atriplex acuminata, *Waldstein & Kitaibel* pl. Hung. (ad vias hic inde)
..... patula
(*Polygam monœc. Sm. Fl. Brit.*)
Chenopodium Bonus Henricus
..... rubrum } (vulgaria)
..... album }
..... hybridum (succulenta; rar.)
..... glaucum
..... polyspermum

Umbellatæ.

Eryngium planum (campi argill., freq.)
Sanicula europæa
Tordylium (v. Caucalis) Anthriscus (in ruderatis ad Occam fluv. *Steph.*)
Conium maculatum
Daucus carota (rarior)
Selinum palustre
..... carvifolia (sylv. hum. freq.)
..... pratense, *Sprengel flor. habens.* (cum priore; rar.)
Athamanta Sibirica (campi argill., freq.)
..... oreoselinum (sylvat. rar.)
Peucedanum silaus (adesse dicitur)
Heracleum? flavescens, *Willd.* (in campis, ruderatis, &c.; perfreq.)
Angelica Archangelica (m. pass., h. bot. un.)
..... sylvestris (sylvat. hum.)
Phellandrium aquaticum
Cicuta virosa (perfrequens)
Æthusa Cynapium
Chærophyllum sylvestre
..... bulbosum (culta; rar.)
..... aromaticum (m. pass.)
Pastinaca sativa
Carum Carvi
Pimpinella Saxifraga } (in siccis
β. nigra, *Willd.* } vulgares)
γ. magna vix L. (sepes)
δ. dissecta, *Retz.* (rar.)
Ægopodium podagraria
Viburnum Opulus
Sambucus Ebulus
..... nigra (rara)
Parnassia palustris
Linum usitatissimum (fere spont.)
..... flavum (monopetalum, *Steph.* sicciora; rarius)
..... catharticum (pascua hum.)
Drosera rotundifolia
Myosurus minimus

Hexandria.

Allium rotundum (aren. argill.; rar.)
..... carinatum (dumeta; rar.)
..... angulosum (ht. Com. Orlov.)
Ornithogalum minimum (vulgare)
..... luteum
..... sylvaticum, *Persoon* (c. pr.)
Asparagus officinalis (sylvat. an spont.?)
Convallaria majalis
..... polygonatum (sat. freq.)
..... multiflora (rarior)
..... bifolia (cum maj.)
Acorus Calamus (non rarus)
Juncus effusus
..... filiformis (ulig.; freq.)
..... aquaticus, *Roth Fl. Germ.* (articul. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*)
..... bulbosus (ad vias, passim)
..... bufonius
..... pilosus
..... erectus, *Pers. Ench.* (ulig., humida sylvar., vulgaris)
Peplis portula
Scheuchzeria palustris (Gorenki)
Rumex obtusifolius
..... maritimus (ad fossas, freq.)
..... aquaticus (ad aquas)
..... β. hydrolapathum, *Hort. Kew.* hum., freq.)
..... acetosa
..... acetosella
Triglochin palustris
Alisma Plantago

Heptandria.

Trientalis europæa (nemora; freq.)

Octandria.

Epilobium angustifolium (rudera.)

Epilobium hirsutum
..... montanum
..... roseum (rarius)
..... tetragonum
..... palustre
Vaccinium myrtillus (nemora; freq.)
..... uliginosum (ulig.; freq.)
..... vitis idæa (c. priore)
..... oxycoccus (copios.)
Erica vulgaris
Daphne Mezereum
Acer platanoides (sylv. freq., raro fruct.)
..... campestre (ad Occam fl. *Steph.*
Polygonum bistorta (uda.)
..... amphibium (aquat. & terr.)
..... lapathifolium
..... Persicaria
..... Hydropiper
..... minus (rarius)
..... aviculare (vulgatiss.)
..... Convolvulus
..... dumetorum (sep., hic inde)
Adoxa Moschatellina (hic inde)
Paris quadrifolia (freq.)

Enneandria.

Butomus umbellatus

Decandria.

Monotropa hypopitys
Ledum palustre (ulig.; copios.)
Andromeda poliifolia } (cum præc., freq.)
..... calyculata }
Arbutus uva ursi (sylvat. duriora)
Pyrola rotundifolia (freq.)
..... minor (haud rara.)
..... secunda } (cum præc.)
..... umbellata }
..... uniflora (Gorenki, &c.; rar.)
(Omnes in sylvis nostris.)
Chrysoplenium alternifolium (freq.)
Saxifraga Hirculus (copiosa remotius ab urbe. D. *Adams.*)
Scleranthus perennis } (hic inde)
..... annuus }
Gypsophila muralis (agri; copios.)
Saponaria officinalis (rar.)
Dianthus an collinus *Waldst. & Kit. Hung.* (coll., freq.)
..... deltoides (marg. sylv.)
..... superbus (remotius ab urbe in nemorosis)
Silene nutans (sylvat., freq.) (Cucubal. L.)
..... tatarica, *Pers.* (nemor., non rar.) (Cuc. Beh. L.)
..... inflata, *Sm. Fl. Br.*
..... noctiflora
Stellaria media, *Sm. Fl. Br.*
..... nemorum
..... Holostea
..... graminea
..... glauca, *Sm. Fl. Br.*
..... uliginosa, *Sm. Br.* (vid. sicc.)
..... crassifolia, *Ehrh.* (ulig. muscosa, freq.)
Arenaria trinervis
..... serpyllifolia (haud freq.)
..... rubra
Sedum Telephium
..... acre
Oxalis Acetosella
Agrostemma Githago
Lychnis Flos cuculi
..... viscaria (marg. sylv., vulg.)
..... diurna, *Sibth.* (rarior)
..... vespertina, *ejusd.* (vulg.) (species distinctissimæ!)
Cerastium vulgatum, (viscosum, *Sm. Fl. Br.* freq.)
..... aquaticum
Spergula arvensis
..... nodosa

Dodecandria.

Asarum europæum (Coryleta, freq.)
Lythrum Salicaria
Agrimonia Eupatoria
Euphorbia Peplus (teste *Pallas.* Itiner.)
..... esula? (agri, campi; freq.)
..... helioscopia (rarius)
Sempervivum hirtum (arenosa, passim; raro florens)

Icosandria.

Prunus Padus

Prunus spinosa (adesse dicitur)
Mespilus Oxyacantha
Pyrus aucuparia
Spiræa filipendula (rarius)
..... ulmaria
Rosa cinnamomea (dumeta, ubique)
..... canina (rarior)
Rubus Idæus
..... cæsius
..... saxatilis (sylvæ steriliores, passim)
Fragaria vesca
..... collina, *Ehrhart.* (rarius)
Comarum palustre
Potentilla Anserina
..... elongata, *Goldb.* (n. sp. ut odor. vere freq. in umbros.)
..... argentea
..... obscura, *Willd.* } (in siccis, ad vi-
..... Ruthenica, *Vusd.* } as, prior. fre-
..... Norvegica } quentior.)
..... reptans (remotius ab urbe, *Steph.*)
Tormentilla erecta (officinalis *Sm. Fl. Br.*)
Geum urbanum
..... intermedium, *Ehrhart* (frequentius cum priore)
..... rivale

Polyandria.

Actæa spicata (bacc. nigr. sylv. freq.)
Chelidonium majus
Nymphæa alba
..... lutea
Tilia microphylla, *Ventenat. Monograph.* (T. europæa γ. L.)
Delphinium Consolida
..... intermedium, *H. Kew.* & *D.C.* syst. (prata; passim)
Aconitum septentrionale, *Koelle Monogr.* (in omn. sylv.)
..... Lycoctonum (rarius c. priore)
Anemone patens (copiosa in sylv. arenos.)
..... nemorosa (adesse dicitur)
..... ranunculoides
Thalictrum majus, *Jacq.* } (hæ 3 sp. cum
..... angustifolium } descr. auctt.
..... flavum } non satis quad.)
..... aquilegiæfolium (sylv. pass.)
Ficaria ranunculoides (R. Fic. *L.*)
Ranunculus lingua
..... flammula
..... cassubicus (sylv., freq.)
..... sceleratus
..... repens
..... acris
..... polyanthemos (c. priore in pratis pasc.)
..... pantothrix, *Brotero* Fl. Lus. *D.C.* syst. (aquatilis varr. auctor.)
Trollius europæus (sylvæ hum.; freq.)
Caltha palustris

Didynamia.

Ajuga reptans
Mentha sylvestris (adesse dicitur)
..... austriaca, *Jacq.* (frequentiss.)
Glechoma hederaceum
Lamium album (rarum)
..... maculatum (nemorosa; freq.)
..... purpureum
..... amplexicaule (rarius; rariusque corollas explicat)
Galeobdolon luteum *Sm. Fl. Br.* (Gal. Gal., *L.*)
Galeopsis Ladanum
..... Tetrahit
..... cannabina (versicolor, *Sm. Fl. Br.*)
Betonica stricta, *Hort. Kew.*
Stachys sylvatica
..... palustris
..... annua (agri; non rara)
Leonurus Cardiaca
Ballota
Phlomis tuberosa (campi 25—30. verst. ab urbe)
Origanum vulgare
Clinopodium vulgare
Thymus serpyllum (rarius)
..... Acinos
Dracocephalum Ruyschiana (dumeta hum.; rarius)
..... nutans (teste *Steph.*)
..... thymiflorum (colles arenosi; freq.)

Prunella vulgaris
..... grandiflora (vulg. β. *Linn*, fide *Steph.*)
Scutellaria galericulata
Rhinanthus crista galli (ubique)
Melampyrum cristatum } (ex *Pallas.*)
..... arvense }
..... nemorosum (sylv. hum.; frequentis.)
..... pratense
Euphrasia officinalis
..... odontites (Bartsia Od. *Sm.*)
Pedicularis palustris
..... sceptrum (nemor. uda; rar.)
..... comosa (m. pass. & alibi-pascua gramin. sicca)
Antirrhinum Linaria
..... minus (rarius)
Scrophularia nodosa (humida, ad aquas)
..... vernalis (unico loco inveni in sepibus)
Limosella aquatica
Linnæa borealis (sylv. acerosæ steriliores Gorenki)
Lathræa squamaria (nem. umbr. humidiusc.)

Tetradynamia.

Myagrum sativum (Alyssum, *Sm. Fl. Br.*)
..... paniculatum, L. (agri)
Bunias orientalis (agri; perfreq.)
Lepidium ruderale (rudera; ubiq.)
Thlaspi arvense (freq.)
..... bursa pastoris
Draba verna
..... nemoralis, *Ehrh.* (gramin. sicca, vere frequentiss. Variat.)
..... siliculis glabris & pubesc., (apud nos semper glabris!)
Alyssum incanum (sicca; ubiq.)
Lunaria rediviva (m. pass. umbros.)
Cardamine impatiens (cum. pr., rara, semper 4-petalam vidi)
..... pratensis
..... amara (freq., interd. hirsuta)
Sisymbrium sylvestre
..... palustre (terrestre, *Sm. Fl. Br.*)
Sisymbrium amphibium
..... pannonicum, *Jacq.* (rudera; freq.)
..... Loeselii (cum priore)
..... Sophia
Erysimum officinale
..... Barbarea (pascua, ad vias)
..... Alliaria (rarum)
..... cheiranthoides (vulgare in ruderatis)
..... hieraciifolium (rarius c. pr.)
Arabis Thaliana
Turritis glabra (sylvatica sicciora, freq.)
Brassica campestris
..... intermedia, *Goldb.* (c. pr. n. sp.)
Sinapis arvensis (non adeo freq.)
..... nigra (rarior)
Raphanus Raphanistrum

Monadelphia.

Erodium cicutarium
Geranium sibiricum (rarius in rud.)
..... palustre (sylv. hum., freq.)
..... sylvaticum (sylv. sicc., freq.)
..... pratense (prata, pasc., freq.)
..... pusillum
..... robertianum (paludosa)
Malva rotundifolia
..... Henningii, *Gold.* (c. pr.; nov. sp., an exteris præter visa?)
Lavatera thuringiaca (viæ, freq.)

Diadelphia.

Fumaria bulbosa (Var. & L. F. cava, *Auctt.* minus freq.)
..... solida, *Sm. Br.* (freq.)
..... officinalis
Polygala vulgaris (vulgaris)
..... amara (pasc. hum., amaritici expers)
Genista tinctoria (fide *Steph.*)
Anthyllis vulneraria (remotius ab urbe)
Orobus vernus (sylv. umbr., freq.)
Lathyrus pratensis
..... sylvestris
..... heterophyllus? (foliol. semper 4-nis)

Lathyrus latifolius
Vicia sylvatica
..... Cracca
..... sativa
..... angustifolia
..... sepium
Ervum tetraspermum
..... hirsutum
Cytisus supinus (fide *Pall.* & alior.)
Coronilla varia (trans fluv. *Occam*)
Astragalus glycyphyllos (ex *Steph.*)
Trifolium Melilotus officinalis
..... hybridum (rud., viæ, freq.) repens
..... pratense
..... medium (sylvæ, freq.)
..... arvense
..... montanum (sylv. steril., freq.)
..... spadiceum (pasc. hum., non rar.)
..... agrarium (sylv. m. passer.)
Lotus corniculatus
Medicago falcata
..... lupulina

Polyadelphia.

Hypericum quadrangulare
..... perforatum
..... dubium?
..... hirsutum (m. pass, rarum)

Syngenesia.

Tragopogon pratensis
Lactuca Scariola (freq.)
Sonchus arvensis
..... oleraceus
Taraxacum officinale (Leont. Tar. L.)
Leontodon autumnalis
..... hispidus
Hieracium Pilosella
..... cymosum (prat. sylvat. freq.)
..... paludosum (sylv. hum.)
..... sabaudum (cum seq., rar.)
..... umbellatum
Crepis sibirica (graminosa ex *Step.* & *Pallas.*)
..... tectorum
Picris Hieracioides
Hypochoeris maculata (sylv. mont., rarius)
Lapsana communis (umbros. sepes)
Cichorium Intybus
Arctium Lappa } (sp. 3 distinctæ,
..... Bardana, *Willd.* } promiscue cres-
..... minus, *Schruhr.* } centes)
Serratula tinctoria (adesse dicitur)
Carduus crispus (abique ad vias)
Cirsium heterophyllum (sylv. hum.)
Cnicus, *Willd.* } palustre (non adeo
Carduus & Cnicus, L. } freq.)
..... lanceolatum
..... ruthenicum, *Fisch. Cat. Gorenk.* 1812. (Serr. arvensis vices apud nos tenet; agrorum vitium !)
..... oleraceum (pal. sylvat.)
Carlina vulgaris (sylvæ steril., freq.)
Bidens tripartita
..... cernua
..... β. Coreopsis Bidens (rarius)
Eupatorium cannabinum (ex *Steph.*)
Tanacetum vulgare
Artemisia campestris (campi sub., freq.)
..... vulgaris
..... Absynthium
Gnaphalium dioicum (colles aridi, freq.)
..... rectum, *Sm. Fl. Br.*
..... uliginosum
(Filago, L.) arvense (campi, freq.)
Tussilago Farfara (ripæ argill., ubique)
..... Petasites (ex *Steph.*)
Erigeron canadense (arenosa, freq.)
..... acre
Senecio vulgaris
..... Jacobœa (sylvæ, pascua sylvatica)
..... paludosus (m. pass, ripa fl. Mosq.)
Cineraria palustris (ex *Steph.*)
Solidago Virgaurea
Inula Helenium (rarior; m. pass.)
..... dysenterica
..... salicina (sylvatica, rarius)
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum
Pyrethrum corymbosum (ex *Steph.*)
..... inodorum (freq. c. seq.)
Matricaria chamomilla

Anthemis arvensis (vid. sicc.)
..... tinctoria (sicca non rara)
Achillea Ptarmica
..... Millefolium
Centaurea phrygia (sylvæ, freq.)
..... Cyanus
..... Scabiosa
..... Jacea (prata, viæ, vulgaris)
Jasione montana (ericet., rar., remotius ab urbe)
Viola hirta (freq.)
..... palustris
..... glauca, *Marshall Bieberstein*, (cum seq., non rara)
..... canina
..... mirabilis (nemora umbr., freq.)
..... tricolor
β. arvensis
Impatiens Noli tangere (copiosa)

Gynandria.

Orchis bifolia
..... cuculata (sylv. sterilior., pineæ)
..... militaris (rar. nemor. umbr, humidiusc.)
..... latifolia (rarior)
..... maculata (vulgaris)
..... conopsca (sylvat. mont.)
Satyrium repens (cum Orch. cuc. & Pyrolis, non rar.)
..... viride (cum Orch. mil., freq.)
..... Epipogium (unico loco umbr., sat. remoto ab urbe)
Ophrys ovata (freq.)
..... monophyllos (sylvat. hum., raro)
..... Corallorhiza (sylvat. umbr., rar.)
..... Serapias latifolia (sylvat. rorida, rar.)
..... palustris (c. priore, copiosa)
Cypripedium calceolus (dum., unico loco)
..... guttatum (sylv. umbros. solo arg. & sab., non rarum)
Aristolochia clematitis (remotius ab urbe)

Monœcia.

Lemna trisulca
..... minor (hanc tantum florentem vidi aliquoties)
.... polyrhiza (omnes vulgares)

Sparganium ramosum, *Sm. Fl. Br.* (non rar.)
..... simplex, *Sm. Fl. Br.* (c. pr.)
..... natans (rarius)
Typha latifolia
..... angustifolia
Carex dioica
..... stellutata (sylvarum uda) } (sec. *Sm. Fl. Br.* ibidemque non extantes sec. *Willd. Sp.* definitæ ac denominatæ)
..... curta (sat freq.)
..... ovalis (pascua humidiora, freq.)
..... muricata (gramin. umb.)
..... vulpina (fossæ)
..... teretiuscula (sphagneta, palud.)
..... Schreberi, *Willd.* (sicca, freq.)
..... elongata, L. (paludes, non rara)
..... paradoxa, *W.* (ibid.)
..... digitata (non infreq.)
..... ciliata, *Willd.* (coll. aren., pr. vere)
..... sylvatica (non adeo freq.)
..... pseudo-cyperus (rara)
..... limosa (hic inde)
..... pallescens
..... pilosa, *Willd.* (cum sylvatica)
..... cæspitosa
..... stricta?
..... acuta
..... vesicaria
..... ampullacca (priore vix rarior)
..... hirta (sicciora sabulosa)
Amarantus Blitum (freq.)
Betula alba
..... nana (ex *Steph.*)
..... fruticosa *Pallas.* (paludes, rarius)
Alnus glutinosa (Bet. Alnus, *Sm.*)
..... incana (Bet. inc. *L. Sp. pl.* cum pr., non rarior)
Urtica urens
..... dioica
..... cannabina (semisp. in hto. Orlov.)
Xanthium strumarium (freq.)
Ceratophyllum demersum (raro floret.)
Myriophyllum spicatum
..... verticillatum
Sagittaria sagittæfolia
Quercus robur } *Sm. Fl. Br.*
..... sessiliflora }

Corylus Avellana
Pinus sylvestris } (ubique in sylvis)
..... Abies }
Bryonia alba (sepes; non rara)

Dicœcia.

Salix monandra (purp. & Helix, *Sm. Fl. Br.*)
..... triandra (non freq.) viminea, fruticans, nec arb.)
..... pentandra (palud., freq. — *An pent. L.?*)
..... myrtilloides (v. sicc.)
..... aurita
..... caprea
..... acuminata
..... alba
..... viminalis
..... acutifolia, *Willd.* (plantata, ob ramos pulchre rubros, Dominicâ Palmarum venum ferendos)
Humulus Lupulus
Populus tremula
..... nigra (adesse dicitur)
Mercurialis perennis (non rara)
Hydrocharis Morsus ranæ
Stratiotes Aloides (non rara; re verâ dioica)
Juniperus communis

Cryptogamia.

Equisetum sylvaticum (freq.)
..... arvense
..... palustre
..... limosum
..... hyemale (aren. sylv. siccior. unico loco, fl. Maio)
Ophioglossum vulgatum (vid. sicc.)
Osmunda Lunaria
..... regalis (vid. sicc.)
Lycopodium clavatum (nemoros. ster. c. Torment. Eric., &c.)
..... Selago (vid. sicc.)
..... complanatum (ex *Steph.*)
Polypodium Phegopteris (m. pass. umbr.)
..... Dryopteris (sylv. umbr. sat freq.)
Aspidium Filix mas
Aspidium cristatum, L. (sylv. umbr. c. pr. & seq.)
..... spinulosum (sylv. umbr., freq.)
..... Filix fœmina
..... fragile (Cyathea, *Sm.*) m. pass. & hti. Orlov. prærupta
Pteris aquilina (sylvæ steriliores)
Struthiopteris germanica, *Willd.* (Osmunda Struth, L. nem. hum., non rara)
Sphagnum latifolium } (promiscue)
..... capillifolium }
Gymnostomum truncatum
..... pyriforme
Tetraphis pellucida
Grimmia apocarpa
Dicranum scoparium
..... heteromallum
..... purpureum
Tortula unguiculata
..... subulata
Orthotrichum striatum
..... affine
Lesuca subtilis? } Hypni sp. *Sm. Fl. Br.*
..... polyantha }
Climacium dendroides, *Weber & Mohr.* (Hypnum no. 9. *Sm. Fl. Br.* Nondum fructiferum inveni)
Hypnum alopecurum
..... purum
..... sqarrosum
..... molluscum
..... tamariscinum, *Hedw.* (ericeta aprica, freq. Non fructificat.)
Funaria hygrometrica
Bryum palustre (Mnium, *Sm. Fl. Br.*)
..... cæspititium
..... argenteum
..... bimum
..... cuspidatum
..... ligulatum
Meesia longiseta, *Hedw.*
Polytrichum commune
..... piliferum
..... juniperinum
..... urnigerum
..... undulatum

Enumeratas hucusque species vel vivas ipse legi, vel sicca exempla mosquensia vidi, vel denique ab amicis fide dignis lectas esse audivi. Ne tamen et reliquorum Cryptogamorum, præ adminiculorum defectu vel non vel vix ac ne vix a me observatorum, notitia hìc desit, ex novissimo de Flora nostra libello (Prodromus Floræ Mosquensis. Auct. *Henrico* de *Martius*. Ed. altera. Lipsiæ 1817. 8vo.) illa subjungo, præpositis nonnullis muscis frondosis, ab Auctore circa Mosquam observatis:

Phascum muticum
..... subulatum
Bartramia fontana
Jungermannia asplenioides
..... viticulosa
..... pusilla
..... bicuspidata
..... bidentata
..... *ciliaris* *
..... complanata
..... platyphylla
..... *dilatata*
..... *epiphylla*
..... pinguis
Marchantia *polymorpha* (freq.)
[Anthoceros *lævis* } quos *Martius* non
..... *punctatus* } habet.]
Riccia glauca
..... fluitans
Conferva fontinalis
..... muralis
..... vaginata
..... furcata
..... velutina
..... glomerata
..... fluviatilis
..... gelatinosa
..... reticulata
Ulva intestinalis
Rivularia endiviæfolia
..... dura
Linnia Nostoc (Trem. Nostoc)
Chara vulgaris

Opegrapha vulgata
..... pulverulenta
..... scripta
Lecidea geographica
..... aurantiaca
Lecidea lapicida
Calicium claviculare
Verrucaria nitida
Cladonia coccifera
(Bœomyces Ach.) *pyxidata*
..... gracilis
..... uncialis
..... paschalis
..... *rangiferina*
Usnea florida
..... *hirta*
Cornicularia spadicea
..... *islandica* (freq.)
Parmelia candelaria
..... murorum
..... *saxatilis*
..... centrifuga
..... stellaris
..... *pulverulenta*
..... *parietina*
..... *olivacea*
..... carperata
..... pulmonaria
..... nigra
..... tenella
..... *physodes*
..... *furfuracea*
..... ciliaris
..... prunastri
..... fraxinea
..... *farinacea*
..... *jubata*
Peltigera *canina*
..... apthosa
Cetraria juniperina

Sphæria militaris
..... hypoxylon
..... polymorpha

* Species cum typ. italic. impress. etiam ipse legi.

Sphæria fusca
..... ribesia
..... deusta
..... Stigma
..... graminis
..... salicina
..... *pteridis*
..... trifolii
..... nebulosa
..... nivea
..... aucupariæ
..... berberidis
..... Gnomon
..... solani
..... xylostei
..... tiliæ
..... pulvis pyrius
Stilbospora microsperma
Hysterium pulicare
..... quercinum
..... conigenum
Xyloma salicinum
..... acerinum
..... populinum
Næmaspora chrysosperma
Tubercularia *vulgaris*
Sphærobolus stellatus
Pilobolus crystallinus
Sclerotium complanatum
..... brassicæ
..... Semen
..... Erysiphe
..... populneum
Tuber *cibarium* (Lycop. Tuber)

Geastrum hygrometricum
Bovista plumbea
Lycoperdon giganteum
..... *Bovista*
..... pratense
..... pyriforme
Scleroderma cervinum
Lycogala miniata
Fuligo rufa
..... flava
..... vaporaria

Strumaria Mucilago
Diderma vernicosum
Trichia rubiformis
..... ovata
Arcyria punicea
Stemonitis typhina
Cribraria vulgaris
Tubulina fragiformis
Mucor Mucedo
..... caninus
..... *herbariorum*
Onygena equina
Æcidium *cornutum*
..... cancellatum
..... rhamni
..... rubellum
..... grossulariæ
..... confertum
..... crassum
..... *asperifolii*
..... *tussilaginis*
..... *berberidis*
..... geranii
..... bifrons
..... tragopogi
..... leucospermum
..... punctatum
Puccinia anemones
..... betonicæ
..... æthusæ
..... menthæ
..... ægopodii
..... gentianæ
..... pimpinellæ
..... hieracii
..... cnici
..... centaureæ
..... polygoni
..... cerealis
..... junci
..... tanaceti
..... balsamitræ
..... *potentillæ*
..... rubi
..... bulbosa
..... ficariæ

Puccinia pruni
..... circææ
Uredo *candida*
..... cubica
..... *alchemillæ*
..... frumenti
..... polypodii
..... *euphorbiæ*
..... pyrolæ
..... lini
..... *potentillæ*
..... rubi
..... orchidis
..... mercurialis
..... euonymi
..... senecionis
..... tussilaginis
..... pulsatillæ
..... *campanulæ*
..... sonchi
..... *ringentium*
..... eglanteriæ
..... ulmariæ
..... rosæ
..... idæi
..... populi
..... betulæ
..... epilobii
..... cerastii
..... vaccinii
..... ledi
..... fabæ
..... betæ
..... *menthæ*
..... convolvuli
..... conii
..... oreoselini
..... sauveolens
..... trifolii
..... phaseoli
..... pisi
..... genistæ
..... *segetum*
..... decipiens
..... violacea

Trichoderma viride
..... tuberculatum
Cyathus striatus
..... lentiferus

Phallus impudicus
Amanita livida
..... virgata
... . *muscaria*
Agaricus squarrosus
..... caudicinus
..... violaceus
..... vaccinus
..... croceus
..... pratensis
..... fastibilis
..... coccineus
..... hortensis
..... hypnorum
..... vulgaris
..... *fimetarius*
..... plicatus
..... ferrugineus
..... vitellinus
..... disseminatus
..... domesticus
..... ephemerus
..... *campestris*
..... gracilis
..... piperatus
..... deliciosus
..... ruber
..... rosaceus
..... orchroleucus
..... gilvus
..... androsaceus
..... mollis
..... sepiarius
Merulius Chantarellus
..... cornucopioides
..... Vastator
Dædalea quercina
..... suaveolens
Boletus subtomentosus
..... piperatus

Boletus edulis
..... perennis
..... badius
..... suberosus
..... *igniarius*
..... betulinus
..... Medulla panis
..... versicolor
Sistotrema cinereum
..... quercinum
Hydnum imbricatum
..... repandum
..... auriscalpium
..... ferrugineum
Thelephora terrestris
..... ferruginea
..... hirsuta
..... purpurea
..... quercina
..... papyracea
..... incrustans
Clavaria corniculata
..... viscosa
..... *pistillaris*
Geoglossum hirsutum
Helvella Mitra
..... brunnea
Morchella *esculenta*
Tremella mesenterica
..... spiculosa
..... Auricula
..... caraganæ
..... juniperina
..... ustulata
..... abietina
..... urticæ
Peziza inquinans
..... sarcoides
Peziza aurea
..... stercorea
..... papillata
..... rosæ
..... cyathoidea
..... citrina
..... lenticularis
..... granulosa
..... Patellaria
..... radiata
Ascobolus furfuraceus
Helotium galeatum
Stilbum rigidum
..... vulgare

Isaria truncata
..... mucida
Botrytis cinerea
Monilia *glauca*
..... digitata
..... fructigena
Dematium ciliare
..... epyphyllum
..... *ollare*
..... violaceum
..... virescens
..... salicinum
Erineum acerinum
..... *betulinum*
..... *tiliaceum*
..... populinum
..... alneum
Racodium rupestre
..... cellare
Himantia thermarum
..... candida
Rhizomorpha subcorticalis
..... setiformis

REMARKS.

In the above catalogue M. P. and Mon. Pass. are contractions for Mons Passeris or Mons Passerinus, the Sparrow-Hill, which is one of the richest spots, for the Botanist, near Moscow. A great many plants are found in the woods along the brow of the hill, as well as at its foot, in marshes, in small ponds, and by the banks of the Moskva, and also in that river.

Dianthus an collinus? Among the Botanists of Moscow, a discrepancy of opinion has existed respecting this plant, but as I some time ago sent specimens to the Linnean Society, the point will be determined.

Many of the common plants, especially those reckoned weeds, grow to an enormous size in Russia, and surprise the Botanist, who is apt, at first, to suppose, that they are new species; but on examination he finds them to be old acquaintances: — a circumstance first pointed out to me, *as general*, by Lady Crichton. Among such plants are the *Gallia*, the *Campanulæ* and the *Stellariæ:* many of the class Didynamia, as *Lamium purpureum*, &c.; — and also of the class Syngenesia. *Cichorium Intybus* also attains a great size, and grows almost every where in profusion. Its roots are dried, cut into pieces, and boiled with coffee, or altogether substituted in its place, in some parts of Russia. The decoction is pleasant and salutary.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARRIVAL AND OF THE RESIDENCE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND OF HIS ROYAL MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA,

IN MOSCOW, IN THE YEAR, 1818.

The subsequent account of the occupations of the Emperor Alexander, and of the King of Prussia, during the abode of the latter, at Moscow, as it is characteristic of these sovereigns, who are actively employed in examining and improving the state of their realms, while they partake of the enjoyments of life with great moderation, I trust will be found interesting, as well as the general observations.

On the 3d of June O. S., the Emperor Alexander, having heard of the approach of the King of Prussia to Moscow, set out, at 8 o'clock in the evening, by the *Mojaisk* road, and met His Majesty, at the distance of 20 versts from the capital. The Emperor having seated himself in the carriage with the King, they rode together to Kúntsova, a country seat of the Lord Chamberlain's, Alexander Narishkin, four versts from the city. The Emperor left his guest here, to repose himself, and returned to Moscow.

On the 4th, the Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Dukes, Constantine and Nikolai, went to Kúntsova. The King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince, Frederic William, with the Imperial party, soon arrived at the Dorogomilovskaya Zastava. The august visitors quitted their travelling equipages, as did also their suits, and mounted horses prepared for them. The Emperor Alexander, the Grand Dukes, and their suits, did the same.

The King of Prussia, and the Crown-Prince, were dressed in Russian uniform, and were decorated with the blue *ribbon* of St. Andrew; and the Prussian Generals, who had Russian orders, displayed them. The Emperor and the Grand-Dukes, were habited in Prussian uniform, and wore the orange *ribbon* of the Black-Eagle, and the Russian Generals exhibited their Prussian orders.

Troops of artillery, of infantry, and of cavalry lined the road, from the above-named barrier, along the *Arbatskaya*, the *Znamenka*, and the Quay of the Kremle, to the *Moskva-*

retskoi Bridge, and from thence, along the street of *Vassilii Blajennii*, to the *Gate of our Saviour*, and the palace of the Kremle. The procession was soon in motion, and during its progress to the Palace, a salve of 101 canons was fired, in honour of the arrival of the foreign Monarch; — the drums beat: — the air was rent by the sound of martial music: — the bells of all the churches rung their loud and merry peals, and rivalled the boisterous *hurras* of the crowd of spectators.

The King and the Emperor led the van; and were followed in succession by the Crown-Prince, the Generals and the Aides-de-Camp of their suits, and a squadron of the Chernomorskii Kozáks of the guards, who, mounted on choice horses, made a splendid appearance in their gorgeously decorated uniform. The state-carriages, all empty, appeared next. Behind them, rode another squadron of the Kozáks; and the travelling-carriages of the visitors, brought up the rear of the cavalcade.

The Monarchs and suits having arrived at a temporary wooden red-cloth-covered alley, near the palace, dismounted, and ascended the Krasnoyé Kriltso*, and were received with all due honour, by the court ladies.† The Empress and the Dowager-Empress, met the King at the entry of the palace, and conducted his majesty to the interior.

After heavy rain, the weather was clear, and delightful; — the whole of the troops were in superior order: — and the ceremony was so well-arranged, as to have a most imposing and magnificent appearance. At the time the sovereigns approached the palace, the sun shone splendidly, and his rays were brilliantly reflected by the many coloured edifices of the Kremle, and its innumerable golden domes and crosses, as well as by those of the other quarters of the city; while the charming environs of the capital were clothed in the most delightful green garb of nature. The roar of the canon: — the sharp or sonorous peals of the bells: — and the noisy acclamations, or *hurras*, of thousands of the natives, mingled with the exhilarating and more mellow sound of music: — had a grand effect. Indeed, nature and art, seemed to vie with each other, in rendering this procession elegant and splendid.

On the 5th, there was a parade of the Pavlovskii batallion of the life-guards, at which their Majesties and suits were present. The parade was followed by the presentation of the governor, generals, and nobility, to the King of Prussia. There was a dinner at court, of which the court-ladies, and the foreign ministers partook. At seven o'clock a grand ball, in the Audience-Chamber or *Granovitaya Palata*, was opened by the King of Prussia and the Empress-Dowager; as indeed were all the balls given at Moscow to the crowned-heads.

On the 6th, their Majesties and suits examined the Cathedrals of the Assumption, and of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and of the Archangel Michäil; — the Monasteries and Churches in the Kremle: — the Patriarchal Treasury: — the Imperial Museum: — and the Arsenal. The Emperor himself gave the necessary explanations to the King. Their Majesties then visited the Great Military Hospital, where, Prince ———, in his official capacity, as chief of the Kremle Expedition, and who of course has charge of all the court-edifices, gardens, &c.; had ordered an elegant breakfast.‡ The crowned visitors returned to the palace to dinner. A great fire

* Vide p. 180. of this work.

† Dames et Demoiselles d'Honneur. Ladies of the Bed-chamber and Maids of Honour.

‡ The Russian word *Závtrak*, literally means breakfast. It is the *Frühstück* of the Germans; the *Dejeuner à la fourchette* of the French. It is neither an English nor a Scotch breakfast. The Russian nobility in general drink a cup of tea or coffee on rising in the morning, or sometimes in bed, but they

having broken out, the Emperor rose from dinner, and accompanied by the Crown-Prince of Prussia, and the Grand-Dukes, set out to the Rogojka, and witnessed the operations of the *Fire-Department*. The fire being extinguished, His Majesty and their Highnesses went to the garden of Count Alexei Razumovskii, where they were met by the Empresses, the Grand-Duchess, and the King of Prussia. There they drank tea, and afterwards, they supped with the Grand-Duchess, Alexandra Phedorovna, spouse of Michail Pavlovitch.

On Friday the 7th, their Majesties and Highnesses were present at the appointment of the sentinels of the Preobrajenskoi regiment of life-guards; — they then went to see the Presnenskii ponds: and from thence, to the House of Correction — Sheremetef's Hospital; — the Spaskiya Barracks; and having examined the general nature and state of these institutions, they returned to the Kremle, and dined at the palace, *en famille*. At seven o'clock in the evening, a splendid ball was opened at the palace of the Governor, the late Count Tormazof, at which the King, the Emperor, and the Empresses, as well as their highnesses and suits, and many of the first nobility of the realm, were present: — 500 persons having been invited. The Emperor and King, after having partaken of the amusements of the evening, took their departure at eleven o'clock; but the Empresses and their Highnesses remained, and shared the festivities of an elegant supper. The Governor's palace, and the square and tower opposite it, were handsomely illuminated.

On Saturday the eighth, their Majesties and suits, setting out at seven o'clock, visited the Depôt of the Commissariat, and the Donskoi Monastery, and then returned to the Kremle. After dinner, they, with the Empresses, and all the Imperial family, set out for Archangelskoyé, a country-seat of Prince Yuzupof, 18 versts or 12 miles, from Moscow. After they had examined the gardens, the ball, at which were present many of the nobility, was opened. The Emperor and King quitted Archangelskoyé, at eleven o'clock, and returned to town; but the Empresses and their Highnesses remained to supper. The Prince's house and gardens were tolerably illuminated; but unfortunately the supper was not sufficient for the number of guests.

On Sunday the 9th, their Majesties were present at the appointment of the sentinels from the Ismailof regiment of life-guards, commanded by the Grand-Duke, Nicholai Pavlovitch; and they afterwards witnessed a ceremonial march.

At eleven o'clock, their Majesties examined the Fire-Department, at the *Sokolnitchyé Pole* or Field; and then returned to the Kremle. In the evening, a ball was given by the nobility of Moscow, in their Assembly-Rooms, in honour of the arrival of the King of Prussia.

On the 10th, their Majesties visited Alexander's Institute, where the Dowager-

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scarcely eat any bread or cake with it, — this is not breakfast. The Russian *Závtrak* is taken at 10, 11, or 12 o'clock, and, in general, might pass for a good dinner. It commences with a dram, (*schall,*) pickled herrings, caviar, &c., — stakes, cutlets, a fricasée, fowls and pickles, boiled eggs, roasted potatoes, pastry, wine and porter: — all or part, generally follow; but a ceremonious Russian breakfast, or *Závtrak,* is in fact a neat and elegant dinner. After partaking liberally of such a repast at mid-day, a Briton is truly astonished to see the natives of Russia, even fair ladies, sit down to dinner with as voracious appetites, as if they had been keeping Lent, if one may judge by the number of dishes of which they share, and by the quantity of each with which they provide themselves. No wonder that most of the fair sex of the north remind us of the state of " those who love their lords." Such daily breakfasts, and dinners, and suppers, besides tea and coffee, &c., combined with inactive lives, and assisted by the powers of Morpheus, all tend to destroy the symmetry of nature, to impair health, and to engender disease.

Empress, as chief of this establishment, showed every thing to the King; as *she* did also, at the Charity-house for widows. They now returned to the Kremle. At six o'clock, the Emperor and the King, and the Empresses, &c. went to Catharine's Institute, where the Empress-Dowager, as its head, again received and showed the visitors the establishment, and specimens of the various kinds of work done in it. Having partaken of a refreshment, they started for the summer-house of Count Tormazof, at the Bojedomka. The Emperor and the King went at ten o'clock, to a promenade at the court-garden, which was illuminated, but it happening to rain, they soon returned to the palace of the Kremle, while the Empresses and their Highnesses remained to sup with Count Tormazof.

On Tuesday the 11th, the Emperor and the King, and their suits, examined the Foundling Hospital, where they were again met by the Dowager-Empress: Paul's Hospital, and Galitsin's Hospital; and afterwards beheld a parade of the guards. In the evening there was given a superb ball at Countess Orlof-Chesmenska's. As usual the Emperor and the King left the entertainment at eleven o'clock; but the Empresses and their Highnesses and suits, and a great many of the most distinguished nobility, supped in a truly noble and magnificent style. The house or palace of the Countess, as well as the gardens, were brilliantly illuminated.* At 4 o'clock A. M. of the 12th, their Majesties departed for Petersburg.

Having thus detailed the proceedings during the visit of the king of Prussia, to his potent ally, the Emperor of Russia, at Moscow, I shall now only add a few general observations.

The enthusiastic rejoicings of the Moscovites went to the greatest height during the *séjour* of the King, in the ancient metropolis of Russia. The meanest peasants partook of the general joy, and crowded from the environs of the city to see His Majesty and the Emperor. Every morning; every afternoon; every time their Majesties were expected to set out, or to arrive; or to appear in the balcony of the palace, the Kremle was filled by multitudes of all classes of society. The King *seemed to be a great favourite* of the public in general, and it is well known, that the esteem and reverence, in which the Emperor is held, be who he will, by the peasantry, is nearly carried to adoration.

This was naturally a busy and noisy period. All Moscow seemed daily to be in motion; and the occupations and enjoyments of the Emperor and the King, were the general theme of conversation. Their Majesties generally appeared together in an open *Calash*, and were continually greeted by the loud and general *hurras* of the populace, and the less noisy, though equally sincere and welcome cheering of the nobility.† The King of Prussia sometimes rode alone, as to the Sparrow-hill, and as much *incognito* as possible. The curiosity of the public, however, generally detected him, and they exerted their lungs in loud *hurras;* the only honour they could confer upon his Majesty. To describe grand dinners and splendid balls;—and to enumerate the particulars of costly and brilliant illuminations:—would be no difficult task: a task, however, of no

* Vide p. 415. of this work.

† This was composed in 1818. Since that time, the events of 1812—15 have lost somewhat of their *éclat*. The Emperor, by his severity and stubbornness, and the privileges granted to the officers of the military colonies, has displeased many of the officers of the Imperial army and their relations; some of the nobility disapprove highly of His Majesty's measures, but the peasantry go on in the old beaten track. Vide p. 520.

great utility. Such *sights* and *scenes* are to be seen all over Europe, but, I believe, in few places, upon so magnificent a scale as in Russia. I shall therefore merely add a few general remarks.

Dinners and suppers were given in the most elegant style, and at an enormous expence. Most of the balls, for display of taste, could not be exceeded; and the *tout ensemble* was generally imposing, brilliant, and magnificent. At the balls, their Majesties, the Emperor and the King, and their suits, were dressed in uniform, as were all the foreign ministers and nobility, according to their service and rank; so that, it was rare to observe an individual in a plain ball dress. — No small display of *cordons* of different orders: — of stars set in diamonds, other precious stones, and pearls: — and of crosses large and small, and richly ornamented and suspended by different-coloured ribbons: — was made at these balls.

The Empresses and the Grand-Duchess, Alexandra Phedorovna, were most richly dressed and splendidly decorated: as were also the ladies, who rivalled each other in their appearance. The Empresses and those ladies who had orders, wore them across the breast, on the top of the shoulder, or suspended by ribbons at the side.* The most expensive dresses and ornaments were bought for these occasions: gold and silver: — lace and silk: — flowers and feathers; — precious stones and pearls, were blended in such profusion, as to form no distinction, except in degree. Vivid *rouge*, and penetrating perfumes, had not been forgotten at the toilettes of the ladies of this northern climate, where, eminent beauties do not form a great part of an assembly†, and where nature oft requires the "foreign aid of ornament." The stranger is surprised to find so much taste, elegance, and magnificence in the public entertainments of the Russian nobility. I shall not readily forget the expressions of a British nobleman, who has travelled nearly over half the world, and who was present at some of the balls above-mentioned. At one of them said he; "This is really fine:" "I did not expect to see any thing so splendid at Moscow. It is impossible to see any thing more brilliant, if equally so, in Europe."

The entertainments given in the palace exhibited much taste and splendour. The *Granovitaya Palata*, or Audience Chamber‡, was one evening illuminated by no less than 3,500 wax candles, the rays of which were reflected from the centre of the room, by the numerous gold and silver utensils, plate, &c., placed around the central pillar which supports the arches, with a brilliancy almost rivalling that of the sun.

As a matter of curiosity, I may add, that some of the entertainments cost from 60,000 to 100,000 roubles; and such sums are not thought extraordinary by the high nobility.

The Russian court is rich and splendid beyond description; and agreeably to most accounts, is the most gorgeously brilliant in Europe; and yet, at Moscow, it almost finds a rival at some of the fêtes of the nobles.

Amidst all the amusements of the Metropolis, it will be observed, that the Emperor and King visited many of the charitable institutions, and the hospitals, which seem, at all times objects of their peculiar care.

* It is only on grand occasions that the Imperial family wear these insignia — at levees, or the days of the commemoration of orders, &c. In general, at balls, they appear without them.

† The effect of dress and ornament are truly wonderful. At an assembly of 40 or 50 of the Russian ladies, on the day after a ball, it could scarcely be supposed they are the same beings who had been seen the preceding evening. Beautiful faces and handsome figures are rare in the north.

‡ Vide p. 182. of this work.

The Emperor Alexander, during his annual journies, on his arrival at a town, as soon as time permits, regularly visits and examines the state of the public institutions, and the hospitals, especially the military hospitals, with the minutest attention. Indeed, so quick is His Majesty in his motions to these places, that he sometimes unexpectedly arrives, or arrives at an earlier hour than looked for, and unawares finds the establishment in its real state. And I have heard Sir James Wylie, who is not slow in his duty, state, that it had oftener happened than once, that the Emperor had visited the military hospitals, before he had done so himself, though as head of the Medical Staff of the army, they fall peculiarly under his care and direction:— Thus acting, indeed, like the Father of his Country.

Now that the Emperor has brought his army to such a state of perfection, and that the military hospitals, in general, have become models for imitation, it may be hoped, that His Majesty will find leisure to turn his attention more particularly to the examination and purification of the corrupt state of civil administration, and to the introduction of rational religion, which may beget moral principles, the great deficit of his people.

CEREMONIES

USED AFTER THE DEATH, AND AT THE FUNERAL, OF AUGUSTINE (AVGUSTIN) THE METROPOLITAN OF MOSCOW, IN THE YEAR 1819.

AUGUSTINE died on the 2d of March, 1819. For some days after his death, the body was exposed to the public, while lying in state in his house, at the *Troitskoyé Podvoryé.** High and low, young and old, natives and foreigners, crowded thither; and I among the rest. The throng of visitors was so great, that the police and *gens-d'armes*, were in attendance, both without and within the house. Small groups were admitted at a time, by one door, and made their exit by another. In the middle of a large room, was raised a platform or bier covered by a magnificent purple velvet pall trimmed with gold lace and adorned with an embroidered cross, and furnished with a number of steps on each side. The coffin was covered with very dark purple velvet, and superbly ornamented with the cross, and numerous other silver-plated ornaments, and rested on the bier. In this uncovered coffin lay the body of the Archbishop, enveloped in his former ecclesiastical robes, and with a mitre upon his head, which reposed on a silk decorated pillow. He held a gold cross in his right hand, which rested on his breast, and the Gospel in his left hand, which reposed on the same side. Over the lower half of the coffin was thrown a beautiful green velvet pall, with the figure of the cross fringed and embroidered. There were enormous silver candlesticks, or rather immense silver-plated stands, placed both at the head and feet, which bore immense burning wax candles; and incense was continually smoking. The clergy read, by turns, the requiems for the dead; while two of the lowest class stood at the head of the coffin, upon the floor,

* Vide p. 400.

one on each side, supporting brass *répidas:* a kind of brass standards, of a round form, and with long handles, which, as well as the holy banners, are carried in sacred processions. The public ascended the steps, on each side of the bier, and in rapid succession, after having crossed themselves, kissed first the cross, and then the hand which held it: they again bowed, crossed themselves, and descended; and were speedily conducted by the police to the way of exit. In one corner of the room, was an image of Jesus Christ on the cross, with a burning lamp before it. On a table, before this image, from the middle of a large silver plate covered by boiled rice, raisins, various kinds of confections, pieces of sugar, and quarters of orange peel, was elevated a burning wax candle. Against the wall, and opposite the head of the coffin, were exposed upon velvet cushions, which rested on small tables, a mitre, different parts of ecclesiastical vestment, and the *crosses of honour*, set in diamonds and pearls, which the deceased had received from the Emperor. On Friday the 7th of March, the body was conveyed from the *Troitskoyé Podvoryé*, to the church of Alexei the Miracle-Worker, at the Chudof Monastery, in the Kremle. The streets were lined with the police, and *gens d'armes*, and ropes were fastened where the crowd of spectators were greatest. Soon after nine o'clock in the morning, service having been performed, the procession began to move. The whole of the clergy of Moscow, a numerous band, habited in their costly robes, formed the cortége, and arranged in rows of three and four, marched quickly on, while engaged in conversation. Over the bier already mentioned was raised a flat square canopy, which was covered with purple velvet, and had its centre embroidered with the form of a mitre, emblematical of the sacred rank of the dead. The depending ends and sides of this cover were trimmed with silver lace. The canopy was supported by four velvet-covered pillars twisted with white crape, one at each corner. From its sides, and from its corners, depended gold and silver adorned cords and tassels, which were held during the procession, by six of the higher clergy. The body lay exposed exactly in the same state as before described, and as the lid of the coffin was not put on, it was visible to the public, from houses and from elevations. The bier with the canopy was carried on men's shoulders. Immediately behind it followed, 1. some common priests bearing the mitre and the *insignia of the orders* above mentioned, upon cushions: — 2. the mitred clergy; 3. the ordinary clergy; 4. the choristers; and 5. the equipages. Having arrived at the Chudof Monastery, the body was deposited, with all due ceremony, in the church of St. Alexei.

On Saturday the 8th, after the usual forenoon service of the Greek church, the funeral service for the Archbishop was celebrated. The body was exposed under the canopy, exactly as at the procession, on the bier placed in the large *Trapeza* of the church. A kind of throne was erected behind the head of the coffin, and formed the station of the high-clergy. The lower clergy stood in rows, with lighted tapers in their hands, and formed an avenue from the front of the Holy doors of the *Ikonastas*, to the high clergy in the *Trapeza*. The service was performed by four Archbishops, who, each alternately read twice — incense was continually burning; and the choristers sung repeated dirges in the deepest solemnity. After the conclusion of the service, a momentary pause ensued. The mitred clergy, amounting to about twenty, then in succession ascended the bier, crossed themselves, kissed the cross in the hand of the defunct, then his hand; re-crossed themselves; and took farewell, the last look, of the mortal remains of their superior. The lower clergy in their turn bade the deceased adieu.* On the following day, the body was conveyed to

* In Russ: *Prostchatsa.* This is a general custom in Russia, as in most other parts of the world.

the Troitskoi Monastery, of which the Archbishop was Archimandrite. A number of the clergy accompanied the procession out of the town, and some of them as far as the Monastery. As the procession moved on amidst smoking censers, the solemn chaunt of the choristers, and the mutes, habited in long black robes and enormously broad-brimmed slouched hats, bearing blazing torches, contrasted with the gorgeously habited bishop and the long range of priests in costly vestments; the effect upon the mind was at once magnificent and solemn.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE AUTOCRAT OF RUSSIA, ALEXANDER I. GENERALLY MAKES HIS ENTRY INTO MOSCOW, AS IN 1820.

Crowds went out of town to the Petrovskoi Palace, nearly three versts from the Tverskaya Zastava, or Barrier, and amidst *hurras*, exclaimed *Da Zdrastvueté, Nash Otets;* i. e. Good day father, or 'May our father live long,' a much more filial expression than 'God save the king:' *Vive le Roi*, or *Vive l'Empereur*. The streets were closely thronged, and as soon as his Majesty passed the barrier, all the bells of Moscow were in action. He proceeded directly to the Cathedral of the Assumption, where the metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna, Seraphim; the military governor, Prince Galitsin; and many individuals of high rank, military and civil; and the most distinguished nobility, awaited his arrival. His Majesty was met at his entrance into the cathedral by Seraphim and the other clergy, bearing the cross and holy water. His Eminence, having given his benediction, and sprinkled the Lord's anointed* with holy water, pronounced the following oration:

"*Most August Emperor!!*
Most Gracious Sire, (Gosudar)!!

"Sacred history informs us that before Alexander the Great, the whole earth was *silent*. But before *Thee, Our Consecrated Monarch*, it *exclaims*, with glad enthusiasm, and *exclaims* without cessation, What is the cause of the chaunting of Thy praise? General love to Thee; the love of all nations; but the purest, and most ardent of all these loves to Thee, is that of Thy faithful subjects. Fully sensible of all Thy beneficence, and all Thy goodness, with such love, we, the fortunate inhabitants of Thy capital, have met Thee, with such love, we accompany Thee here, and where Thou art, every where with Thee are our hearts, which melt with fervent wishes, that Thou mayest love us; which expand in the most sincere prayer to the Almighty, that He may preserve Thee, for the glory of Russia, and of all the ends of the earth, safe and well, till the latest times: may preserve Thee, "*as the apple of his eye*," "and grant Thee all the wishes of Thy heart."

An appropriate *Ektínia*† was now read; and the *Mnogoletyé*‡ being repeated, the

* Vide p. 400.

† *Ektínia*, is a prayer, which is read by the priest or deacon, and is answered at different parts by the response, *Gopodi Pomiloui*, The Lord have mercy upon us.

‡ *Mnogoletyé*, is a prayer which is chaunted by the choristers, after *Te Deum*, for the preservation and prolongation of the lives of the Monarch and of the Imperial Family.

Monarch was pleased to salute the *Holy images*, and the *Mostchi*, or *Incorruptible Relicks of the Favorites of God**, which repose in the Cathedral of the Assumption, making three inclinations. The image of Christ the Saviour was then carried to the Emperor by the metropolitan, that he might kiss it. His Majesty, accompanied by his Eminence with the cross, and the clergy, now set out for the salutation of the sanctity †, of the cathedrals of St. Michaïl and of the Annunciation. From thence amidst exclamations and the chiming of the bells, the Emperor retreated to the palace. Nearly the same ceremonies are observed at the coronation of a sovereign, and, indeed, on all important ecclesiastical occasions, when the Monarch of the realm joins in the religious service of the day.

TWO INSCRIPTIONS ON THE SENATE-HOUSE.

After passing through the great portal of the Senate-house, two large oval-shaped stones may be remarked in the walls, which contain the following inelegant inscriptions ‡:

I.

" By order of the most pious and most autocratic Great Gosudárina and Empress, Catherine (Alexéevna) self-upholder of all Russia, this edifice was founded, for containing the government archives of the directing treasuries (tribunals), and for the assemblies of the nobility of Moscow, in the year 1776, and was finished in the year 1787, in the twenty-fifth year of her reign, and in the time of her successor, the orthodox Gosudár, Tsarévitch, and Great Duke Paul (Petrovitch), and his spouse, the orthodox Gosudárina and Great Duchess Mary (Phédorovna), and of their descendants the orthodox Gosudárs, and Great Dukes, Alexander (Pávlovitch), and Constantine (Pávlovitch), and of the orthodox Gosudárinas and Great Duchesses, Alexandra (Pávlovna), Helen (Pávlovna), and Mary (Pávlovna)."

II.

" But was continued from its foundation, under the direction of His Excellency Michaïl (Michaïlovitch) Ismailof: then being in Moscow commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Count Zacharias (Gregorevitch) Chernishef, and in his time the governor Nicholas (Petrovitch) Acharef, His Excellency Count James (Alexandrovitch) Bruce, His Excellency Peter (Dmitriévitch) Yerapkin: and was finished and remained under the direction of Prince Alexander (Alexandrovitch) Prosorovskii. The edifice was erected by the architect, Matthew Kozákóf.

* Vide p. 263.

† *Sviatinya*, so said on account of these edifices containing *sacred images*, and the relicks of saints, &c. Vide, pp. 161. 168.

‡ Vide p. 234.

AN ESSAY ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE IN RUSSIA.

THE author having examined many public and private structures, in the course of his travels in the north, and having particularly described those most worthy of distinction in Moscow, it may naturally be expected, that he should say something respecting the origin and progress of Architecture in Russia: a subject which has hitherto obtained very slight attention either from natives or foreigners.*

The investigation of the matter in question, admits of a three-fold division. 1. The style of *primitive Architecture* (if worthy of the name), shewn in the construction of the wooden houses of the Russians, before the taste and ornaments of Greece were known, or at least were adopted for their embellishment. 2. The style of *civil Architecture* which has prevailed since the introduction of Christianity, arts, and sciences, into Russia. 3. The style of *ecclesiastical* or *sacred Architecture* from the same era.

It is not my intention to search into the general history of Architecture, or to enquire whether this elegant art was carried from Assyria, Egypt, or Persia, to Greece. It is enough for my purpose to know, that Architecture owed many improvements to Greece, and that after ages of barbarism, it was renovated, and almost perfected in Italy.

Man in the earliest stages of society, no doubt, erected dwellings, however rude; and the savage in want of protection must have adopted some kind of structure, governed in its origin, and in its progress, by climate and necessity, by taste and chance, and also modified by local circumstances. In the torrid zone, the most flimsy shades yield sufficient shelter to the natives. But in frigid latitudes, finding their primeval and rude habitations insufficient during winter to guard against the inclemency of the climate, the inhabitants withdraw themselves almost into the bosom of the earth: while, in summer, they imitate the plans of milder regions. In a mountainous country, they will seek for shelter and form a retreat in the natural caves of the hills and of the rocks. In a level country, they must be necessitated to form a canopy in the forest, to prepare a den in a thicket, or to erect a hut with the branches of trees.

Like other savages, in remote ages, it is but natural to conclude, that the Russians, in want of protection, and surrounded by forests, erected paltry huts for their summer abode; and very probably during their rigorous winter, nearly shrouded themselves in the ground.

* Most of the following remarks have been nearly three years in London. Of late, as will be seen in the sequel, considerable attention has been devoted to the architecture of Russia, and I have profited by the observations, to which it gave origin. Unfortunately, a reference has frequently been made to an *Essay*, or the word *Remarks* would have been placed at the head of this article.

Architecture, or the rudiments of Architecture, may have had its origin, in every nation, at the very commencement of civilization; this was apparently the case in Russia. But I must now proceed to the divisions I have made.

1. *The first style of Architecture.*—The first style of architecture, or rather of building, in Russia, has been already noticed, and it is sufficient to refer the reader to its description.* It is the most simple in the world, and what even savage life might have dictated in a cold climate: though, probably, it marked the dawning of the Russian from the deepest barbarism. The houses of the peasants may have had their origin in square huts, the pieces of which were loosely joined together, which experience and practice, and consequent improvement, may have brought to the state in which they are seen in the nineteenth century. Even now they call to mind the "first rude efforts of primitive man after he left the shelter of the forest oak, and looked as if age after age had passed over the heads of the people without their attempting any improvement in the arts of civil life."† Such structures require little or no talent, but that of imitation. Nothing, indeed, can be more simple than the habitation of the Russian peasant. The wood of the forest, the moss of the field, and the clay of the earth, are all the materials he requires, and with these he is almost everywhere surrounded. A few simple instruments to give figure to the separate parts of his dwelling, and to adjust them to each other, he soon invented; for in early periods the art of building consisted merely in cutting and squaring young trees in a coarse manner, and in putting them together; the joints of which being stuffed with moss, the edifice was finished. A square, one of the simplest figures to erect, was the form of his building. Experience taught him, that the roof must be acclivitous to carry off rain. Common sense told him that apertures must be left for the admission of light. Knowing that wood was combustible, the floor served as his hearth. The smoke of the fire incommoded him, and he left the door of his hut open, or made an aperture for its exit. The floor most probably also served as his seat and his table; and the bench with which he surrounded the interior of his house, very likely marked an advancement of his knowledge.

In the year 864, Rurik fixed his residence at Novgórod; he fortified it, that is to say, according to the custom of the time and of the country, he surrounded an assemblage of wooden huts, which was called a *town*, by an earthen rampart, supported by strong timber-work.‡ It is very probable, that the Byzantine architect and artists who were employed at the end of the tenth century, to construct churches, may also have lent their aid to the erection of public or private civil edifices. During a number of years, previous to 1256, Russian workmen were employed by Batii, in founding many towns on the banks of the Volga, and probably, among them, Kazán. What taste reigned in the architecture and embellishment of those towns, it would now be difficult to discover. But we know, at least, that the *arts of luxury* were not then foreign to Russia; and it is even said, that through the communication and commerce with Constantinople, they were carried there to a higher degree of perfection, than in all the other countries of Europe, except Greece.§

A fact that demonstrates the uncommon simplicity of the original mode of construction, in Russia, is, that the authors of the ancient Russian Chronicles, in place of saying, to *build a town*, say, to *cut a town* ‖; as we say to cut a beam: as probably the going to the

* Vide, p. 70. † James's Journal of a Tour in Germany, &c. p. 22.
‡ Levesque, vol. i. p. 90. § Vide Levesque, vol. ii. p. 78. ‖ *Rubit Górod.*

forest, felling the timber, and transporting it to the destined place, cost more trouble to the peasants than the erection of their humble habitations.

As soon as the Russian savage had emerged from the *deepest barbarism*, he began to think of order, comfort and convenience, and his efforts were naturally turned to architecture. In the process of time, ovens and chimnies were introduced, and his instruments were improved, by intercourse with other nations.

His dwelling seems now almost arrived at the *ne plus ultra*. It is nearly a square formed by substantial wooden walls, with a few small apertures or windows, the floor of which is covered with planks, and contains an oven for warming his abode, and cooking his victuals, the top of which being flat also serves as his bed; if his family is large, however, a *palátka*, or a number of boards joined together, like a great shelf, is erected near the roof for part of them. A bench surrounding three sides of the square and fixed to the walls, a small table, and a few earthen and wooden dishes, and iron utensils, are all his furniture.

The meaner houses have no chimnies, and the smoke passes out at an aperture made through the wall. The prejudice of the common people against chimnies in some places is very great. When travelling, some years ago, in the government of Orel, with the late Mr. D. M. Poltaratskii, we arrived at one of his villages, and found that the chimnies, which had been erected by his desire, the preceding year, had soon afterwards been demolished during his absence.

The better houses have windows, and are covered with planks, the poorer houses have apertures in place of windows*, and are covered with straw.

Such is the general description of the peasant's house. In the numerous villages on the road between Petersburgh and Moscow, as well as in different places near these capitals, the boor has enlarged his habitation, and has a number of rooms, and has even built it of two and three stories in height; and within he has got it well smoothed or papered, and has added different articles of household furniture. On this line of road, the houses are arranged for the accommodation of travellers, and the villages are probably the best in the Russian dominions.

2. *The second style of civil Architecture.*†—In early ages, the wooden house of the master or noble, no doubt, was constructed after the same manner as that of the peasant, though larger, and perhaps otherwise arranged. With the introduction of Christianity into Russia, something of the taste of Greece in civil architecture was probably imported. But I shall be best able to follow the progress of this art in Russia, under ecclesiastical architecture. We know a little of what the Byzantine Greeks did for ecclesiastical, that which they did for civil, architecture is unknown to us. No ancient buildings are now to be seen in their original state, no monuments of the tenth, eleventh, or twelfth centuries to guide our judgment; and the native *chroniclers* and historians give us but scanty information, with regard to the progress of architecture in Russia. I have endeavoured to turn the particular attention of the distinguished modern historian of ancient Scythia and Sarmatia to this subject, and I doubt not, that the tenth and the eleventh volumes of

* The reader will find a view of the meanest part of the village Yedrovo, in Clarke's Travels, p. 34.; and an excellent view of the village Bronitza, in James's Journal of a Tour, &c. p. 349.; both situated on the road between Petersburgh and Moscow. He may also consult Macmichaël's Journal of a Tour from Moscow, &c. p. 35.; and James's Journal, p. 227.

† The *Amateur*, before reading what relates to the second style of architecture, would do well to refer to what the author has said on this subject, from p. 66. to p. 78.

his great work, (The History of Russia), will throw much light upon the obscurity which I cannot pretend to penetrate. These volumes, Mr. Karamzin informed me some time ago, he intended to publish very soon; but I fear his late serious illness which prevented me from seeing him, when passing through Tsarsko-Selo to Petersburgh, may have deranged his plans.

The architecture of Russia has not escaped the general and ardent researches of Britons. I shall now notice some of their opinions: "The Goztinnoi dvor," says James, "or square market-place, which we see in every town, constructed with double arcades, one above the other, as in an eastern bazar; the bulging form of the cupola, the thick balluster-shaped column, the pagoda fashion of the old steeples, and other peculiarities, sufficiently point out the source of that taste in which their edifices were first conceived. And many of those points, which may be said to be almost universal throughout Russia, will be found to agree with the character of the Hindu architecture, as depicted in the beautiful plates of Mr. Daniel."

"I should suspect that the style in use, previous to the Tartar invasion, was of this description, and the church of Novgorod, (if not the first erected church of Ivan, in the Kremlin at Moscow *,) may be quoted in support of the notion. That a form and fashion of architecture should have been borrowed from them as teachers, is by no means extraordinary: we know that the only places in the adjoining districts of Tartary, where science and letters were cultivated, were settlements of the Hindus, who supplied the hordes with all the learning and ingenuity, of which we can discover any traces. On this supposition, if we extend the idea to the Golden horde of Bati, the Tartar invasion would have introduced little or no change in the Russian architecture; unless we attribute to them the introduction of the form of the mosques, which the later Russian church so much resembles in exterior."†

Dr. Clarke tells us that "the architecture exhibited in different parts of the Kremlin, in its palaces and churches, is like nothing seen in Europe. It is difficult to say from what country it has been principally derived. The architects were generally Italians; but the style is Tartarian, Indian, Chinese, and Gothic. Here a pagoda, there an arcade. In some parts richness, and even elegance; in others, barbarity and decay. Taken altogether, it is a jumble of magnificence and ruin: old buildings repaired, and modern structures not completed: half-open vaults, and mouldering walls, and empty caves, amidst white-washed brick buildings, and towers, and churches, with glittering, gilded, or painted domes."‡

I agree with the author of an article on Russian architecture, in the Quarterly Review, "that it may be reasonably doubted whether the Tartar nations, at the date of their invasion, and for many years after that event, were in a condition to communicate, or indeed possessed themselves, any knowledge of architectural decoration §:" although some statements, already quoted, might lead to an opposite conclusion. If ever any thing of the Chinese style of architecture was introduced into Russia, which might have been expected from her geographical position, it has now altogether disappeared, unless some evidence of it remain in the towers of the Kremlin, and in the ancient palace of the Tsars. Exclusive of the cathedrals‖, the *Tsarskoi Dvoréts*, or palace of the Tsars ¶, and the walls of

* Mr. James alludes here to the Cathedral of the Assumption.
† James's Journal of a Tour in Germany, &c. p. 475.
‡ Clarke's Travels, p. 129. § Quarterly Review, No. 51. 1821. ‖ Vide pp. 140. 162. 168. 170, &c.
¶ Vide p. 173, &c. A good view of this palace is contained in Clarke's Travels, p. 130.

the Kremle, no structure, which can in any sense be called ancient, exists in Moscow; and even these are the product of the fifteenth century.

That beautiful style, the Gothic, seems never to have been prevalent in Moscow, nor even in Russia. In this city, the only more ancient traces of it are to be found in the steeples and towers of the Kremle; especially the steeples at the Gate of Our Saviour, and at the Gate of the Trinity. And among modern buildings, the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin in the Pokrovka, the Tower of Sucharef, the Church of Holy Ann at the Zatchateiskoi Nunnery, and the lately erected Printing-Office of the Synod, are the only instances I recollect in which there is any thing like the Gothic style.

Coxe's opinion as to the state of architecture may be collected from what he says of Petersburgh and Moscow, to which I shall refer the reader.* It is in these capitals, and especially in the latter, that we can at all trace the progress of *civil* architecture.

One of the most distinct and important eras of architecture in Russia, was during the reign of Ivan Vassiliévitch, towards the end of the fifteenth century, when Italian artists, architects, engineers, cannon founders, goldsmiths, and even masons, were drawu to Moscow, by the hope of great recompence. Aristotle, Alevise, Marco (Friasin), and Pietro-Antonio (Friasin), it appears, were the chief architects to whom the court entrusted the care of different buildings, beside churches, and the walls and the towers of the Kremle, as has been already noticed in different places of this work.

The Tsar, Boris Godunof, was a patron of learning and the arts; and the Ivan Velikii, is a monument of his reign. †

As the Tsar Alexei Michaïlovitch was the father of his country, and in every way promoted useful knowledge, and had able workmen sent from Holland and England, it may be concluded that architecture made considerable progress in his reign. My limits only allow me to give the outlines of the progress of civil architecture up to the present time. The magnificent temple at Voskresenskii, near Moscow, erected after the model of that of St. Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, was founded by the Patriarch Nikon, in this reign.‡

From the fifteenth century, up to the accession of Peter the Great, it is but natural to conclude, that the Greko-Italian architecture, already transported to Russia, continued to gain ground, and was used for ecclesiastical and civil edifices. But of this progress we have no structures standing before us, so as to assist our judgment. The cause of the destruction, alteration, and total renovation of buildings in Russia, has already been sufficiently explained. §

"Foreign architects, Italians and others," says James, "who have been attracted hither (to Petersburgh) by the lucrative patronage of the court, are, for the most part, the authors of every architectural design that is executed: and nothing can exceed the models that are given of elegant taste and style; barely to mention the objects worthy of description, would be to draw out a tedious and fulsome catalogue of magnificence."‖ In the reign of Peter the Great, Russian architecture, both civil and ecclesiastical, received a mighty impulse in the creation of Petersburgh; and from that capital, no doubt, the nobles carried many improvements to Moscow. The Empress Catharine the Second was

* Vide Coxe's Travels, &c. vol. i. p. 392. and vol. ii. p. 266-8; and quotation from this author, p. 477. of this work.

† Vide p. 194.

‡ Vide Levesque's Histoire, vol. iii. p. 458. and p. 541. and p. 599. of this work.

§ Vide p. 76.

‖ James's Journal of a Tour in Germany, &c. p. 229.

a liberal patron of the arts, and sciences, and literature: even Paul, who was fond of the destruction of edifices and of their conversion into barracks, erected a few public buildings. The reign of Alexander has already been, and promises still to be, prolific — the natives think by far too prolific — of elegant and magnificent edifices.

The result of this protection and encouragement of architecture is, that Petersburgh and Moscow are now two of the noblest cities of the universe. I am not singular in my opinion, as to the architecture of Moscow. The *Deux Français* in 1796, speak of palaces, *d'une architecture recherchée*, rising amidst wooden huts: — Napoleon "dwelt at great length upon Moscow, which had, under every point of view, much surprized him, and might bear a comparison with all the capitals of Europe, the greater number of which it surpassed:" — Baron Larrey notices the astonishment of the French "at the beautiful architecture of the edifices" at Moscow; and James, who visited this capital in 1814, when the city was in ruins, yet talks of the central parts of the town, "exhibiting occasionally a richness and elegance of exterior, that must have equalled, if not surpassed, the architectural magnificence of the most beautiful towns of Europe."*

But even Dr. Clarke himself says, "The view of Moscow, from the terrace in the Kremle, near the spot where the artillery is preserved, would afford a fine subject for a panorama. The number of *magnificent buildings*, the domes, the towers, and spires, which fill all the prospect, make it, perhaps, the most novel and interesting sight in Europe. All the wretched hovels, and miserable wooden buildings, which appear in passing through the streets, are lost in the vast assemblage of *magnificent edifices*."† This concession seems somewhat in contradiction to another statement of the same author, which I have already quoted and criticised.†

The style of building and the manner of arranging towns, seems to have been purely Asiatic in remote periods.‡ Much that is Oriental is still to be seen at Moscow, in the wide and open streets; in the detached buildings, surrounded by court-yards and gardens; and in the occupation of a whole house, by almost every family.

The Greko-Italian style, must, at first, have been modified by the climate of Russia, in some less material points. But, the Italians, by experience, having acquired a knowledge of counteracting the cold, by enormously solid buildings, and excellent ovens or stoves, were then left to the free exercise of their taste, as in the mild regions of their native country.

Whilst the Greko-Italian architecture prevailed, in a capital containing so many foreigners of different nations as Moscow, it was to be expected that some modifications of this style would be made, as well as some *nationalties* introduced either externally or internally.§ In a former part of this work, I have spoken of the interior arrangement of

* Among the numerous descriptions of edifices in this work, it is possible that I may be mistaken in a few cases, with respect to the order of the columns. Having lost my notes respecting some buildings, I supplied the deficiency from memory; but as they are familiar to me, I cannot have made a single important error. The reader may also consult Macmichael's Journal. The Quarterly Review, No. LI. Labaume's Relation de la Campagne de Russie, p. 210.

† Vide Clarke's Travels, p. 130. Idem, p. 47. and pp. 471—488. of this work.

‡ Instead of *Asiatic*, I might, perhaps, say *natural:* as no doubt the Asiatic arrangement is *natural* to all nations. Houses elevated many stories, built adjoining or quite contiguous to each other, and as it were compacted together, is the work of civilization and necessity.

§ Vide p. 68.

the Russian dwellings*: I shall only add here, that with a few trifling differences, particularly of size, while reading the descriptions of the mansions of the nobles in Italy, and especially of their internal arrangement, in the palaces of the nobles of Petersburgh and Moscow, the reader might conceive himself at Rome. He will observe the exact application of the description of the Italian, to the Russian edifices.†

As for Petersburgh, I cannot do better than quote the general descriptions of two authors.

"On passing to the banks of the Neva, we came at once in sight of the glory of the fairest city of the world. It was a scene at once gay, lively, and sublime; replete with every fancied ornament that taste and wealth could bestow; it united in the same view all the elegant symmetries of Grecian and Roman art, with the gorgeous pride of the East."‡

"The united magnificence of all the cities of *Europe* could but equal *Petersburgh*. There is nothing little or mean to offend the eye;—all is grand, extensive, large, and open. The streets, which are wide and straight, seem to consist entirely of palaces; the edifices are white, lofty, and regular."——"It seems as if the antient *Etruscans* or *Egyptians*, stimulated by emulation to surpass their prodigious works, aided by despotic power, and instructed by *Grecian* taste, had arisen, to astonish the modern world."§

The same style of architecture which has reigned and now reigns in these capitals, has spread from them, to all the government towns in Russia, as Tula, Tver, Kalúga, Kursk, Kazán, Nijni-Novgórod, Kief, Vladimir, Novo-Cherkásk, &c. &c., and generally throughout the empire, especially in the houses of the nobles;—even as far to the east as Kamstchatka, and as far to the south as Georgia.

Odessa—a town which has risen, within the last 25 years, as if by magic spell, from the bosom of a desert on the shores of the Black Sea—is chiefly the work of Italian and French architects. In point of architecture, and regularity, it may be said to be Petersburgh in miniature. At this moment, an Italian gentleman is architect for the crown; but apparently Odessa has reached the acmé of her career, and may sink into obscurity more rapidly than she was *created* by the astonishing exertions of man. At least, it may be stated, that in 1822, when I was at Odessa, commerce was nearly at a stand. The uncertainty of a war between Turkey and Russia, and the question, whether this town should remain a free port or not, palsied commercial enterprize, and large quantities of goods ordered from Britain were counter-ordered. The Lyceum, the Quarantine, the Prison, and other public institutions, were all in a state of disorder, or decay. The Italian Opera alone seemed to flourish. The days of the gigantic annual increase of population, of commerce, and of wealth, which distinguished the government of the late Duc de Richelieu, had truly passed away. The determination, that Odessa should continue a free port, may have given a stimulus to trade during the last 12 months; but the bad policy of the crown, in allowing the question to be canvassed, as to its remaining a free port or not, before the expiration of the period, to which it was guaranteed, must

* Vide p. 77.
† Compare the description of Forsyth's Italy with those of the present volume.
‡ James's Journal of a Tour in Germany, &c. p. 227.
§ Clarke's Travels. Scandinavia, p. 482. 1823.

prove a death-stroke to Odessa. Who will now venture his capital upon the faith of the Russian government?

3. *The Ecclesiastical style of Architecture.* — I treat of ecclesiastical architecture apart, because, since the introduction of religion into Russia, the construction of sacred edifices has been governed, I believe, by certain regulations*; because it is the most ancient of which any vestiges remain; and because it is the most distinct and pure of any thing which has become *national.*† To have an idea of the primitive style of sacred edifices in Russia, we must carry our attention to the ancient capitals of its former principalities; to Kiëf, to Novgórod, to Vladimir, and to Tver, as well as to Moscow. After a few general remarks, I shall notice, in regular succession, the remains of ecclesiastic antiquity which are found in these towns.

The form of the church, both among the Greeks and the Romans, seems to be reducible chiefly to three kinds; a square, a cross, and a circle like a rotunda. Other varieties, however, have prevailed among both, at all times. The most simple church in remote periods consisted of a nave and a choir. In the ancient churches of Greece, was a *portail* or first vestibule, which led to a *peristyle*, *i. e.* a square court, surrounded by open galleries, like the cloisters of monasteries. Under the galleries, the poor who were permitted to beg at the church doors, took their places; and in the middle of the court was one or more fountains for washing the hands and face before prayers. The vessel for the holy water stood near these. At the end of the temple was the porch, which they called Προναος, (Avant-Nave, Vaunt-Nave,) whose outer ornaments were columns, and it was closed within by a wall with a door in the middle, by which was the entrance into a second porch. The first was destined for those possessed of devils, and for penitents, (*Energumeni*,) who were of the first class. The second was much larger, and destined for penitents of the second class, and for the catechumens: it was called ναρθηξ, *férula*, because those who were in this porch began to be subject to church discipline. These two porches occupied nearly the third part of the whole length of the church. Near to the temple were two separate buildings, viz. the Baptistry, and the Sacristy or Treasury. From the Narthex, the entry to the church was by three doors, which was divided into three parts, according to its size, by two ranges of columns, which supported galleries on both sides, and of which the middle formed the nave; here the people took their places, the males on one side, and the females on the other. Before the altar was an entrenchment of wood, named in Greek Χορος, and in Latin *Cancelli*. At the entry of this chancel was the *ambon*, an elevated gallery which was ascended by those who were to read the service. If the *ambon* was single, it was placed in the middle; but sometimes there were two *ambons*, so that the altar might not be concealed. On the right of the bishop, and the left of the people, was the pulpit of the Gospel (*Evangile*), and on the other side that of the Epistle; sometimes there was a third for the prophecies. After the *ambon*, came the choir, furnished on both sides with seats for the clergy, of which the nearest to the sanctuary was the most honourable. From the choir was the ascent to the sanctuary, which was entered by three doors. The sanctuary had three arches or vaults (*absides*) in its length, and the chief altar was placed under the most elevated arch, and crowned with a canopy sustained by four columns. Under each of the smaller arches was a table like a side-board, for receiving the oblations, or the

* Compare quotation from King, p. 82.

† The reader may be referred to look at the history already given of religious institutions in Moscow: from p. 78. to p. 94.

sacred vessels. Behind the altar was the sanctuary or presbytery, where the priests were seated in a semi-circle, the bishop upon a seat more elevated than the seats of the priests. All the seats together were called in Greek Συνθρονος, in Latin *consessus.* *

The enquirer will do well to consult some description of the temple of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, before he proceeds to read the following account of the ancient churches in Russia. †

Kiëf. — It appears from history that Oskhold, prince of Kief, after the attack and peace of Constantinople, in the year 851, received baptism; and that Olga was baptised in that capital, by the name of Helen, in the year 955. According to many Chronicles, St. Olga founded churches, but agreeably to the most ancient of all, she had not even priests, except in secret. According to some Chronicles, she lived in a stone palace. ‡ In the year 988, Vladimir received baptism, and the name of Basil, in Chersonesus, in the Crimea, soon afterwards married the sister of the Emperors Basil and Constantine, and obtained from his brothers-in-law, archimandrites and priests, sacred vases and church books, images and relicks. § Levesque informs us that Vladimir, rendering his country more flourishing, believed it also his duty to embellish it, and invited architects and workmen skilful in the construction of buildings, from Greece. Then were elevated more imposing, more convenient, and more solid edifices, churches, and palaces. ‖ Perhaps the earliest temple in Kief, and in Russia, was the wooden church of St. Vassilii, anciently called *Nagôrnaya* (on the hill), raised by Vladimir upon the site of the temple of Peroon, the Jupiter of the ancient Sclavonians: but further, than that it once had existence, we now know nothing. ¶ The church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, called *Deciatinnaya*, or *Tithe-Church*, according to Nestor, was founded by the Great Duke Vladimir in the year 989, and completed in the year 996, by Greek artists invited from Constantinople. It was constructed of stone, was the chief church of the capital, and was called *Tithe-Church*, because the Great Duke employed for its construction, the tenth part of his own revenues, and of those of his principality. In this church, Vladimir caused the remains of his grandmother, Olga, to be deposited. In ancient times it was a vast edifice, but now there remains *only one of its chapels*, the rest of the structure having been ruined, in consequence of intestine broils about the time of the invasion by Batii, (1237).** This is expressly recorded as the first Russian church constructed of stone, and to it Vladimir presented images, crosses, holy vessels, and relicks, which were part of the plunder of Chersonesus. †† "From the knowledge of the persons employed, we may safely conclude that this edifice bore a close resemblance to the churches of the eastern empire: but unfortunately, the comparison cannot now be submitted to the test of actual examination, since this ancient cathedral was utterly ruined by the Tartars, upon the capture of Kief, in 1240, nothing remaining of the original building, but the fragments of a Sclavonian in-

* Encyclopéd. Fran.; Encycloped. Britan. &c. &c.

† Idem. Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Rom. Emp. vol. vii. p. 118. Clarke's Travels, &c.

‡ Vide Karamzin, vol. 5. p. 389. and 2d Ed. vol. 5. p. 402., and Levesque, vol. 1. p. 154.

§ Karamzin. vol. 1. p. 213.

‖ Levesque, vol. 1. p. 161.

¶ Slovar Geograph. Rosiis Gosudarst. vol. 3. p. 526: and Vsevolojskiis Dictionnaire Geographique-Historique, vol. 1. p. 240. Karamzin, vol. 1. p. 219. and note 463.

** Slovar Geograph. Rosiis Gosudarst. vol. 3. p. 527. and a translation from it in Vsevolojskii's Dictionnaire Géographique-Historique de l'Empire de Russie, vol. 1. p. 240. Karamzin, vol. 1. p. 223.

†† Karamzin, vol. 1. pp. 217, 223.

scription, preserved in the walls of the present church."* The measurements of the slab containing this inscription, as well as the letters which are still legible, are mentioned by Karamzin; but as it was broken into three pieces, which were found among the ruins of the ancient cathedral, and afterwards placed in the walls of the remaining chapel, it is impossible to decypher their meaning.† The cathedral of St. Sophia was founded by the Great Duke Yaroslaf Vlădimirovitch, in the year 1037, on the place where he gained a victory over the Petchenegues. We are told it was built in the form of a cross, after the model of the temple of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, but in consequence of changes and renewals, this form cannot now be perceived. It is said to be surmounted by eleven heads and two small cupolas.‡ Many authors have been deceived with regard to the antiquity of this church, formerly called, by way of eminence, the *Kievo-Sophiiskoi Sobore*, or cathedral. For instance, James says that the church of St. Sophia "is the oldest church in the Russian dominions, and bears on the interior many traces of Byzantine architecture. It is, however, almost a singular instance of that style."§ And Macmichael is equally explicit in the same error, when he tells us that "Old Kief is famous for its church of St. Sophia, the *first* Christian temple in the Russian empire."‖ The cathedral of St. Sophia has been instanced by some of the Russian historians, as an example of the state of architecture in the eleventh century: but without reason, for it has been repaired and renewed, and has, no doubt, entirely lost its primitive form and appearance. It now resembles the other cathedrals in Russia, and is one of the finest I have seen. On that account, I suppose the present edifice has been modelled after its prototype, the cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin, at Moscow.¶ "It is now surmounted by a large central gilded dome, which is surrounded by six moderate sized and four small cupolas, which are painted blue, and beset with gilded stars. All the eleven domes are bell-shaped, and as usual are surmounted by crosses."**

I have met with travellers, who had the idea, that the grand temple of the far-famed convent at Kief, was the most ancient in Russia; with what injustice will appear from its history. The cathedral church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in the Petcherskoi Convent (*Kievopetcherskaya Lavra*), was founded in the year 1073, and finished in 1077; — was pillaged and spoiled at the invasion of Batii; and was renewed in 1470; and then, a second time, lost its ornaments during different invasions of the Tartars, and other enemies. In 1718, it was reduced to ashes; and by the bounty of Peter the Great, it was again renewed and consecrated in the year 1729. It is now reckoned one of the first and richest churches in Russia.

Novgórod. — The cathedral of St. Sophia, at Novgórod, by some, has been reckoned *unquestionably* the most ancient church in Russia. It was founded at the introduction of Christianity into this country, by Vladimir the Great, and by the first Bishop Ioakim, in the year 988. It was built of stone, or rather of brick, in the year 1051, by the Great

* Quarterly Review, No. LI. p. 41. 1821. † Karamzin, vol. 1. note 473.

‡ Great Dictionary of the Russian Empire; and Karamzin, vol. 2. p. 28.

§ James's Journal of a Tour in Germany, &c. p. 474.

‖ Journey from Moscow to Constantinople, p. 42. 1819.

¶ At p. 147. it is said that the *Uspenskoi Sobore* is divided into three equal parts by *six* pillars, two of which are in the altar behind the *ikonostas;* and four in the body of the church; in place of *four* pillars, all of which are in the body of the church. The reader is requested to correct this error, as it is of great consequence.

** Journal of my Travels in 1822. I have not indicated the two small cupolas mentioned above.

Duke of Novgórod, Vladimir Yaroslavitch, or perhaps, from the combined authorities of the Russian historians, it would be better to say, that it was founded in the year 1044 or 1045, and finished in the year 1051. "The cathedral of Novgórod is a high square, and rather clumsy building. Its inconsistent proportions: its walls deformed by strong pyramidal buttresses; and its central gilded dome, shaped like the small end of an egg, (of course not bulbous,) all contribute to render this cathedral one of the least graceful I have seen in Russia. The four smaller green painted domes, by which it is surmounted, are all of the bulbous kind. The internal division is the same as that of the cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow. This cathedral was greatly injured by fire in the year 1340, and as almost all the churches in Russia, of any age worth mentioning, have been renewed, or much altered by repairs, although I have no historical authority to cause doubt, yet, I suspect that the cathedral of St. Sophia has also been renovated, or at least materially altered, since the year 1051. I even am dubious, whether the *original*, in the year 1051, had the same external appearance, and the same internal arrangement as at present."* It is but fair, however, to quote a different opinion. The author of an excellent article, in the Quarterly Review, says, "It is doubtful how much of the structure at present existing may be referred to that early date (1057), since it suffered considerably by accidental conflagration in the year 1340. The greater part of the walls, however, which, though of brick, are massive and substantial, presenting every appearance of antiquity as well as of solidity, may probably be considered as belonging to that æra. The form of the church presents the humblest possible imitation of St. Sophia's, at Constantinople, being nearly square, though thrown into the form of a Greek cross, by the four piers which support the roof." †

Vladimir. — The *Gradskoi Kathedralnoi Uspenskoi Sobore*, or cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin, at Vladimir, with a stone enclosure, stands upon the river Kliasma, in a beautiful and elevated situation. It was built in the year 1169, by the Great Duke *Andrei Bogholyubskii*, then reigning in Vladimir. The fine construction, and the magnificence of this temple, according to the annalists, were very apparent. It was covered externally with marble slabs, and within was gilded with pure gold. The *glava*, head or dome, of the church, was also gilt, and it was then called *Zlatoverch*, that is to say, *Gold-Summit*. This cathedral was burned during a fire in the year 1184, in the time of the Great Duke, Vsevolode, and also renewed during his reign: but in the year 1237, at the invasion of Russia, by Batii, it was much destroyed and pillaged. In the year 1767, Catherine the Second gave 14,000 roubles for the renewal of the *ikonostas;* with which sum, the cathedral was repaired and ornamented, in the most tasteful manner, and consecrated on the 25th May, 1774. — "This cathedral is a square edifice, and like the cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow, is surmounted by five domes. At each corner, its walls are strengthened by projecting buttresses, which have a very clumsy appearance and a most disagreeable effect. Its interior is richly ornamented: but its ancient splendour is no more."‡

Tver. — Tver owed its origin to Vladimir Grégorievitch, Great Duke of Vladimir, in the year 1182. The present cathedral of the Transfiguration in this town is like the other cathedrals in Russia. It was built of *white stone*, in the year 1687. There was previously at Tver, a wooden cathedral church, in the names of the *holy and disinterested* Cosmas

* Journal of my Travels. † Quarterly Review, No. LI. p. 41. ‡ Journal of my Travels, 1822.

and Damien; in which the holy, orthodox, Great Duke Michail Yaroslavitch, celebrated his marriage with the Princess *Anna Dmitrievna Kashinskaya*. He then built a large stone cathedral, which stood till the time of the Tsar Michail Phedorovitch, when, on account of its age, it was demolished and rebuilt. Afterwards this cathedral was again destroyed, and rebuilt as we now see it.*

Most of the other churches in Tver, were built during the eighteenth century. Scarcely any of them are more than 250 years old.

Moscow. — 1. The cathedral of the Assumption was founded in the year 1475, and consecrated in 1479. — 2. The cathedral of the Annunciation was founded in the year 1484, 1485, and consecrated in 1489.† — 3. The cathedral of St. Michaïl was founded in the year 1505, and consecrated 1509. All these edifices were built by Italian architects, who came to Russia, and whose taste seems to have been but little consulted. It would appear, that the plans of the churches had been fixed for them. To erect strong walls, and secure arches; and to embellish these temples, agreeably to the manner of the Greek church, was probably all the concern the Italians had in the business. Each of these cathedrals was finished in *four years*, and none of them have any pretensions to architectural claims, in these days. They are plain buildings, and deprived of their splendid golden domes, would make but a very ordinary appearance.

I once thought it probable, that the cathedral of St. Sophia, at Kief, or at Novgórod, had been the model for that of Vladimir: that the cathedral of Vladimir had been the model for the cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin at Moscow, which, as is well known, has long been the model for all the cathedrals of Russia. I am now inclined to think, on the contrary, that all (except the modern) the cathedrals in Russia, have been either built, or new modelled, after the cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow: and, of course, that this temple is the most ancient in Russia which exists in the same form in which it was first erected.

The introduction of transepts, and the change of arrangement which obtained in the churches in the seventeenth century, are noticed, and well explained in the Quarterly Review. ‡

The Cathedral of the Transfiguration, or *Spass na Boru*, merits our particular notice. "In the midst of it (the Kremle), some devotees are seen entering a little mean structure, more like a stable than a church. This, they tell you, is the first place of Christian worship erected in Moscow. It was originally constructed of the trunks of trees, felled upon the spot, at the foundation of the city; but now it is of brick, built in imitation of the original wooden church. Its claim to antiquity cannot be great, as, according to accounts published in our own country, the whole city of Moscow was burned by the Tartars of the Crimea, on the 24th of May, 1571, at which time the wooden church was probably destroyed." § This account is full of errors, as may be proved by a reference to the history I have formerly given of this cathedral. ‖ But we need not be

* Slovar Geograph. Rosiis. Gosudarst.

† The note at the bottom of p. 141. seems to be contradicted by the following statement.

The Great Duke Andrei Yurevitch Bogholyubskii, in conformity to the injunction of his parent, built a stone church in Moscow, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and transferred from Kief to it the image of the Holy Virgin which had been received from Constantinople, and was painted by the evangelist Luke. But this was not the same edifice which is now known by the name of *Uspenskoi Sobore*. Great Dictionary of the Russian Empire, vol. iv. p. 339.

‡ No. LI. p. 49. § Clarke's Travels, p. 130. ‖ Vide p. 170.

surprised at Dr. Clarke's mistakes, when even Karamzin is misled with respect to the history of the same temple.* "The *most ancient church* in Moscow," says he, "is the Kremle Cathedral of the Transfiguration, or *Spass na Boru:* it was founded by Ioann Kalita, in the year 1328."† According to the authorities already quoted, including Karamzin himself, the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin was founded in the year 1326 ‡; refounded in 1472; a second time refounded in 1475, finished in four years, and consecrated in 1479.§ The Cathedral of the Transfiguration, or *Spass na Boru*, was founded in the year 1328‖, and rebuilt in the year 1527; therefore, the first foundation of the Cathedral of the Assumption was two years anterior to that of the *Spass na Boru*; and its last foundation, 42 years anterior to the last foundation of the *Spass na Boru.* Therefore the Cathedral of the Assumption, or *Uspenskoi Sobore* is the *most ancient temple* in Moscow.

"This church, the oldest now existing in Moscow, though small in size, maintains a sort of family resemblance, in form and character, with that of Novgórod, (St. Sophia), and must unquestionably be referred to the same Greek model. As a specimen of art, it is one of the most rude and unambitious which can possibly be conceived, being a heavy, though diminutive pile of brick-work, with no other decoration than the usual dome, and remarkable only for its squat and dwarfish proportions."¶

The incorrectness of some parts of this description will be obvious, by consulting that which I have already given** of this temple, and by regarding a good view of it in Clarke's Travels.†† My opinion remains unaltered. First, Its diminutive, or rather extraordinary length and breadth, in proportion to its height, form a contrast to all the other cathedrals of Russia which I have seen in my travels, and which are generally extremely elevated for their other dimensions. Its length is 32 paces, its breadth 27 paces: and on its north side there is a small square shaped projection. Secondly, Its undulating and gently acclivitous roof, like that of an assemblage of edifices together, is singular. Thirdly, It is surmounted by nine domes, one in the centre, and two at each corner. This number of domes is very uncommon, and, at all events, the manner in which they are placed is unique‡‡, as far as my knowledge extends.

The temple, called the *Pokrovskoi Sobore*, contrary to the opinion of all travellers, was built after, and still exhibits a perfectly regular plan. Though called "a piece of patch-work §§," this appellation has little justification, beside a single and scarcely perceptible deviation from the original model in the cupola of the chapel of *Vassilii Blajenni.*‖‖

"No description can give an adequate idea of this strange and fantastic building, in the design and execution of which the peculiarities of Russian architecture seemed to have reached their utmost limit of extravagance." It has "a striking originality of character, which, though wild and barbarous, can never, we think, be contemplated without feelings of interest and admiration."¶¶

Dr. Clarke says that this church, which he calls church of St. Basil, "is a complete specimen of the Tartar taste in building; and was erected by Ivan Basilovich, in 1538.

* Since this was written, I have received a letter from Mr. Karamzin, the contents of which, I regret, I cannot publish. All I can say is, that my opinion is unaltered.

† Sotchineniya Karamzina, vol. ix. p. 284. Second Ed.

‡ In Quarterly Review, by mistake, 1320, p. 44. No. LI.

§ Vide page 141, 142. 144.

‖ Vide p. 171.

¶ Quarterly Review, No. LI. p. 44.

** Vide p. 84. & p. 171.

†† Opposite p. 130.

‡‡ Vide p. 93.

§§ Clarke's Travels, p. 102.

‖‖ Vide description, pp. 84. 253. and Plate.

¶¶ Quarterly Review, p. 48. No. LI.

To add to the singularity of its history, it was the workmanship of Italian architects."* ——— " Basilovich shook off the Tartar yoke; but it was a long time before the Russians, always children of imitation, ceased to mimic a people by whom they had been conquered. They had neither arts nor opinions of their own; every thing in Moscow was Tartarian; dress, manners, buildings, equipages, in short, all, except religion and language."† It would have been lucky had Dr. Clarke stated his authorities for such a conclusion. But the following account completely overturns the professor's fine ideal structure. The distinguished Karamzin demands, whether the reign of the Mongols left any traces behind it, in the customs of the common people, in civil administration, in domestic life, or in the language of the Russians? He then informs us, that the weak generally borrow from the strong, that the Tartars were first idolaters and afterwards Mahomedans, and that the Russians called their customs *pogani*, i. e. impure or pagan. He adds that the Russians threw off the Tartar yoke, rather with an European than with an Asiatic character; but that Europe did not know them for 250 years, because she had been undergoing changes while they had remained stationary. He derives the customs of his country from the ancient Sclavonians, and from the Greeks: and positively asserts that the Russians *did not receive their customs from the Tartars.* As a number of other travellers have been misled by ideas similar to Clarke's, I have been the more particular in inserting these valuable ideas‡, which may lead to new views.

Karamzin states, that " near the gate of Our Saviour, we remark the *Gothic* church of Vassilii Blajennii (Vassilii the Blessed). It was built by Ivan the Terrible, in commemoration of the subjection of the kingdom of Kazán. Writers state that Ivan ordered its builder, an Italian artist, to lose his sight; saying, I wish that this church may remain a solitary and famous monument of his taste. Happily, this is a lie. Then, this Tsar was called the *Beloved*, and not the *Terrible*."§

Voskresenskii.—At Voskresenskii, forty miles from Moscow, is a monastery, containing a sacred edifice, which has deservedly called forth great attention, both of natives and foreigners, for a long period. The chief church at this convent, according to Karamzin, and others, is a complete emblem of that of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem.‖ A person was sent to Palestine on purpose for the model, and the foundation of the present imposing structure was laid under the superintendance of the patriarch Nikon, by the Tsar Alexei Michaëlovitch, in the year 1656; but it was only completed in the reign of Peter the Great; and I believe by the architect Rossi. In some respects, the exterior of this edifice differs from that of St. Sepulchre, but the internal arrangement has been pretty closely followed.¶

Petersburgh.—I will now conduct the reader to Petersburgh, where there are some examples of modern sacred architecture worthy the attention of the *virtuoso.* The church of St. Alexander Nevskii, at the monastery of the same name, is a fine modern structure, and is a good example of the chaste and classic style of a modern Russian church.** The church of St. Isaac was chiefly built with marble (at least its surface) in the reign of

* Clarke's Travels, p. 101.
† Clarke's Travels, p. 104. ‡ Vide Karamzin, vol. v. p. 384. Second ed.
§ Sotchineniya Karamzina (not his History), vol. ix. p. 291. Second ed. Moscow, 1820.
‖ Sotchineniya Karamzina, vol. ix. p. 301.
¶ The author hopes by and bye to give its history, embellished with plates, in a work on the *Environs of Moscow.*
** Vide Plate of a modern Russian church.

Catherine the Second, and was finished with brick in the reign of Paul. It is now being almost entirely rebuilt, according to a new modelled and elegant plan of Mr. Montferon. The cathedral, dedicated to the Mother of God, of Kazán, has been pronounced the rival of St. Peter's at Rome, and of St. Paul's at London; "the most beautiful which has hitherto been seen in Russia," and by far the most successful addition which has been made in our time, to the ecclesiastical architecture of Europe*; and, strange to tell, it was built after the plan of a Russian peasant, who belonged to Count Strogonof, but who received his freedom. Its semicircular colonade is graceful in the highest degree; but the church is by far too small, or at least too low, for such an extensive accessary, and "we cannot but regret that this noble approach, instead of conducting the worshipper to the great western entrance of the temple, where the perspective of the whole interior might be opened at once to his view, should be contrived with such provoking infelicity, as to land him at the door of a transept."†

Views of the Kazán Cathedral, are contained in Travelling Sketches, by R. K. Porter; in James's Journal of a Tour in Germany, &c.; and in a Picture of St. Petersburgh, containing twenty views, &c. London, 1815.

The *amateur* of either civil or sacred architecture will find some amusement in referring to a work under the title, Recueil des Dessins de Différens Bâtimens, à Saint Petersbourg, &c. Par Louis Rusca, 2 vols. fol. Saint Petersbourg, 1810.

Near Moscow.—A temple, dedicated to Our Saviour, was founded at the Sparrow-Hill, very near Moscow, on the 12th October, 1817, by His Imperial Majesty Alexander, and the Imperial Family.‡ For some years afterwards, it stood nearly *in statu quo*, but at this moment three thousand workmen are employed in forming its foundation. I ought to mention that the Sparrow-Hill, which is of considerable height, forms nearly a semi-oval curvature; and that the Moskva river flows at a short distance from its base. I have seen the plan of the edifice, which was made by the architect, Mr. Whitberg. It is certainly noble, but it appeared to me, if completed, that the temple will be more indebted for its grandeur to its enormous size, than to any extraordinary elegance of architecture; but as the design is still undergoing changes, it is scarcely fair to pass any judgment upon it.

The chief measurements of this immense intended temple are the following. The height of the whole edifice, reckoning from the foot of the hill to the cross, about 770 feet. The stair with a breadth of more than 350 feet, will commence at the distance of 490 feet from the bank of the Moskva river, and will be continued through five vast projections, which, serving as a foundation for the edifice, will lead to the middle of the hill, where already is laid the foundation of the lower church, which is to be consecrated to the Nativity of Christ. It will be elevated toward the top of the hill 105 feet, where the stair will divide to both sides. There will begin the church of the Transfiguration of Christ, with a handsome open space or exit before it, of the breadth of thirty-five feet, and the length on each side of 560 feet. Over this church, around a magnificent central cupola, having a diameter of 175 feet, will be raised a third, or superior, church of the Resurrection of Christ.

The form of the lower church will represent a parallelogram, that of the middle church a square and a regular cross, and of the superior church a circle. This edifice will have

* Quarterly Review, No. LI. p. 51. † Ibid. p. 50.

‡ Its situation is indicated upon the plan of Moscow, at the end of this work.

five domes. In the four smallest domes will be suspended forty-eight bells, composing four musical symphonies, which will be particularly used at the festival of the Resurrection of Christ. The height of this part of the temple, reckoning from the summit of the hill to the cross, will amount to 560 feet. On both sides of the lowest church, being itself a remembrance of the sacrifice of the year 1812, and serving as an appendage to the monument of this epoch, will stretch a colonnade to the extent of 2100 feet, at the ends of which will be placed two monuments, in height 350 feet: the one composed of pieces of ordnance taken from the enemy between Moscow and the frontiers of Russia; and the other of pieces of ordnance taken between the same frontiers and Paris, all now lying in the Kremle.*

By a reference to the measurements of St. Paul's Cathedral, London†, it will be remarked that the Temple of Our Saviour is intended to be higher, by 156 feet, reckoning only from the level of the summit of the hill, or the church of the Resurrection; and from the base of the hill, by 336 feet. The diameter of the cupola will exceed that of St. Paul's by thirty feet, and of course its circumference by 90 feet.

Regarded from the south, what an enormous building! What a dome! From the north, what a mass of stairs, projections, and churches, elevated no less than 770 feet, with a colonnade stretching 2100 feet, and two towers formed of cannon 350 feet in height, now presents itself to the imagination! The time allowed for its construction is twenty or thirty years; but many think it will never be finished.

Bulbous Domes.—I have sufficiently described the appearance, and the number of the turrets, heads, ordinary domes, *bulbous domes*, cupolas, and spires, with which the Russian churches are embellished, in the course of this work‡; and it may now be asked from whence come these different varieties of ornament? This is a question which I am not capable of fully answering, although I have made considerable research. All the modern domes are decidedly of the Italian taste. I am not aware that the *ancient Greek churches in Greece*, were ever adorned with bulbous domes, that they ever had cupolas, or that at the introduction of Christianity into Russia in 988, that the Greek churches *in Greece*, or the Greek churches *first built in Russia*, were so embellished. I do not know of any churches even in the present time, in Greece, which are surmounted by heads, minarets, or bulbous domes, though some have ordinary cupolas. If this be just, the bulbous domes seem not to be of Grecian origin, or at least not to have descended from Greek sacred architecture.

I believe there is no such thing as bulbous domes in Tartary, or in the Levant; and the dome of St. Sophia at Constantinople is a low cupola, remarkable for its being a very small segment of a circle; and most of the Turkish mosques have similar, though smaller, cupolas. According to a pretty accurate observer, "The prototype of the *bulbous cupola*, so general in Russian sacred architecture, is not to be found in St. Sophia, St. Irene, the Hagia Mone of Chios, nor in any, we believe, of the early churches which remain in Greece, Asia Minor, or the Archipelago; and since there certainly is something Asiatic, we had almost said *unchristianlike*, in its air and character, it is not surprising that the generality of travellers have referred its introduction to the Tartars."§

* Vide p. 230. † Vide p. 145.

‡ Vide p. 92. and the descriptions of the monasteries, cathedrals, and churches, and many of the plates of Moscow.

§ Quarterly Review, No. LI. p. 42. I ought to remark here, that the coincidence, in some points, between the author of the article in this Review on Russian church architecture and myself, may suggest the idea of plagiarism. The truth is, this Essay was written some years ago, and I believe that both he and I received considerable information upon this subject, from an excellent friend at Moscow. If I be not mistaken, through that friend I also answered some of the above writer's enquiries. I have retouched my own remarks, and taken advantage of his labours, since my arrival in London. The origin of bulbous domes has

Are the bulbous domes then a national ornament, or have they been derived from some other source than Greece? I should suspect that they have come from the East, though from what country, or by what channel, I have not been able to trace. Are they Egyptian, Syrian, Arabian, Indian?

A writer of learning and genius says: "But in hesitating to admit, as has hitherto been usual, the Tartarian introduction of this peculiar decoration, *this remarkable and distinctive ornament*, we are not aware, we must confess, of any other foreign source whence its origin may more probably be derived. Greece, as we have seen, is out of the question; and though it seems to occur not uncommonly in the architecture of India and Egypt, at no period has the intercourse of the Russians with those countries been such as to justify a belief, that they could have borrowed any ornaments of building from regions so alien and so remote."* If there had been bulbous domes in ancient times, at, or near Jerusalem, from whence, and from Constantinople, Russia received its religion, ceremonies, &c. the difficulty would be explained.

As the grand temple of the Voskresenskoi Monastery, near Moscow, was built after the model of the *Temple of St. Sepulchre, at Jerusalem*, hence many, concluding that St. Sepulchre had a bulbous dome, because the church at the Voskresenskoi Monastery has two, at once trace the origin of the bulbous domes to Palestine. But, in the first place, the exterior of these edifices is somewhat different, and St. Sepulchre is surmounted by a great open dome, and a demi-globular dome. In the second place, bulbous domes were used as ornaments of the Russian churches, long before the erection of the church of St. Sepulchre at the Voskresenskoi Monastery.†

In Le Brun's view of Jerusalem, the church of St. Sepulchre is covered by a *cupola* of nearly the same appearance as that of the temple of St. Sophia; but its *grand cupola* or *dome* is altogether different, and still wider from the shape of an onion, as may be remarked in a particular view of this temple in the same work. Indeed, the great, somewhat pyramidal and truncated dome was open at the top, and had only a grating of iron-wire.‡

In the view given of Constantinople, above a century ago, by Le Brun§, it is remarked, that besides St. Sophia, about half a dozen of the principal mosques and churches are adorned with a dome exactly similar to that of this temple: that some are ornamented with minarets: but that not one of them possesses a bulbous head or dome. Indeed, there is not even now a bulbous dome in Constantinople; for the five domes or cupolas at the first gate of the seraglio are not so shaped.

The dome of Solomon's temple in the same plate (No. 114.), with that of the Holy Sepulchre, is higher than the latter, and approaches very nearly the complete bulbous dome, and is the same as those of the Russian churches. In some other views in Syria, of Le Brun's work, an approach to the bulbous-shaped domes, even as a part of minarets, is perceived. In a general view of Jerusalem lately given in a splendid work, by Count Forbin, no bulbous-shaped domes are to be remarked; but in another plate (No. 31.), described as "*Quartier des Juifs à Jérusalem*," are seen two minarets, with domes of a pear-shape.‖

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acquired a new interest, in consequence of their introduction into the architecture of our island. The Royal pavilion, at Brighton, is surmounted by two very large, and eight smaller domes, of this description. Its walls, besides, are beset with a profusion of little ornaments of a similar figure. This edifice was executed after the designs of the distinguished Mr. Nash, who is about to publish a description of it, illustrated with numerous beautiful engravings.

* Quarterly Review, No. LI. pp. 42, 43. † Vide p. 599.

‡ Vide View of the Levant, by Charles Perry, p. 123. 1743., and the works of other authors.

§ Voyage au Levant. Par Corneille le Brun. Paris, 1714.

‖ Voyage dans le Levant, par le Comte de Forbin, fol. Paris, 1819.

In a number of Hodge's Indian Views *, are different cupolas or domes, which are exactly of the same figure as those of the Russian churches. The most exact and complete bulbous domes are seen in, "View of a Mosque at Gazipoor," along with a great cupola, and two club-shaped decorated turrets; in, "View of the Mausoleum at Etmadpoor;" and in, "View of the Bridge of Oodoor." I lately had a long conversation upon the subject in question, with my intelligent and amiable friend, Lieutenant Colonel Carlo Joseph Doyle, on his return from India through Moscow, who informed me, that at this moment, a bulbous dome is a very common ornament of edifices in the east, especially of mausoleums: and indeed, this is abundantly proved by Daniels' (Thomas and William) Oriental Scenery, 1797—1816.

Bulbous domes are very common in different parts of Africa, especially in Egypt and Abyssinia; and perhaps are no where more abundant than at Cairo and Alexandria. They seem likewise to be commonly used as an embellishment in Persia. Morier's First Journey through that country, contains two excellent illustrations of this statement, in the views of Shiraz and of Ispahan; and in his Second Journey, there is also a well-defined bulbous dome over the tomb of Sheikh Seffi at Ardebil. † If I be not mistaken, I have likewise seen representations of bulbous domes in the works of travellers in Arabia: and this ornament is to be found in Asiatic Turkey. The tomb of Zobiedé near Bagdad, as well represented by Sir R. K. Porter, is a very striking example. ‡

Besides the works already referred to, the curious reader may consult Pococke's Description of the East. London, 1745.—A Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels, &c. By Henry Salt, Esq. F.R.S. London, 1814.—Twenty-four Views in St. Helena, the Cape, India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt. By Henry Salt, Esq., fol. 1809.—Denon's Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte, pendant les Campagnes de Général Bonaparte. 2 tom. fol. Paris, 1802.

In a work which lately fell under my view, and which was published about seventy years ago, is an excellent view of the Temple of St. Mark at Venice, in which no less than four bulbous domes, exactly like those of the Russian churches, are seen, and, I believe, a fifth is concealed. §

While reviewing the plates of Moscow in the works of different authors, and while surveying this city for the purpose of writing its description, I have observed an immense variety of cupolas, domes, or heads; from the simple semiglobular figure, by slow transitions, they become pear-shaped, bulbous, orbicular, and egg-shaped. Some are turban-shaped, some diamond-shaped, some octagonal, some are plain; others have fluted sides, are twisted, variously painted, and otherwise ornamented. Some are double, *i. e.* one rises above another; and others resemble a calabash compressed in the middle. They surmount towers and turrets, and are surmounted by crosses, and, even at times, by small turrets. Indeed, their diversity is infinite; an observation which contradicts the reports of numerous authors who have not spent much time, nor indeed used their visual organs, in the research. In a former part of this work, I have noticed the arrangement of the domes

* Select Views in India, by W. Hodges, fol. 1786.

† Vide a Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople, by James Morier, 1812; and a second Journey through these countries, by the same author, 1818, as well as other works on Persia.

‡ Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. &c. &c. London, 1822.

§ Vide Areæ Majoris S. Marci, Prospectus ad Templum ejusdem, in a work which bears the following title: Urbis Venetiarum prospectus celebriores, ex Antonii Canal, Tabulis XXXVIII. aere expressi ab Antonio Visentini, in partes tres distributi. Venetiis, 1751—1754.

in *odd numbers*, and I have questioned whether it was dictated alone by harmony.* The idea I then had in view was, to ascertain whether the number of the bulbous domes and their various arrangements, were the result of mere taste, or had any ecclesiastical reference. Reflecting upon this subject in connection with the dogmas, usages, and traditions, of the Russo-Greek Church, it struck me, that it may have some mystical allusion: thus one dome may allude to unity; two domes, to the two natures of Christ; three domes, to the Trinity; five domes, to unity, and the four evangelists; seven domes, to unity, the two natures of Christ, and the four evangelists; nine domes, to the Trinity, the two natures of Christ, and the four evangelists; and eleven domes, to the eleven remaining apostles after Judas hanged himself.

From the perusal of some old plates, it appears that bulbous domes were very common in Moscow, at least a hundred years ago. In the plate referred to, the dome of Ivan Velikii is egg-shaped; other views demonstrate its inaccuracy.† As is evident from what I have said, bulbous domes were used in Syria and Palestine above a hundred years ago; therefore is it not probable that they may have been adopted long before that period, and that Russia may still have received them through this channel? Indeed, from a variety of circumstances which my limits prevent taking particular notice of, so far from regarding the bulbous domes as a national ornament, I question whether they have been used in Russia for above 300 years, and their adoption probably was at a much later date.

I have not the least doubt that we shall find that the bulbous domes come from the East; and I think its pagan derivation suggested by my inestimable and gifted friend, Mr. Rowand, of Moscow, extremely plausible. Juvenal says, that the Egyptians worshipped onions; and, perhaps, the same practice may have been preserved among others of the oriental nations. As it is very natural to elevate any object to which reverence or adoration is paid, it seems probable that onions, and then onion-shaped bodies, may have been placed upon low pillars to receive homage: and afterwards were continued merely as ornaments, in consequence of their agreeable figure, and their adaptation as the summits of towers; and from thence became the embellishment of temples.‡

The great attention which the architecture of the Continent§ has claimed of late from my countrymen, excited me the more to regard that of Russia in particular. The extent which this volume has already attained, has forced me to abridge numerous statements; and I hope the imperfect sketch of so interesting a pursuit, here presented, will meet with condescending indulgence from the public.

* In p. 93., by mistake, I have stated that the church of St. Alexei has eleven domes. The number only amounts to ten, and they belong to two temples joined together; five to the church of St. Alexei, and five to the church of the Annunciation.

† Vide views of Moscow in Voyage de Corneille le Brun, par la Moscovie, en Perse, &c. Amsterdam, 1718; and views in Olearius' Travels.

‡ Vide Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit de Nations. Tome première, p. 101., à Paris 1805; parVoltaire.

§ After a number of years' absence, every individual, on his return to London, must be powerfully struck with the recent and extraordinary improvements in the architecture of this capital. Waterloo Place, Regent's Street, the Custom-House, Waterloo Bridge, and the ranges of edifices near Regent's Park, attract peculiar notice. Cornwall Terrace, erected by Mr. James Burton, rivets the attention by its general beauty and classic appearance, and promises to be a lasting monument of the taste and skill of its projector, and of the British architecture of the nineteenth century.

I have repeatedly made quotations in this Essay, from my Travels in 1822. This work, I hope, I shall be able to publish very soon. It is the Diary of a Journey which I made with Marquis Pucci, Count Salazar, and Edward Penrhyn, Esq., to the south of Russia, the Crimea, the Caucasus, and Georgia; and contains much information previously and since collected. It will be embellished with numerous plates, after the masterly sketches of Mr. Penrhyn, who also kindly contributes his notes to my text.

VARIETY OF CROSSES.

I HAVE formerly alluded to the great variety of crosses which a careful observer remarks in his pereginations through Moscow.* I am necessitated to abandon my design of treating of the various opinions respecting *the Cross*, &c. mentioned in a note in the page just referred to. But I may state here, that, throughout Russia, the crosses are ancient or modern, simple, double, or triple; variously cut and ornamented, and with different appendages. At Petersburgh, they are mostly single.

POPULATION OF MOSCOW.

I SHALL here throw a few more particulars together, respecting the population of Moscow, in addition to what I have already stated.† I may previously remark that I have heard it said, that the author, who assumed the name of Marshall, wrote *his Travels* in Russia without ever having quitted the precincts of London.

In 1796, the *Deux Français* stated the population of Moscow from 300,000 to 320,000 souls in summer, and at 400,000 in winter.‡ Count Rostopchin estimates it only at 240,000 souls in the year 1812; and I believe with great accuracy §; though James has taken it for granted that it amounted to 300,000 in that year.‖ In the winter of 1817-18, Macmichael says it was as high as 312,000 souls, including 21,000 military.¶ And nearly at the same period, a Russian author, Mr. Zaiblovskii, swells it to no less than 600,000 souls, a most egregious exaggeration.**

INSCRIPTION ON THE WALLS OF THE KREMLE.

THE inscription on the walls†† of the Kremle is very rudely executed, and many of the words are contracted, or have ancient terminations. Owing to its height, and being filled with dust, it is very difficult to read it; hence the cause that it is variously copied by different authors. The copy I have given is a little modernized, and the entire words are inserted, so that the sense may be made out.

USPÉNSKOI SOBORE.

BY admeasurement, I have verified the statement of the dimensions of the *Uspénskŏi Sobore*, or Cathedral of the Assumption, which is given in a former part of this work.‡‡ The thickness of the walls is not included.

* Vide p. 93. † Vide p. 96. ‡ Voyage dans le Nord de l'Europe, vol. iii. p. 276.
§ La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscow, 1823. ‖ Journal of a Tour, &c. p. 372.
¶ Journey from Moscow to Constantinople, p. 271. *Note*.
** *Novoyé Zemleopisaniyé*, or New Geography of Russia, vol. ii. p. 44.
†† Vide p. 126. ‡‡ Vide p. 145.

KING OF BELLS.

Clarke states the weight of the King of Bells* at 443,772 pounds, "which if valued at three shillings a pound, amounts to £66,565 : 16*s.* lying unemployed."†

Karamzin‡ is also among the number of those who erroneously state that this bell contains 12,000 poods of metal. The *Great Bell*, at Pekin, is a mere pigmy in comparison of the justly denominated *King of Bells*, at Moscow. The former weighs only 120,000 pounds§, while the latter weighs no less than 360,000.

MONUMENT OF MININ AND POJÁRSKII.

The historical event, which gave rise to the erection of the monument to Minin and Pojárskii‖, has been made the subject of a pretty poem, entitled, "*Moskva Delivered*," by Dmitriéf: a translation of which is contained in the second part of Mr. Bowring's Russian Anthology.¶ The monument cost 150,000 roubles.

LOBNOYÉ MESTO.

In addition to what I have already said of the *Lobnoyé Mesto***, I must now state, that a gentleman who is familiar with the Russian language, history, and people, lately assured me, that he had read somewhere, that a Prince Dolgorukii had been punished upon this holy place. He also said that the appellation *Lobnoyé Mesto*, is applied at present to the Place of Punishment, in many towns in Russia, and even at Petersburgh.

EXERCISE-HOUSE.

The dimensions of the Exercise-House, I believe, are by far the greatest of any apartment in the world, whose roof is unsupported by columns.†† The number of troops that can be exercised in it, is two thousand infantry, or one thousand cavalry; but a battalion of the former, or a squadron of the latter, are all that are usually manœuvred at a time.‡‡ In order that the reader may have a standard to assist him in forming an idea of its enormous magnitude, I shall here insert the dimensions of some celebrated edifices. The length of Westminster Hall is 275 feet, its breadth 74 feet, and its height 90 feet.§§ The *long-room* of the Custom-House of London, is 190 feet in length, by 66 feet wide, and 55 feet high.‖‖ The great saloon of Palazzo della Giustizia at Padua, is 300 feet long, 100 feet broad, and 100 feet high.¶¶ The reader may compare the measurements of the Exercise-House with the above.***

* Vide p. 202. † Clarke's Travels, p. 117. ‡ Sotchineniya, vol. ix. p. 285.
§ Guthrie's Geography. ‖ Vide p. 296. ¶ Vide p. 35.
** Vide p. 306. †† Vide p. 335. ‡‡ Macmichael's Journey, p. 269.
§§ Picture of London. ‖‖ Ibid.
¶¶ Macmichael's Journey, &c. p. 269. *** Vide p. 336.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW
IN 1823.

REMARKS

The 20 Quarters of the City are separated from each other by rows of small lines thus..... vide Description of the Plan

The Letter b indicates kvartals which are projected, but not yet built.

Miyuskaya Zastáva
Tryitskaya Zastáva
Sokolnitchya Zastáva
Preobrajenskaya Zastáva
Tverskaya Zastáva
Presnínskaya Zastáva
Dorogomilovskaya Zastáva
Semenovskaya Zastáva
Prolomnaya Zastáva
Rogojskaya Zastáva
Pokrovska Zastáva
Spasskaya Zastáva
Kalujskaya Zastáva
Serpuchovskaya Zastáva
Danilovskaya Zastáva

LAZARYSKOYE POLE
MITYSKAYA WOOD MARKET
SOKOLNITCHYE POLE
Beautiful Ponds
APOTHEKARSKOYE POLE
DEVITCHEY POLE
ROGOJSKOYE POLE
HORSE MARKET
RACE GROUND
BALOTE
MOSKVA RIVER
SUBURBS
Foundation of the Temple of our Lord on the Sparrow Hill

GRAND DIVISIONS OF MOSCOW.

A. *The Kremle*
B. *The Kitai-Gorod*
C. *The Beloi-Gorod*
D. *The Zemlianoi-Gorod*
E. *The Suburbs or Slobodi*

100 200 300 600 900 1200 Sajins. each 7 Feet

London. Published Nov.ro. 1823. by T.Cadell Strand.

Mutlow sculp.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
PLAN OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW,
IN 1823.

REMARKS.

In this plan are two series of figures, the first of which relates to the public buildings, and the second to the streets. To avoid confusion, the numbers which refer to the streets are for the most part engraved upon them. The dotted lines mark the divisions of the twenty quarters of Moscow, which are divided into eighty-eight *kvartals*, as noticed in page 107.; all of which are surrounded by the *Kammer-Kollejskoi Vall*, as explained in p. 115. This boundry is penetrated by sixteen *Zastàvas* or Barriers, which are indicated upon the plan, and explained at length in p. 119.

In the description of Moscow, the order of this plan is followed. Every edifice in the Kremle is particularly described, and the reader is referred to the descriptions, for the explanation of any terms which he may not completely comprehend. In the other grand divisions of the city, the most interesting objects only have claimed a detailed history. By consulting the Index, the reader will easily find any description he desires.

The word *Podvoryé* which occurs frequently, means an edifice which belongs to some convent not situated in Moscow. Some *Podvoryés* are provided with churches, others are ordinary houses, and many are occupied as low inns, with stabling, &c.

A *Pustinya* is a small remote convent or hermitage.

A *Chasóvnya* is a chapel or prayer-house, as explained in pp. 85. 313, 314.

Grand Divisions of Moscow.

A. The Kremle. B. The Kităi-Górod. C C. The Belŏi-Górod. D D. The Zemlianŏi-Górod. E E E. The Slóbodi, Predmestii, or Suburbs.

Moscow is divided by the Police, into twenty quarters, which are named as follows:

I. Górodskaya *Chast* or Quarter.
II. Tvérskaya —
III. Miasnítskaya —
IV. Piátnitskaya —
V. Yakimánskaya —
VI. Pretchístenskaya —
VII. Arbátskaya —
VIII. Srétenskaya —
IX. Yáuskaya —
X. Basmánnaya —
XI. Rogójskaya *Chast* or Quarter.
XII. Tagánskaya —
XIII. Serpuchóvskaya —
XIV. Khamovnítcheskaya —
XV. Novínskaya —
XVI. Présninskaya —
XVII. Sústchevskaya —
XVIII. Mestchánskaya —
XIX. Pokróvskaya —
XX. Lephórtovskaya —

I.

The *Górodskaya Chast*, or City Quarter, includes two of the great general divisions of Moscow, viz. the Kremle and the Kitai-Górod. (*In the Kremle are*)

1. The Cathedral dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (called the *Bolshŏi Uspénskŏi Sobore.*)
2. Archangel Michaël, (called the *Archángelskŏi Sobore.*)
3. Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, (called the *Blagohévéstchenskŏi Sobore.*)
4. Transfiguration of our Saviour, (called the *Spass na Ború.*)
5. The Palace of the Kremle. (*Krémlevskŏi Dvoréts.*)
6. The Audience Chamber. (*Granovítaya Paláta.*)
7. The Church dedicated to The Birth of the Virgin Mary.
8. Our Saviour. Court Church.
9. The Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.
10. The Placing of the Robes of the Virgin Mary.
11. Constantine and Helen.
12. Uar the Martyr.
13. The Twelve Apostles.
14. The Kantore, or Office of the Holy Synod, and the Patriarchal Treasury.
15. The Belfry of Ivan (John) with the church dedicated to Ivan (John), *the Writer of the Stair*. It is generally called *Ivánovskaya Kolokólnya*.
16. The Chief Guard-house.
17. The Court stables.
18. The House of the Military Commandant; and the *Ordonnance-House*, or Orderly House. (*Potéshnŏi Dvoréts.*)
19. The Imperial Museum, or Armoury and Treasury. (*Oruzheinaya Paláta.*)
20. Edifices for the *Chevaliers*, attached to the Court.
21. The Arsenal.
22. The Senate-House, and other Tribunals.
23. The Cathedral Chúdof Monastery.
24. The Voznesénskŏi Nunnery.
25. Our Saviour's Gate. (*Spásskiya.*)
26. St. Nicholas's Gate. (*Nikólskiya*)
27. The Trinity Gate. (*Troítskiya.*)
28. The Borovítskiya Gate. (*Borovítskiya.*)

Vorótŭi.

29. The Secret Gate. (*Tainítskiya.*)

(*In the Kităi-Górod are*)

30. The Cathedral dedicated to the Mother of God of Kazán.
31. The Cathedral dedicated to the Protection of the Virgin Mary, (*Pokróvskŏi Sobore,*) generally called the Church of *Vassilii Blajennii*, or of Vassilii the Blessed.
32. The Zaikonospasskoi Monastery.
33. The Nikolaëvskŏi Grétcheskŏi Monastery.
34. The Bohoyavlénskŏi Monastery.
35. The Známenskŏi Monastery.
36. The Church dedicated to the Life-giving Trinity.
37. Mother of God of Vladimir.
38. John the Divine.
39. Nicholas the Miracle-worker.
40. Cosmas and Damien.
41. Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
42. Nicholas the Miracle-worker.
43. Ipatii the Miracle-worker.
44. Mother of God of Georgia.
45. John the Precursor.
46. George the Conqueror.
47. Maximus the Penitent.
48. The great Martyr Barbara.
49. Nicholas the Miracle-worker.
50. Ibid.
51. Conception of Holy Ann.
52. Chapel belonging to the Peshnushskŏi Monastery of St. Nicholas.
53. The Borovskŏi
54. Voskresnskŏi
55. Novgórodskŏi

Monastery Podvóryé, with a Church.

56. Kolyásinskŏi
57. Pokróvskŏi
58. Kazánskŏi
59. Troítskŏi
60. Yúsiphof
61. Voznesénskŏi

Monastery Podvóryé.

62. Edifice containing apartments for the Administration of the *Government* of Moscow, and Courts of Justice, &c.
63. House for the City Council, the Magistracy, and for Auctioning.
64. The Printing-Office of the Holy Synod.
65. Printing-Court, belonging to the Spiritual Printing-Office.
66. Office for the Regulation of the Affairs of Artisans.

Government Buildings.

67. The Police-Office of this Quarter.
68. Former Police-Office.
69. Philanthropic Society.
70. General New Gostínŏi-Dvór, or *Commercial Court.*
71. Old Gostínŏi-Dvór.
72. Custom-House.
73. Fish-Market.
74. Bargaining Shops.
75. Living Fish-Market.
76. Magazines for Corn, Flour, &c.
77. Monument of Citizen Minin, and Prince Pojárskii: in the middle of the *Krásnaya Plóstchad.*
78. The Place of a Skull. (*Lobnoyé Mesto.*
79. The Resurrection Gate (*Voskresénskiya.*)
80. St. Nicholas' Gate (*Nikólskiya.*)
81. Ilyinskiya Gate (*Ilyínskiya.*)
82. Barbara's Gate (*Varvárskiya.*)
83. Moskva River Gate (*Moskvorétskiya.*)

Vorotni.

The third great general division of Moscow, the *Belŏi-Górod*, includes two quarters.

II.

Tverskáya Chast, or *Quarter.*

84. Great Petrovskŏi Monastery.
85. Nikitskŏi Nunnery.
86. Alexievskŏi Nunnery.
87. Church dedicated to Sergius, the Miracle-Worker.
88. Demetrius, Solunskŏi.
89. Alexei, the Metropolitan.
90. Sergius, the Miracle-Worker.
91. Gregory the Divine.
92. the Birth of the Virgin Mary.
93. the great Martyr Paraskovia.
94. the great Martyr George.
95. Cosmas and Damien.
96. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
97. the Resurrection of Christ.
98. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
99. the Great Martyr George.
100. the Ascension of our Lord.
101. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
102. Boris and Gleb.
103. Tichon, the Miracle-Worker.
104. the Rjevskaya Virgin Mary.
105. All Saints.
106. the Praise of the Virgin Mary.
107. the Holy Martyr Antipius.
108. the Prodigies of the Virgin Mary.
109. the Elevation of the Cross of our Lord.
110. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
111. Ibid.
112. Ibid.
113. Chapel of the Iverskaya Virgin Mary.
114. Podvoryé of the Savinsko-Storojevskŏi Monastery.
115. Great Petrovskŏi Monastery.
116. Aleksandrof Uspenskŏi Nunnery.
117. Nikolaëvskaya Pustinya.
118. Davidovskaya Pustinya.
119. Shvedskoyé.

Podvoryé.

Government Buildings.

120. House of the General Military Governor.
121. the Civil Governor.
122. the Police-Master.
123. The Police-Office of this Quarter.
124. Depôt for Fire-Waggons, Fire-Engines, &c. &c.
125. The Gymazium of the Government of Moscow.

126. The Court-Stables and Carriage-Yard.
127. Belonging to the Court-Stables, &c.
128. The Printing-Office of the University.
129. The University.
130. The University-Pension, or Boarding-School for Nobility.
131. The Public School of this Quarter.
132. The Exercise-House (*Eksertsir Gäus.*)
133. The Petróvskŏi Theatre.
134. Belonging to the Krémlevskŏi Expedition.
135. Shops.
136. Assembly Rooms of the Nobility.
137. The Pretchistinskiya
138. Arbatskiya
139. Nikitskiya
140. Tverskiya
141. Petrovskiya

} *Vorotŭi* or Gates, which communicate with the *Beloi Górod.*

* The College of Mines.

III.

Miasnítskaya Chast, or *Quarter.*

142. The Stretenskŏi Monastery.
143. Zlatöuskŏi Monastery.
144. Rojestvenskŏi Nunnery.
145. Church dedicated to the Archangel Gabriel.
146. Flora and Laura.
147. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
148. the Ascension of our Lord.
149. the Introduction of the Mother of God into the Temple.
150. Sophia, of Divine Wisdom.
151. the Grebenskaya Virgin Mary.
152. John the Precursor.
153. the Archdeacon Yevpla.
154. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
155. George, the Conqueror.
156. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
157. the Transfiguration of our Lord.
158. All Saints.
159. Kir and John.
160. John the Precursor.
161. the Orthodox Great Duke Vladimir.
162. the Chains of the Apostle Peter.
163. Church dedicated to Cosmas and Damien.
164. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
165. the Life-Giving Trinity.
166. Ibid.
167. the Three Saints.
168. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
169. the Birth of the Virgin Mary.
170. the Apostles Peter and Paul.
171. The French Catholic Church.
172. Armenian Church.
173. Susdalskŏi Monastery.
174. Tverskŏi-Monastery.
175. Makarevskŏi-Joltovodskŏi Monastery.
176. Tulskŏi Monastery.
177. Viatskŏi Monastery.
178. Perervinskŏi Monastery.
179. Nikolaëvsko-Ugreshkoi Monastery.
180. Sarovskaya Pustinya

} *Podvoryé.*

181. Armenian School.

Government Buildings.

182. The Foundling Hospital.
183. Archives of the College of Foreign Affairs.
184. Chancery of Land-Surveying.
185. Commission-House for Buildings in Moscow.
186. Salt-Court or Market.
187. Bible Society.
188. Depôt of the Artillery.
189. Head Police-Master's House.
190. Medico-Chirurgical Academy.
191. Post-Office.
192. Old Post-Office.
193. Post-Office Court, for Postillions.
194. Assignation Bank.
195. Police-Office of this Quarter.
196. College of General Guardianship.
197. Sretenskiya.
198. Miasnitskiya.
199. Pokrovskiya.
200. Yaúskiya.

} *Vorotŭi*, or Gates; communicating with the Belŏi-Górod.

The fourth great general division of Moscow, the Zemlianŏi-Górod, includes six quarters.

IV.

Piatnitskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

201. Church dedicated to George the Conqueror.
202. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
203. the Archangel Michaël.
204. John the Precursor.
205. the Miracle-Workers of Chernígof.
206. the great Female Martyr, Paraskovia of Friday.
207. the Holy Martyr Clement.
208. the great Martyr Nikita.
209. the Protection of the Virgin Mary.
210. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
211. George the Conqueror.
212. the Life-Giving Trinity.
213. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
214. the Transfiguration of our Lord.
215. the Resurrection of Christ.
216. the Life-Giving Trinity.
217. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
218. Cosmas and Damien.

Government Buildings.

219. The Depôt of the Kommisariat.
220. Old Depôt of the Kommisariat.
221. Police-Office of this Quarter.
222. Public Baths of the Foundling Hospital.
223. Podvoryé of the Serpuchof Visotskoi Monastery.

V.

Yakimánskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

224. Church dedicated to Sophia.
225. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
226. Cosmas and Damien.
227. the Resurrection of Christ.
228. All the Afflicted.
229. Nicholas the Miracle-Worker.
230. Holy Ioäkim and Ann.
231. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
232. Church dedicated to Maronius, the Miracle-Worker.
233. the Apostles Peter and Paul.
234. Gregory the Neókesariskoi, the Miracle-Worker.
235. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
236. the great female Martyr Catharine.
237. the Transfiguration of our Saviour.
238. John the Warrior.
239. the Kazánskaya Virgin Mary.
240. Chapel of the Birlyukovskaya Pustinya.

Government Buildings.

241. The Police-Office of this Quarter.
242. For the Couriers of the Senate.
243. The Spirit Court, Depôt, or Magazines.
244. Public Baths.
245. Podvoryé of the Troops of the Don.
246. Public School of this Quarter.

VI.

Pretchístenskaya Quarter.

247. The Zatchateiskŏi Nunnery.
248. Church dedicated to Aphanasius and Cyril.
249. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
250. the Life-Giving Trinity.
251. the Martyr Vlassius.
252. John the Precursor.
253. the Protection of the Virgin Mary.
254. the Female Martyr, Paraskovia of Friday.
255. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
256. the Protection of the Virgin Mary.
257. the Life-Giving Trinity.
258. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
259. the New Resurrection.
260. to the Prophet Elias.
261. The Police-Office of this Quarter.
262. Public School of this Quarter.
263. Commercial School.
264. Public Baths.

VII.

Arbátskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

265. Church dedicated to the Martyr Yermolai.

266. Church dedicated to the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.
267. the Birth of the Virgin Mary.
268. John the Divine.
269. Spiridon, the Miracle-Worker.
270. the Resurrection.
271. the Rev. Father Phedor.
272. the Ascension of Our Lord.
273. the Great Martyr George.
274. the Birth of the Virgin Mary.
275. Boris and Gleb.
276. the Rjevskaya Virgin Mary.
277. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
278. John the Forerunner.
279. the Transfiguration of Our Lord.
280. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
281. Ibid.
282. Simeon the Stylite.
283. The Police-Office of this Quarter.
284. Public School of this Quarter.

VIII.

Strétenskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

285. The Strastnŏi Nunnery.
286. Church dedicated to the Holy Pimen.
287. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
288. the Birth of the Virgin Mary.
289. the Prodigies of the Virgin Mary.
290. Our Saviour.
291. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
292. Sergius, the Miracle-Worker.
293. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
294. the Transfiguration of Our Saviour.
295. the Life-Giving Trinity.
296. the Holy Martyr, Pakratii.
297. Nicholas the Miracle-Worker.
298. Ibid.

Government Buildings.

299. The Police-Office of this Quarter.
300. House for the Military-Working Battalion.
301. House for the Police-Master.
302. The Regimental Artillery Court or Yard.
303. Public School of this Quarter.

IX.

Yáuskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

304. Church dedicated to Hariton the Penitent.
305. the Three Saints.
306. John the Precursor.
307. the Resurrection of Christ.
308. the Introduction of the Virgin Mary to the Temple.
309. James the Apostle.
310. the Prophet Elias.
311. the Grusinskaya Virgin Mary.
312. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
313. Ibid.
314. the Life-Giving Trinity.
315. the Protection of the Virgin Mary.
316. Simeon, the Stolpnik or Stylite.
317. the Arch-Deacon Stephen.
318. Nikita the Martyr.
319. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
320. Cosmas and Damien the New.
321. Ibid.
322. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
323. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
324. Our Most Gracious Saviour.
325. the Resurrection of Christ.
326. Podvoryé of the Chudof Monastery.

Government Buildings.

327. The Pokróvskiya Barracks.
328. Police-Masters' House.
329. Office of General Guardianship.
330. Mint.
331. former Depôt for Fire-Engines, Waggons, &c.
332. Serébrenskiya Baths.
333. Police-Office of this Quarter.
334. Public School of this Quarter.

The *Slobodi*, or suburbs, surrounded by the Kammer-Kollejskii Vall, include the remaining eleven quarters of the city.

X.

Basmánnaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

335. Church dedicated to the Apostles Peter and Paul.
336. the Protection of the Virgin Mary.
337. the Manifestation of Our Lord: (Epiphany).
338. Nikita, the Martyr.
339. the Ascension of Our Lord.
340. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
341. the Life-Giving Trinity.
342. The Lutheran Church.
343. Podvoryé of the Voznesenskoi Nunnery.

Government Buildings.

344. The Chief Apothecary-Shop.
345. Reserve-Provision Magazine.
346. Police-Office of this Quarter.
347. Government Dennisovskiya Baths.
348, 349. Public Schools of this Quarter.
350. Charity-House of the Kurákins.
351. Red Gates.

XI.

Ragójskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

352. The Spasso-Andronief Monastery.
353. Church dedicated to Sergius, the Miracle-Worker.
354. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
355. Alexei, the Metropolitan.
356. Martin, the Penitent.
357. The Chapel of the Andronievskoi Monastery.
358. Pokróvskŏi Monastery.
359. Church of the Old Believers.
360. Police-Office of this Quarter.
361. Garden, formerly a *Vauxhall*.

XII.

Tagánskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

362. The Pokróvskŏi Monastery.
363. Novospasskŏi Monastery.
364. Simonofskŏi Monastery.
365. Church dedicated to the Resurrection of Christ.
366. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
367. the Forty Martyrs.
368. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
369. the Birth of the Virgin Mary.
370. The Government Krutitskiya Barracks.
371. Powder Magazines.
572. Public School of this Quarter.
373. Police-Office of this Quarter.

XIII.

Serpuchóvskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

374. The Donskŏi Monastery.
375. The Danilovskŏi Monastery.
376. Church dedicated to the Placing of the Robes of Our Lord.
377. the Life-Giving Trinity.
378. the Ascension of Our Lord.
379. Flora and Laura.
380. the Life-Giving Trinity.
381. the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
382. Chapel of the Nikolàĕvskŏi Pererviskŏi Monastery.
383. Davídovskaya Pustinya.
384. Paul's Hospital, generally called Petro-Pavlovskaya.
385. Galitsin's Hospital.
386. The Merchants' Charity-House.
387. Provision Magazines.
388. The Cattle-Yard.
389. Custom-House.
390. Oil and Butter-Yard.
391. Police-Office of this Quarter.
392. Public School of this Quarter.
393. Kalújskaya Plóstchad, or Market-Place.
394. Serpuchóvskaya Plóstchad, or Market-Place.

XIV.

Khamovnítcheskaya Quarter.

395. The Novodevítchĕi Nunnery.
396. Church dedicated to John the Precursor.

397. Church dedicated to the Holy Savvius.
398. the Elevation of the Cross of Our Lord.
399. Neopolimiä, or the Incombustible Bush.
400. the Prodigies of the Virgin Mary.
401. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
402. The Podvoryé of the Chudof Monastery.
403. Novodevitchěi Monastery.
404. Voznesenskoi Nunnery.
405. Government Khamovnítcheskiya Barracks.
406. Public Baths.
407. Police-Office of this Quarter.

XV.

Novínskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

408. Church dedicated to the Nine Martyrs.
409. the Introduction of the Virgin Mary to the Temple.
410. the Kazánskaya Virgin Mary.
411. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
412. the Birth of the Virgin Mary.
413. the Tichvinskaya Virgin Mary.
414. the Manifestation of Our Lord (Epiphany).
415. the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.

Government Buildings.

416. The House of the Vice-Governor.
417. Shops of the College of General Provision.
418. The Police-Office of this Quarter.
419. Government Public Baths, Novinskiya and Dorogomilovskiya.

XVI.

Présnenskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

420. Church dedicated to Vassilii Nëöksarëiskii.
421. George, the Patient Sufferer.
422. the Protection of the Virgin Mary.
423. John the Precursor.
424. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
425. The Armenian Church.

Government Buildings.

426. The Expedition of the Kremle.
427. The Police-Office of this Quarter.
428. The Widows' Chárity-House.
429. Mill belonging to the Krémlevskaya Expedition.

XVII.

Sústchevskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

430. Church dedicated to the Tichvínskaya Virgin Mary.
431. the Kazánskaya Virgin Mary.
432. the Rev. Father Pimen.
433. Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
434. Ioann Voin.
435. the Life-Giving Trinity.
436. the Martyr Triphon.
437. The Cemetery of Lazarus, with a Church.

Government Buildings.

438. Catharine's Institute.
439. Alexander's Institute.
440. Hospital for the Poor of the Foundling Hospital, generally called Marieninskaya Bolnitsa.
441. Catharine's Hospital.
442. Government Prison.
443. The Police-Office of this Quarter.
444. Sustchevskiya Public Baths.
445. Samotétchniya Ditto.

XVIII.

Mestchánskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

446. Church dedicated to the Prodigies of the Virgin Mary.
447. the Life-Giving Trinity.
448. Philip the Metropolitan.
449. Adrian and Natalya.
450. the Transfiguration of Our Lord.
451. the Tichvinskaya Virgin Mary.
452. Podvoryé of the Trinity Monastery.

Government Buildings.

453. The Hospital of the Moscow Post-Office.

454. The Artillery Regimental Court.
455. Chief-Hunter's Court of Amusement.
456. Spasskiya Barracks.
457. Botanic Garden of the University.
458. Police-Office of this Quarter.
459. Súcharef's Tower (Bashnya).
460. The Krestóvskaya Public Baths.
461. Hospital and Charity-House of Count Sheremetef.
462. Public Schools of this Quarter.

XIX.

Pokróvskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

463. Church dedicated to the Introduction of the Virgin Mary to the Temple.
464. Transfiguration of Our Lord.
465. Protection of the Virgin Mary.

Government Buildings.

466. The House of Correction and Lunatic Hospital.
467. Catharine's Charity-House.
468. Government Washing-Court or Yard.
469. Formerly the Pokróvskŏi Palace.
470. Police-Office of this Quarter.
471. Preobrajénskŏi, called the *Holy Well.*

XX.

Lephórtovskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

472. Church dedicated to Nicholas, the Miracle-Worker.
473. the Life-Giving Trinity.
474. the Apostles Peter and Paul.
475. Chapel of the Birlyukovskaya Pustinya.
476. The Catholic Church.
477. Formerly the New Lutheran Church.

Government Buildings.

478. The Palace in the Suburbs.
479. Court-Garden.
480. Palace of the Tsesarévitch.
481. Le Fort's Palace.
482. Catharine's Barracks.
483. The Red Barracks.
484. Chief Military Hospital.
485. Police-Office of this Quarter.
486. German or Foreign Cemetery.

NAMES OF THE STREETS AND CROSS-STREETS.

In the Goródskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

1. Nikólskaya
2. Ilyínskaya
3. Varvárskaya
4. Moskvorétskaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

5. Cherkáskŏi
6. Kozmodémyanskŏi
7. Boghoyavlénskŏi
8. Ipátyevskŏi
9. Grusinskŏi
10. Yushkóvskŏi
11. Pibnŏi
12. Khristálnŏi
13. Zariádyé
14. Pskovskáya Gorá
15. Bolshŏi Známenskŏi
16. Yérshof
17. Varvárskŏi.

In the Tverskáya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

18. Petróvka
19. Dmítrovka
20. Tvérskaya
21. Nikítskaya
22. Krestovozdvijénskaya
23. Známenka
24. Mochováya
25. Lenívka.

CROSS-STREETS.

26. Krapívka
27. Rachmánovskŏi
28. Boghoslóvskŏi
29. Trúbetskŏi
30. Stoléshnikovskoi
31. Saltikóvskŏi
32. Kuznétskŏi
33. Kazétskoi
34. Glinístchi
35. Kamérgérskŏi
36. Geórgievskŏi
37. Gnéznenskŏi
38. Málŏi Gnéznenskŏi
39. Leóntevskŏi
40. Khlínovskoi Tupŏi
41. Chernishéfskŏi
42. Avrájki
43. Brúsovskŏi
44. Gazétnŏi
45. Dolgorúkovskŏi
46. Kalátchnŏi
47. Bolshŏí (Great) Kíslovskŏi
48. Málŏi (Little) Kíslovskŏi
49. Srédnŏi (Middle) Kíslovskŏi
50. Poslédnĕi (Last) Kíslovskŏi
51. Sheremétevskoi
52. Krestovozdvijénskŏi
53. Vozdvijénskoi
54. Bolshŏí (Great) Známenskŏi
55. Málŏi (Little) Známenskŏi
56. Antípyevskŏi
57. Lébiajĕi
58. Bolshŏi (Great) Aleksiévskŏi
59. Máloĭ (Little) Aleksiévskŏi.

In the Miasnítskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

60. Solyánka
61. Pokróvka
62. Miasnítskaya
63. Srétenka
64. Kuznétskaya
65. Rojéstvenka.

CROSS-STREETS.

66. Petropávlovskŏi
67. Pévtchĕi
68, Bolshŏi (Great) Podkopăískoi
69. Málŏi (Little) Podkopăískoi
70. Trióch Sviatítelskoi
71. Máloi (Little) Trióch Sviatitelskoi
72. Bolshŏi (Great) Trióch Sviatítelskoi
73. Khálovskŏi
74. Kalpátchnŏi
75. Kozmodémyanskŏi
76. Petrovérigskŏi
77. Bolishŏi (Great) Spássoglinístchevskŏi
78. Yegórevskŏi
79. Bolshŏí (Great) Zlatoústinskŏi
80. Málŏi (Little) Zlatoústinskŏi
81. Stólpovskŏi
82. Krivoyé Koléno (Crooked Knee)
83. Uspénskŏi
84. Méntschikof
85. Yushkóvskŏi
86. Milyútinskŏi
87. Bolshŏi (Great) Lubíănskoi
88. Málŏi (Little) Lubíănskoi
89. Phurkasovskŏi
90. Púshétchnŏi
91. Varsunóphevskŏi
92. Bolshŏí (Great) Kisélnŏi
93. Malŏi (Little) Kisélnŏi
94. Zvónarskŏi
95. Srédnŏi (Middle) Podkolokólnŏi
96. Podkolokólnŏi
97. Sandúnovskŏi.

In the Pretchístenskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

98. Pretchístenka
99. Ostójenka.

CROSS-STREETS.

100. Philípovskoi
101. Aphonásefskŏi
102. Yushkóvskŏi
103. Nastchókinskŏi
104. Bojedómskŏi
105. Bariátinskŏi
106. Starokonyúshennŏi
107. Kalóshin
108. Krívŏi
109. Sívtsof Vrájek
110. Dénejnŏi
111. Nikólskŏi
112. Vlásevskoi
113. Gádenskŏi
114. Gagárinskŏi
115. Uspénskŏi
116. Glázovskŏi
117. Bolshŏí (Great) Lévshinskoi
118. Pokróvskŏi
119. Abúchovskŏi
120. Mértvŏi
121. Vsévolojskŏi
122. Lapuchínskŏi
123. Dúrnovskŏi
124. Poluéktovskŏi
125. Mánsurovskŏi
126. Yeropkínskŏi
127. Tróitskŏi
128. Státnŏi
129. Turtchenínovskŏi
130. Máloi (Little) Ushakóvskŏi
131. Bolshŏi (Great) Ushakóvskŏi
132. Savélovskŏi
133. Ushakóvskŏi
134. Bezobrázovskoi
135. Ilyinskŏi.

In the Arbátskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

136. Arbátskaya
137. Póvorskaya
138. Bolsháya (Great) Nikítskaya
139. Málaya (Little) Nikítskaya
140. Spiridónevskaya
141. Tvérskaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

142. Gadéénskoi
143. Krivonikólskŏi
144. Moltchánovskŏi
145. Rjévskŏi
146. Borísoglebskoi
147. Trúbnikof
148. Serébrenŏi
149. Málŏi (Little) Nikolopeskóvskŏi
150. Bolshŏi (Great) Nikolopeskóvskŏi
151. Spásskŏi
152. Bolshŏi (Great) Tolstóvskŏi
153. Málŏi (Little) Tolstóvskŏi
154. Kakavínskŏi 1.
155. Kakavínskŏi 2.
156. Dúrnŏi
157. Kretchetníkovskŏi
158. Khlébnŏi
159. Skátertnŏi
160. Mértvŏi
161. Merlyúkovskŏi
162. Granátnŏi
163. Georgiévskŏi
164. Bolshŏi (Great) Brónnŏi
165. Málŏi (Little) Brónnŏi
166. Palátchevskŏi
167. Sítinskoi
168. Málaya (Little) Kózicha
169. Bolsháya (Great) Kózicha
170. Trióch Prúdkof
171. Mamónovskŏi
172. Blaghovéstchenskŏi.

In the Sretenskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

173. Málaya (Little) Dmítrevka
174. Petróvka
175. Srétenka
176. Miasnítskaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

177. Medvéjĕi
178. Déchtiarnŏi
179. Pímenovskŏi
180. Uspénskŏi
181. Dúrnof
182. Spásskŏi 1.
183. Spásskŏi 2.
184. Spásskŏi 3.
185. Známenskŏi 1.
186. Známeuskŏi 2.
187. Trúbenŏi
188. Gríăsnŏi
189. Pankrátyevskŏi
190. Poslédnei
191. Sóbolef
192. Súmnikof
193. Sergiévskŏi
194. Kolokólnikof
195. Pílnikof
196. Ríbnŏi
197. Astchéulof
198. Lúkof
199. Prasvírnin
200. Golovín
201. Séliverstof
202. Túpŏi
203. Pankrátyevskoi
204. Lupichín
205. Streléstkŏi
206. Ulánovskŏi.

In the Yáuskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

207. Pokróvskaya
208. Malo-Voróntsovskaya
209. Yáuskaya
210. Nikoloyámskaya
211. Vshívaya Górka
212. Balvánovskaya
213. Kuznétskaya
214. Gontchárskaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

215. Gúsiătnikof
216. Kharitónevskŏi
217. Chúdovskŏi
218. Kázlovskŏi
219. Krívŏi
220. Mátkof
221. Phurmánŏi
222. Dóbroya Slobodka
223. Túpŏi
224. Barátevskŏi
225. Bolshŏi (Great) Kazénnŏi
226. Málŏi (Little) Kazénnŏi
227. Líălin
228. Yakóvlevskŏi
229. Kazármnii
230. Durássovskŏi
231. Gruzínskŏi
232. Málŏi (Little) Vorobínskŏi
233. Bolshŏi (Great) Vorobínskŏi
234. Serebrenítcheskŏi
235. Bérnikof
236. Pokróvskŏi
237. Chetchérinskŏi
238. Téterin
239. Kuznétskŏi
240. Molótchnŏi
241. Uspénskŏi
242. Sachárof
243. Svétchnikof
244. Bolshŏi (Great) Uspénskŏi
245. Málŏi (Little) Uspénskŏi
246. Kurnósof
247. Bolshŏi (Great) Nikítskŏi
248. Málŏi (Little) Nikítskŏi
249. Vshívaya Górka
250. Kotelnitcheskŏi
251. Nóvŏi (New) Kozmodémyanskŏi
252. Stáröi (Old) Kozmodémyanskŏi
253. Bérchof
254. Spássotchigásskŏi
255. Gontchárskŏi 1.
256. Gontchárskŏi 2.
257. Gontchárskŏi 3.
258. Gontchárskŏi 4.

In the Piătnitskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

259. Baltchújnaya

260. Bolshaya (Great) Sadovnitcheskaya
261. Tatárskaya
262. Lujnítskaya
263. Kuznetskaya
264. Bolshaya (Great) Piátnitskaya
265. Málaya (Little) Ardínka
266. Bolsháya (Great) Ardínka.

CROSS-STREETS.

267. Záyaitskoi
268. Kozmodémyanskoi
269. Pupíshevskŏi
270. Zvéref
271. Avtchinnítcheskŏi 1.
272. Avtchinnítcheskŏi 2.
273. Avtchinnítcheskŏi 3.
274. Avtchinnítcheskŏi 4.
275. Rúnovskŏi
276. Dúrnovskŏi
277. Kuznétskŏi 3.
278. Kuznétskŏi 2.
279. Balvánovskŏi
280. Nóvŏi
281. Víshnekovskŏi
282. Spássobalvánovskŏi
283. Monétchevskŏi 1.
284. Monétchevskŏi 2.
285. Monétchevskŏi 3.
286. Monétchevskŏi 4.
287. Bolshŏi (Great) Slavústchinskŏi
288. Málŏi (Little) Slavústchinskŏi
289. Voskresénskŏi
290. Monétchevskŏi
291. Klimóntovskŏi
292. Géorgievskŏi
293. Kurbátovskŏi.

In the Yakimánskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

294. Bolsháya (Great) Kozmodémyanskaya
295. Málaya (Little) Yakimánskaya
296. Bolsháya (Great) Yakimánskaya
297. Jítnaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

298. Bolótnoi
299. Bersényevskŏi
300. Kadóshevskŏi
301. Kadóshevskŏi 1.
302. Kadóshevskŏi 2.
303. Lavrúshinskŏi
304. Bolshŏi (Great) Tolmátchevskŏi
305. Tolmátchevskŏi
306. Griboyédovskŏi
307. Dénejnŏi
308. Uspénskŏi
309. Yekaterinínskŏi
310. Málŏi (Little) Yekaterinínskŏi
311. Polyánskŏi
312. Bródnikof
313. Kisélnŏi
314. Petropávlovskŏi 1.
315. Petropávlovskŏi 2.
316. Polyánskŏi 3.
317. Phlórovskŏi
318. Spásskŏi
319. Bolshŏí Spásskŏi
320. Shápkin
321. Kazánskŏi
322. Golutvínskŏi 1.
323. Golutvínskŏi 2.
324. Golutvínskŏi 3.
325. Sredizémskŏi
326. Bábii Górodok 1.
327. Bábii Górodok 2.
328. Bolshŏi (Great) Yakimánskŏi
329. Málŏi (Little) Yakimanskŏi.

In the Basmánnaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

330. Sénnaya
331. Nóvaya (New) Basmánnaya
332. Stáraya (Old) Basmánnaya
333. Yelóchova
334. Goróchovskaya
335. Voznesénskiya
336. Sirometnítcheskaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

337. Dómnikof
338. Jerébtsof
339. Petropávlovskŏi

340. Pléteshki
341. Olchovitsch
342. Laphértovskŏi
343. Aptékarskŏi
344. Dóbraya Slóboda
345. Denísovskŏi
346. Bolshŏí (Great) Demídovskŏi
347. Galánskŏi
348. Garnílovskŏi
349. Bregadírskŏi
350. Kírotchnŏi
351. Tákmakof
352. Babúshkin
353. Goróchovskŏi
354. Málŏi (Little) Demídovskŏi
355. Bolshŏí (Great) Nikólskŏi
356. Málŏi (Little) Nikólskŏi
357. Susálnŏi
358. Kolokólnikof
359. Siromiatnítcheskŏi
360. Tróitskŏi
361. Poluároslávskŏi.

In the Khamovnítcheskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

362. Bolsháya (Great)Smolénskaya
363. Pretchístenka
364. Chúdovka
365. Málaya (Little) Tsarínskaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

366. Yuskóvskoi
367. Savínskoi
368. Bórzof
369. Bolshŏí (Great) Vozdvijénskoi
370. Málŏi (Little) Vozdvijenskŏi
371. Vrájkŏi
372. Bolshŏí (Great) Blaghovéstchenskŏi
373. Rujĕínŏi
374. Bolshŏi (Great) Trúbnŏi
375. Málŏi (Little) Trúbnŏi
376. Lújenskŏi
377. Glúchŏi
378. Tyéplŏi
379. Neopalímovskŏi
380. Dólgŏi
381. Nekrásovskŏi
382. Málŏi (Little) Chúdovka
383. Bolshŏi (Great) Tyéplŏi
384. Khamovnítcheskŏi
385. Obolénskŏi
386. Pugovóshnikof
387. Lapuchín
388. Trúbetskŏi
389. Nesvítskŏi
390. Bolshŏi (Great) Trúbetskŏi
391. Usátchof
392. Máliya Kótchki.

In the Novinskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

393. Bolshaya (Great) Smolénskaya
394. Smolénskaya
395. Yamskáya Dorgomílovskaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

396. Deviatínskŏi
397. Novinskŏi
398. Krívŏi
399. Prigónnŏi
400. Protótchnŏi
401. Nikólskŏi 1.
402. Nikólskŏi 2.
403. Nikŏlskŏi 3.
404. Dróviannŏi
405. Kálodof
406. Dólgŏi
407. Tíshenskŏi 1.
408. Tíshenskŏi 2.
409. Tíshénskŏi 3.
410. Málŏi (Little) Blaghovéstchenskŏi.

STREETS.

411. Tverskáya-Yámskaya
412. Nijnaya Tverskáya
413. Ulitsa 1.
414. Ulitsa 2.
415. Ulitsa 3.
416. Bolsháya (Great) Grusínskaya
417. Bolsháya (Great) Presnínskaya
418. Bolsháya (Great) Kúdrinskaya
419. Srédnaya (Middle) Presnínskaya

CROSS-STREETS.

420. Staraya Jívodiornya
421. Perėúlok 1.
422. Perėúlok 2.
423. Perėúlok 3.
424. Tíshinskŏi
425. Sadóvniki
426. Málŏi (Little) Grusíni
427. Vólkof
428. Predtétchenskŏi
429. Bolshíya (Great) Konyúshki
430. Maliya (Little) Konyúshki
431. Konyúshki.

*In the Súst*chevskaya *Chast*, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

432. Lésnaya
433. Zádnaya (Back) Tverskáya-Yamskáya
434. Vérchnaya (Upper) Tverskáya
435. Ruj*ĕ*inaya
436. Novoslobódskaya
437. Stáraya (Old) Sústchevskaya
438. Sústchevskaya
439. Vorotnítcheskaya
440. Bojedómskaya
441. Mestchánskaya 3.
442. Mestchánskaya 2.

CROSS-STREETS.

443. Tichvínskoi
444. Pálicha
445. Pímenovskŏi
446. Zádnei (Back) Vorotnítcheskŏi
447. Seléznevskŏi
448. Bojedómskŏi
449. Shiraévskŏi
450. Gújokskŏi
451. Volchónskŏi
552. Kazónnŏi
453. Sarókínskŏi
454. Orlóvskŏi
455. Tichvinskŏi
456. Yekaterinínskŏi.

In the Mestchánskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

457. Málaya Tróitskaya
458. Mestchánskaya 4.
459. Mestchánskaya 3.
460. Mestchánskaya 2.
461. Mestchánskaya 1.
462. Spásskaya 2.
463. Spásskaya 1.
464. Krasnosélskaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

465. Saltikóvskŏi
466. Kápelskŏi
467. Vipólsovskŏi
468. Páltchikof
469. Srédinskŏi
470. Máslenikof
471. Bojedómskŏi
472. Kalmíkof
473. Andréanovskŏi
474. Tróitskŏi Málŏi (Little)
475. Tróitskŏi Bolshŏi (Great)
476. Yamskŏi
477. Protopopóvskŏi
478. Grócholskŏi
479. Astrachántsovskŏi
480. Káptelskŏi
481. Jivorézkŏi
482. Glucharévskŏi
483. Dokutcháéf
484. Skárnyajskŏi.

In the Pokrovskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

485. Krasnoelskaya
486. Pokróvskaya
487. Bolsháya (Great) Seménovskaya
488. Seménovskaya
489. Matróskaya
490. Preobrajénskaya
491. Generálnaya
492. Bajénova
493. Suvórovskaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

494. Olchovits
495. Dévkin
496. Gavrínof
497. Ríkof
498. Perevédenka
499. Preöbrajénskoi Proyezd
500. Barabánnŏi
501. Médovŏi
502. Mojárof
503. Kíslovskŏi.

In the Laphértavskuya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

504. Nemétskaya-Slobódskaya
505. Saltikóvskaya
506. Láduga
507. Trininskaya
508. Khapílovskaya
509. Vladímirskaya
510. Petropávlovskaya
511. Nalítchnaya.

CROSS-STREETS.

512. Iríninskŏi 1.
513. Gavrínof
514. Khapílovskŏi
515. Iríninskŏi 2.
516. Kuznétchnŏi
517. Tsigánof
518. Goshpitálnŏi
519. Koróvii Brode
520. Poslánnikof
521. Kírotchnŏi
522. Bregadírskŏi
523. Spiridónovskŏi
524. Knyájeskŏi
525. Méjetskŏi
526. Prosvirnin 2.
527. Krujilin
528. Prosvírnin 1.
529. Bobárikin.

In the Ragóskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

530. Nikoloyámskaya
531. Málaya (Little) Aleksiévskaya
532. Bolsháya (Great) Aleksiévskaya
533. Khíva
534. Vorónya
535. Ragójskaya 1.
536. Ragójskaya 2.
537. Ragójskaya 3.

CROSS-STREETS.

538. Sívyakof
539. Nikoloyámskŏi
540. Shelapútinskŏi
541. Bánnŏi
542. Drovíanŏi
543. Gríasnŏi
544. Bolshŏi (Great) Drovíănŏi
545. Petróvskŏi
546. Martínovskŏi
547. Dúrnŏi
548. Aleksiévskŏi
549. Syézjinskŏi
550. Khlebnŏi
551. Stráchovskŏi
552. Strógonovskŏi.

In the Tagánskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

553. Seménovskaya
554. Nóvaho Selénya
555. Pústaya
556. Voróntsovskaya
557. Bolshíya (Great) Kaméntschiki
558. Malíya (Little) Kaméntschiki
559. Sórokosviatskaya
560. Máloi Arbatets.

CROSS-STREETS.

561. Studénetskoi
562. Yendríkof

563. Lavróf
564. Nóvaho Selénya
565. Túpoi
566. Popóf
567. Krutítskŏi 1.
568. Krutítskŏi 2.
569. Krutítskŏi 3.

In the Serpuchovskaya Chast, or *Quarter*.

STREETS.

570. Kalújskaya
571. Donskáya
572. Shabálovka
573. Málaya (Little) Serpuchóvskaya
574. Bolsháya (Great) Serpuchóvskaya
575. Zátsepa
576. Koloménskaya-Yamskáya
577. Danílovskaya
578. Kojevnítcheskaya
579. Dérben.

CROSS-STREETS.

580. Kalújskŏi
581. Syézinskŏi
582. Máloi (Little) Voznesénskŏi
583. Phloróvskŏi
584. Po Yámskomu Polyu
585. Danílovskŏi
586. Khrasnochólmskŏi
587. Márkof
588. Uspénskŏi
589. Bolshŏi (Great) Tróitskŏi
590. Yegárevskŏi
591. Averkiévskŏi
592. Peregúdof
593. Gusiátnikof
594. Júkof

Nos. 29. 95. 414. 415. have been lately abolished.

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THE END.

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In consequence of half of this work having been printed off before the author's return to England, some errata have unavoidably crept in which the reader is requested to correct.

ERRATA.

Page li. line 1. from the bottom, for *unstrip* read *strip*.
5. ... 10. *for* south *read* west.
10. ... 19. *for* Moskow *read* Moscow.
11. ... 12. *for* place *read* palace.
12. ... 17. for *Kararil* read *Karáúl*.
— ... 19. *for* Machmichel's *read* Macmichael's.
14. ... 24. for *Glana* read *Glava*.
— ... 20. for *Hlana* read Hlava.
43. ... 28. *for* Moskow *read* Moscow.
— *dele* note.
46. line 5. *for* Moskow *read* Moscow.
47. ... 13. *for* Moskow *read* Moscow.
— ... 22. *for* Moskow *read* Moscow.
49. *note, for* Glizze *read* Skizze.
50. line 14. for *Medchanskaya* read *Mestchánskaya*.
51. ... 10. *for* Moskva *read* Moscow.
54. *note, for* Plate VIII. *read* Plate.
55. ... *for* Plate IX. *read* Plate.
57. line 12. for *Silicea* read *Silica*.
59. ... 1. *for* Perlonaya *read* Perlóvaya.
— ... — *for* Yita *read* Jita.
61. ... 12. for *khartcheoni* read *khartchévni*.
62. ... 9 for *Preobrajonskoi* read *Preobrajenskoi*.
68. ... 10. *for* Zramenskaya *read* Známenka.
— ... 12. *for* Miasmtskaya *read* Miasnítskaya.
— ... 22. *for* Balashof *read* Batashof.
83. ... 1. *for* Donskoaya *read* Donskaya.
84. *note, for* Plate II. *read* Plate.
85. line 17. *for* Chasovnga *read* Chasovnya.
86. ... 12. *for* No. III. *read* No. 111.
88. ... 7. *for* SOCHRAXILISTCHA *read* SOCHRANILISTCHA.
97. ... 9. for *uyeza* read *uyezd*.
— *last line, for* Mr. Helier *read* Mr. Heber.
106. line 18. for *Uprova* read *Uprava*.
109. ... 25. *for* Termosof *read* Tormasof.
112. ... 29. *for* Plate I. *read* Plate.
119. ... 10. *for* Ustgug *read* Ustyug.
— ... 15. *for* Perin *read* Perm.
125. ... 26. *for* miatchka stone *read* stone from Miatchka.
126. ... 2. *for* Iferiæ *read* Tferiæ.
128. *note, for* Plates VII. and XVIII. *read* Plates.
131. line 10. *for* four *read* six.
132. ... 18. *for* Phlonovskiya *read* Phlorovskiya.
139. ... 28. *for* Poradnaya *read* Paradnaya.
141. ... 16. *for* Bojisi *read* Bojiei.
— ... 31. *for* St. Epiphany *read* St. Epiphanius.
147. ... 7. *for* Premudrocti *read* Premudrosti.
— ... 11. *for* six *read* four; and vide Note, p. 595.
149. ... 18. *for* Istoritskoye *read* Istorítcheskoyé.

Page 157. line 2. *for* Gorusinskaya *read* Grusinskaya.
165. .. 23. *for* Beris *read* Boris,
167. ... 25. *for* Kaban *read* Kuban.
— ... — *for* the Taman *read* Taman.
— ... 27. *for* Korch *read* Kertch.
— ... — *for* Enikul *read* Yenikalé.
— ... 35. *for* Tsarovitch *read* Tsarévitch.
171. ... 15. *for* Gregorgii *read* Grigorii.
— ... — *for* Flatoustii *read* Zlatoustii.
173. ... 18. *for* Tvorskoi *read* Tsárskoi.
174. ... 3. *for* Gronnovitaya *read* Granovítaya.
178. ... 15. *for* Doric *read* Ionic.
180. ... 24. *for* Kresnoye *read* Krásnoyé.
185. ... 20. *for* scite *read* site.
— ... 27. *for* Polojenoya *read* Polojeniyé.
192. ... 5. *for* Koloknya *read* Kolokólnya.
— ... 27. *for* Volskii *read* Velíkii.
208. ... 6. *for* Ioannovna *read* Anna Ioannovna.
215. ... 23. *for* Kongushenoi *read* Konyushenoi.
222. ... 20. *for* Mostenskoi *read* Masterskoi.
225. ... 4. *for* Granontaya *read* Granovítaya.
226. ... 17. *for* Pultova *read* Poltava.
227. ... 19. *Idem.* *Idem.*
240. ... 4. *for* Podvorge *read* Podvoryé.
262. ... 24. *Idem.* *Idem.*
276. ... 27. *for* Ozeroi *read* Ozero.
278. *last line, for* Iverskaya *read* Tverskaya.
282. line 14. *for* Coal-Market *read* Coat-Market.
307. ... 8. *for* Tergovaya *read* Torgovaya.
309 *last line but one, for* Pretchisbinskiya *read* Pretchistenskiya.
311. line 1. *for* Tverskoya *read* Tverskaya.
317. ... 11. for *Phurmonoi* read *Phurmanoi*.
319. ... 29. *for* Kherkof *read* Kharkof.
321. *dele* note.
336. line 29. *for* Ionic *read* Doric.
339. ... 23. for *Girnoye Provleniye* read *Gornoyé Pravléniyé*.
340. ... 3. for *Galitzin's* square *read* Place de Galitzin.
365. *Vide note,* "Words and deeds," *make a better translation*.
438. *last line but one, after* females, *add,* into the infirmary.
392. line 6. *for* ΕΓΕΙΕ *read* אהיה
— ... 20. *for* Μητης read Μητηρ.
528. ... 5. *for* dome *read* domes.
577. *and in two following pages, in place of* suit *read always* suite.
582. *note, for* 400 *read* 428.

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